

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th September 1884 on 1,509½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	184,628	2,06,790 1 0	17,88,164 30	4,03,986 0 8	15,308 5 0	6,28,183 6 8	60,829½	77,300	13,81,129½
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	138 5 2	.....	267 10 1	10 3 2	416 2 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	1,921,094	20,23,626 4 0	1,90,18,005 0	45,90,360 7 0	1,61,687 7 6	61,71,874 3 6	598,730½	863,304	1,462,034½
Total for 11 weeks ...	2,105,722	22,30,422 5 0	2,08,17,189 30	47,90,846 7 8	1,67,295 12 6	71,00,067 5 10	657,560½	940,504	1,597,064½
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	216,470	2,30,767 3 0	23,98,500 0	6,56,678 8 0	16,296 12 8	8,81,820 6 8	68,598	180,702	189,700
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	156 4 6	.....	421 12 7	12 6 0	584 6 1	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,122,686½	21,64,133 9 9	2,06,53,346 20	72,00,697 6 7	1,65,302 1 10	63,60,030 2 2	678,888	1,523,931	2,202,819

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 15TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 15TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,809	8,51,829	584	1,509½	6,28,183	416	1,500	2,26,74,026	15,089	1,809½	1,87,37,925	12,407	.....	69,47,001

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th September 1884 on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,505	11,838 14 0	22,247 30	2,194 11 8	48 4 0	14,179 18 0	1,561	827	12,418
Or per mile of railway ...	300	206 11 0	544 0	88 6 11	0 13 6	247 14 5	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	100,739	61,696 8 0	5,14,827 30	25,193 15 0	1,130 8 3	97,919 15 3	16,778½	11,255½	28,034
Total for 11 weeks ...	118,244	73,532 6 0	5,47,075 10	27,388 10 0	1,178 12 3	1,12,099 12 3	18,336½	12,065½	30,402
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	20,288½	10,406 7 0	24,498 50	2,056 4 0	78 3 0	17,226 14 0	2,364	666	2,830
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	511	206 12 4	429 10	85 16 2	1 4 2	301 3 6	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	110,864½	63,564 1 1	5,02,008 10	19,536 2 0	570 0 0	73,670 2 1	20,696	6,670	27,366

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 15TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 15TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	17,327	301	57½	14,180	248	57½	1,95,094	3,380	57½	2,28,597	3,944	21,003	.....

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th September 1884 on 12 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,708	340 13 0	7,808 10	197 15 9	20 5 0	565 1 9	1255	141	897
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	28 6 5	.....	16 8 0	3 3 1	47 1 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	20,712	4,979 9 0	68,471 0	1,482 12 0	314 2 3	5,876 7 8	1,015	1,468	3,003
Total for 11 weeks ...	22,474	4,480 6 0	71,309 10	1,680 11 9	340 7 3	6,441 9 0	2,170	1,604	3,765
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	2,154	867 7 3	7,548 30	161 4 0	40 0 0	574 11 3	223	108	329
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	80 9 11	.....	13 7 0	3 13 4	47 14 3	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	23,087	3,999 8 0	1,00,122 20	2,400 13 0	375 0 0	6,675 3 0	2,436	3,163	3,619

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur-Dildarnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 15TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 15TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	875	48	12	805	47	12	22,209	1,851	12	24,375	2,031	2,167	.....

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th September 1884 on 74 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,472	2,915 1 0	50,143 20	1,900 4 0	28 11 0	4,963 0 0	663	796	1,439
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	39 2 1	.....	25 6 11	1 5 2	66 14 2	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	30,933	33,504 7 0	4,38,473 0	17,882 16 3	806 13 6	32,295 3 9	6,446	8,718	15,164
Total for 11 weeks ...	45,405	37,423 8 0	4,88,615 20	19,832 8 3	1,005 8 6	37,281 3 9	7,104	9,514	16,618
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	2,783	2,765 10 8	35,341 30	1,541 0 0	37 13 0	4,716 0 8	583	1,316	1,903
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	37 6 3	.....	24 11 0	1 3 10	63 4 10	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	42,765	34,395 14 0	2,66,427 20	30,793 0 0	1,166 5 0	36,845 3 0	6,981	7,937	14,118

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 15TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 15TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
74	4,716	63	74	4,983	67	74	1,41,493	1,899	74	1,35,617	2,060	14,149	.....

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			25th July 1883.	25th July 1884.	To 25th July 1883.	To 25th July 1884.			
1884.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
16th August	Northern Bengal...	249	49,196 0 0	36,210 0 0	13,34,187 0 0	11,12,143 0 0	2,22,044	2,12,044	-16
9th "	Tirhoot ...	193	13,143 0 0	17,051 0 0	4,81,365 0 0	7,14,824 0 0	2,33,459	2,33,459	+48
16th "	Nalhati ...	27½	1,420 0 0	1,196 0 0	60,035 0 0	67,028 0 0	6,993	6,993	+12
	Total ...	469½	63,759 0 0	54,457 0 0	18,55,587 0 0	18,94,095 0 0	38,508	38,508	+2

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY		Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			4th August 1883.	2nd August 1884.	To 4th August 1883.	To 2nd August 1884.			
1884.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
16th August	Northern Bengal...	249	37,601 0 0	30,258 0 0	12,61,788 0 0	11,43,401 0 0	1,18,387 0 0	1,18,387 0 0	-16
9th "	Tirhoot ...	193	14,883 0 0	18,717 0 0	4,90,248 0 0	7,33,541 0 0	2,43,293 0 0	2,43,293 0 0	+48
16th "	Nalhati ...	27½	1,423 0 0	1,208 0 0	61,336 0 0	68,234 0 0	6,898 0 0	6,898 0 0	+11
	Total ...	469½	53,907 0 0	50,183 0 0	18,13,372 0 0	19,45,176 0 0	1,31,804 0 0	1,31,804 0 0	+7



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE DACCA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 30th September 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The General Administration Report of the Dacca Division for the year 1883-84.

Mr. Alexander was Commissioner of the Division for the whole year, excepting the period from 4th September to 11th November, when Mr. Edgar officiated for him. The changes among district officers have not been reported. The report is again incomplete owing to Mr. Sharp, Collector of Furreedpore, having submitted only certain sections of his district administration report, which was due to the Commissioner on the 1st of June. The delays in Mr. Sharp's office, as regards the submission of reports and returns, have been the subject of more than one reference during the past year. A special explanation should be furnished of what appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be singular negligence on the part of an officer in charge of an important district.

2. *Tours.*—Mr. Alexander spent 79 days and Mr. Edgar 36 days on tour—in all 115 days. Owing to threatened rent disturbances in Mymensingh, that district received an unusual amount of attention; but, in spite of this, all the district offices and nine out of the twelve sub-divisions were visited and inspected by one or other of the officers who acted as Commissioner. All the Collectors in the Division made tours of the prescribed length, and are reported to have fully inspected the various offices in the interior of their districts. The same cannot be said of several sub-divisional officers, those of Kishoregunge, Naraingunge, Atteah, Goalundo and Madaripore not having complied fully with the orders of Government in this respect. No facts of special note seem to have been brought to light by any officer during his tour. Considering the large opportunities for observation that an officer has while travelling, and the comparative leisure he enjoys, the Lieutenant-Governor would expect the months spent in camp to add to the stock of official knowledge something more than a few general remarks about the condition of the crops and the prospects of the season. Where the agency for acquiring and recording statistical information regarding the agricultural system of the country is so defective as it is in Bengal, there is all the more reason for district and sub-divisional officers to exert themselves to meet this want by detailed enquiry during the camping season. The field for enquiry is wide, and carefully recorded facts are of all the more value when they have been collected without reference to any administrative proposal pending at the moment.

3. *Weather and Crops. Wages and Prices.*—In this, as in other divisional reports, the statistics of rainfall given suffer by the omission to show the average fall as a standard of comparison. As compared with 1882-83, the rainfall of the past year was generally deficient, the deficiency ranging from 4.82 inches in Dacca to 22.59 inches in Backergunge. Scanty rain in May and June injured the prospects of the early rice crop, while the winter crop suffered by the almost complete stoppage of the rains at the end of September. Both rice and jute, the staple crops of the Division, yielded less than in ordinary years, and the outturn of sugarcane, though good in Furreedpore and Dacca, was below the average in Backergunge. Partly in consequence of the short crop, but chiefly, it is stated, by reason of the demand from other parts of Bengal, rice was dear throughout the Division. No pressure, however, seems to have been felt by any class of people, and the export of rice, except from Dacca, is believed to have been nearly as large as in other years. Wages remained at their usual high level, unskilled labour commanding from Rs. 6 to Rs. 11 a month, and skilled labour from Rs. 9 to Rs. 18.

4. *Public health and material condition of the People.*—With the exception of one severe outbreak in the sub-division of Netrokona in Mymensingh, the division suffered little from cholera during the year. Malarious fever prevailed more or less in all four districts, being worst in the Manickgunge sub-division of Dacca. Here it is attributed partly to the drainage of that area having become obstructed by the silting up of the mouths of the khals and rivers, and partly to the early cessation of the rains causing the premature and rapid drying up of the country. Small-pox caused heavy mortality in Backergunge, particularly among the Ferazi sect of Mahomedans, who are still opposed to vaccination. In spite of a comparatively unhealthy climate and special liabilities to epidemic disease, the general prosperity of these eastern districts shows no signs of declining. Even landless labourers belonging to the lower castes, who exist on the margin of starvation in Western Bengal and Behar, can, it is stated, live comfortably in Eastern Bengal "without working nearly every day." Almost everywhere in the Division the demand for labour is met by emigrants from Behar and Chota Nagpore, who come in November and either return to their homes or go on to Assam after the winter rice harvest is over. During the past year the works on the Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway gave employment to an unusually large number of these immigrant labourers. Among the regular population of the Division emigration is unknown.

5. *Manufactures.*—Under this head there is little to add to the remarks contained in paragraph 7 of the Resolution on the Report for 1882-83. The Collector of Dacca reports that the manufacture of muslins is still declining,

and the hope that the Calcutta Exhibition would help to revive it has not been fulfilled. The revival of a perishing industry, if at all possible, is, however, necessarily a work of time, especially when the conditions are so complicated, as they are in the present instance. Commercially the hand-loom of Dacca stand no chance of regaining their ancient position. Their products are never likely to be in demand with the general public as against the cheaper machine-made goods imported from Europe. The only prospect of success lies in opening out a new channel of trade and bringing the Dacca weavers in communication with a limited circle of purchasers who will buy good work for its own sake and pay a fair price for it. This the workmen cannot do for themselves, and the ordinary middlemen are equally unable to do for them. It will be one of the functions of the Department of Science and Art, which the Lieutenant-Governor hopes soon to see started, to work out special problems of this kind: and, with the assistance of the Journal of Indian Art, to turn to the advantage of Indian craftsmen the taste for artistic Eastern fabrics which is growing up in Europe.

6. *Loan Banks.*—Further progress is reported in the establishment of loan banks. Two new banks have been opened at Moonshigunge in Dacca, and one at Mymensingh. There are now five banks in Mymensingh, four in Dacca, and one in each of the districts of Furreedpore and Backergunge. The section of the Commissioner's report giving an account generally of the business done is published as an appendix to this Resolution. It is observed that no loans are granted on the security of ryoti tenures, crops, or any goods except jewellery or property of equally substantial value. At present, then, these banks do not appear to have entered into competition with the ordinary village mahajun, or to have attempted to discharge the functions of agricultural banks properly so called. The Lieutenant-Governor would wish full details of the working of these institutions to be supplied in next year's report, with particular reference to their relations to the agricultural system of the country. As far as can be ascertained from the local reports, all these institutions seem to be in a flourishing condition and to possess the confidence of the public. Their existence and success justify the non-interference of the Government in a work which should be entirely restricted to private energy and enterprise.

7. *Trade and Commerce.*—This section of the report contains no precise statistics for the whole Division, nor can such statistics reasonably be expected in a country where trade centres are so numerous, and trade routes so complicated and shifting as in Eastern Bengal. On a general view of the trade of the year, it is clear that the exports of both rice and jute were smaller than in 1882-83. Thus Dacca, which in that year exported 2,30,000 maunds of rice, imported during the past year 1,50,000 maunds for local consumption, while the exports from Furreedpore are believed to have declined to an extent not precisely stated. On the other hand, Backergunge exported from five to ten lakhs of maunds more than in the previous year, in the belief that the failure of the rice crop would raise prices to an unusually high level. The exports of jute from Furreedpore, the only district for which figures are given, fell off from 42 to 25 lakhs of maunds.

The imports of Manchester and Bombay piece-goods remained about the same in all districts except Backergunge, where they are said to have increased. The imports of salt increased everywhere. These facts are significant as showing how stable the prosperity of these districts is, and how little the standard of living is affected by the harvest of the year. The total trade of the port of Naraingunge shows a decline in value of one lakh, while the customs duty has risen from Rs. 49,888 to Rs. 90,396. This is due to the import of salt, on which alone duty is levied, having risen from 6,629 tons to 8,992 tons. The imports of Indian produce fell in value from Rs. 3,82,237 to Rs. 2,46,647, chiefly owing to the failure of the cotton crop in Chittagong. The export of jute declined in value from Rs. 71,66,001 to Rs. 70,23,759, or nearly a lakh and a half, while the exports of lime, pulse, and tobacco rose considerably.

8. *Public feeling and the Press.*—The Commissioner says "that, except among a few thousands of educated persons, there is little or no public feeling. The masses do not interest themselves in anything that does not concern their daily life." In certain districts of the Division, however, certain

questions obtained prominence. Thus in Mymensingh disputes regarding rent attracted attention, while in other districts the exemption of unfermented tari from the provisions of the Excise Act created interest. Eight newspapers were published in the Division—six in Dacca and two in Mymensingh; while the number of periodicals remained the same as before. The newspaper started at Burisal in 1882-83 ceased to exist during the past year.

9. *Police and Crime.*—In Mymensingh and Backergunge, the two largest districts in the Division, the regular police is below the strength required to cope adequately with the area and population concerned. Thus in Mymensingh there is only one constable per 12 square miles of country and 6,043 persons, the proportion in Backergunge being one per 6·87 square miles and 3,579 persons. In both of these districts the working of the police is said to have fallen short of the normal standard of efficiency; but this is ascribed rather to numerical insufficiency than to any special inferiority in the character of the force. The conduct of the police of Furreedpore and Dacca is said to have been satisfactory. The Magistrate of Dacca observes that the two lowest grades of constables are underpaid, and that only inferior men can be got to enlist. This point will be referred to the Inspector-General of Police. Where the ordinary rates of wages are so high as they are in Dacca, no doubt there is difficulty in recruiting the force or retaining men in it. Some interesting details regarding the pay of village chowkidars are given in the report. The entire force in the Division numbered 17,493 men, whose average pay varied from Rs. 35 per annum in Furreedpore to Rs. 48 per annum in Mymensingh. The average number of houses and persons looked after by each chowkidar ranges from 48 houses and 412 persons in Backergunge to 90 houses and 598 persons in Dacca. Throughout the Division the chowkidars are stated to have been paid more punctually, and to have reported themselves more regularly at police-stations. Difficulty, however, is felt in getting educated men to serve on punchayets and in preventing village feuds from interfering with the proper duties of the chowkidars.

The number of reported cases rose from 30,658 to 32,057. Of these, 11,605, or 36·2 per cent., were cognizable, as compared with 12,804, or 41·7 per cent., in 1882. Of the cognizable cases, 10,451 were declared to be true against 11,732 in the previous year. True cognizable cases have therefore decreased in number, while non-cognizable cases pronounced true rose from 17,405 to 19,989. The percentage of convictions for cognizable crime declined from 56 to 53, while the percentage for non-cognizable crime rose from 67 to 69.

10. Under the statistics of serious crime, the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the number of rioting cases fell from 574 to 533, the decrease being wholly in the districts of Backergunge and Mymensingh, hitherto notorious for this form of crime. "In Mymensingh," observes the Commissioner, "the number of rioting cases remains abnormally high, being 262 during the year: but many of them are reported to have been of a petty nature. The graver cases had no doubt their origin in the present dispute between landlord and tenant in some parts of the district, but these were not so numerous or of so grave a nature as last year." Doubtless the action taken by Government in the matter of the Mymensingh *anti-rent* agitation produced the change which, so far as it has gone, is satisfactory.

The number of dacoities rose from 8 to 11, but only 6 of these appear to have been the work of professional criminals. The value of the property stolen during the year is given as Rs. 2,10,042, of which Rs. 36,085, or 17 per cent., was recovered as against 19·1 per cent., the proportion of recoveries in 1882. These results are bad. Judging the criminal work of the year as a whole, the Lieutenant-Governor is not dissatisfied with the criminal administration of districts where the lawless temperament of the people, and the variety of conflicting interests in land, render the maintenance of order a task of peculiar difficulty.

11. *Civil Justice.*—Excluding the district of Furreedpore, for which no statistics have been furnished, the total number of suits rose from 70,191 in 1882 to 72,228 in 1883. The increase in rent-suits—24,731 against 23,246 in the previous year—occurred chiefly in Backergunge, where the Collector ascribes it to the bad relations prevailing between zemindars and ryots.

Mr. Alexander, however, thinks there has been no material change on agrarian questions, and that both parties are waiting to see the effect of the new law before entering upon a fresh series of struggles. The Lieutenant-Governor has reason to hope that the new law will terminate this mutual strife to the benefit of those concerned and of the country.

12. *Land and Land Revenue.*—The total demand of land revenue amounted to Rs. 37,77,754 against Rs. 37,88,216 in 1882-83. Out of this, Rs. 33,62,220 were collected and Rs. 12,996 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,02,538 still due at the close of the year. This balance, though somewhat less than at the close of the previous year, is still unreasonably heavy, and no satisfactory explanation is given, though it may be inferred that a large proportion of it is due to short collections from estates under direct management. Owing to revaluations in Dacca, Mymensingh, and Backergunge, the current demand of cesses rose from Rs. 8,13,882 to Rs. 8,20,382, of which nearly 98 per cent. was collected, a considerably larger proportion than the collections of land revenue bore to the current demand. Sixty-nine settlements representing a revenue of Rs. 18,924 were completed during the year, and 406, with an estimated revenue of Rs. 1,35,902, remained pending. Although the number of applications for partition fell from 68 to 59, only 26 cases were disposed of, and the arrear of cases was increased by 33. Special officers have been appointed in Dacca and Mymensingh to deal with this specially intricate branch of collectorate work.

Land Acquisition work was peculiarly heavy in consequence of the requirements of the Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway. The work is not yet complete; but in anticipation of other orders, the Lieutenant-Governor may here acknowledge the liberality of Kumar Rajendra Narain Rai and Rajah Surja Kanta Acharjya, who have made a free gift to Government of the land covered by the line within their estates.

Apart from the references to the estrangement of feeling subsisting in Backergunge between landlords and tenants, things went on smoothly enough during the year, except in Mymensingh, where very serious disputes regarding rent have existed for seven years past. There was during the year some fear that they would spread, but the action taken has for the time prevented this. Still it is clear that the attitude of the parties is full of hostility and distrust, and that the state of truce which exists—a truce, however, during which the ryots pay no rent—is maintained only until the fate of the Tenancy Bill is known. Should the Bill become law next session, the Lieutenant-Governor anticipates no trouble in restoring peace between the contending parties.

13. *Excise.*—The total excise revenue of the Division rose from Rs. 6,94,895 to Rs. 7,08,943, the average for the previous five years being Rs. 5,84,689. Under country spirit the increase amounted to Rs. 23,275, which is attributed to keener competition for licenses, increase in the number of shops, and enhanced demand in Dacca caused by the large body of labourers working on the Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway. The consumption of ganja shows a decrease of 38 maunds, while the revenue has risen by Rs. 3,099. In Mymensingh alone the consumption has increased owing, it is said, to reduced rates of license fees, agricultural prosperity, and general non-payment of rents. The Commissioner suggests that it may be advisable to raise the rates next year. The whole subject of the consumption of intoxicating drugs will be exhaustively treated by the Excise Commission, and the conclusions arrived at on their report will determine what action should be taken in future to discourage the use of particular intoxicants.

14. *Stamps.*—In all districts of the Division the stamp revenue continues to increase. The gross receipts of the year amounted to Rs. 20,49,932 as against Rs. 19,29,640 in 1882-83, being an increase of 6·2 per cent. As compared with the receipts of 1867-68, there has been a rise of no less than 154 per cent. Backergunge and Mymensingh contribute the largest share of the increase, which is distributed over all kinds of stamps except receipt stamps and stamps for copies. The decrease under the former head is ascribed to the dulness of the jute trade. In the case of stamps for copies the demand rose slightly in Backergunge and considerably in Mymensingh, where the practice of taking copies of all important papers filed in a case is said to be steadily growing. The number of penalties for breaches of the Stamp Law

fell from 690 to 549; but there were 94 prosecutions as against 45 in 1882-83. Out of 129 persons prosecuted, 76 were convicted, 38 being under trial at the close of the year.

15. *License Tax.*—The number of persons finally assessed during the year shows a decrease from 9,255 to 9,143, while the net demand rose from Rs. 1,47,530 to Rs. 1,48,085. At the end of the year the outstanding balance amounted to Rs. 4,915, the greater portion of which was subsequently realized. The tax affects only one person in every 950, and is said not to be generally unpopular. This after all is no more than might be expected in a country where the majority of the people are cultivators and regard with equanimity, if not with positive satisfaction, a tax which only touches those classes whose profits are popularly believed to be excessive, and who contribute in no other form to taxation in the country.

16. *Monetary Arrangements.*—The statistics of district and post-office Savings Banks are again incomplete, and no thorough review of the subject is possible. Excluding Furreedpore, from which no report has been received, the deposits in district banks fell from Rs. 3,43,161 to Rs. 3,34,903. Post-office Savings Banks are said to be gaining popularity, and the amount of deposits in Dacca, the only district for which figures are available, shows a considerable increase. Again, excluding Furreedpore, the number of money-orders paid rose by nearly 20,000, and the payments by Rs. 5,17,610. The Collector of Mymensingh ascribes this to the scanty supply of notes in the district treasury, and the difficulty of cashing them in the interior without paying a premium equal to or exceeding the commission charged on money-orders. A money-order, moreover, is safer than a registered letter, which is not also insured. Only four stocks-notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 112-8, were sold in Dacca during the year. The failure of these notes to appeal to the public is said to be due to the difficulty of disposing of them, and the fact that the interest is low and is only payable once a year. All the sub-divisional treasuries were inspected by the district officers, and the three district treasuries were inspected by the Commissioner. The Collectors of Furreedpore and Mymensingh should be called upon to explain their omission to inspect the treasuries at the head-quarters of their districts.

17. *Public Works and Communications.*—The earthwork on the Dacca-Mymensingh State Railway is progressing. An important extension of the river-face embankment has been completed by the Municipality with the assistance of a donation of Rs. 10,000 from Baboos Rooplal Dass and Raghunath Dass, residents of the town. An extension of the Dacca water-works is contemplated, the cost of which will be borne partly by the Municipality and partly by Nawab Ahsanullah to whose munificence Dacca owes its entire system of water-works. A fair amount of work appears to have been done on district roads in Dacca, Mymensingh, and Backergunge. No report has been received from Furreedpore. It is satisfactory to find that in Mymensingh and parts of Dacca grants made by the District Committees for village roads were supplemented by voluntary contributions from the people, and that lands were given free of cost. Every attempt should be made to induce men who can afford it to assist the District Road Funds in this manner. Money was also spent in Backergunge on excavating and improving some of the channels which in that district form a principal means of communication. Since the close of the year a steamer-service, subsidized by the Road Cess Committee of Backergunge, has been started between Burrisal and Khoorna by the Central Bengal Railway Company.

18. *Education.*—The following statement illustrates the steady progress of education in the Division during the last three years:—

DISTRICT.	1881-82.		1882-83.		1883-84.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Dacca	1,875	43,555	2,291	64,431	3,727	64,563
Furreedpore	272	20,679	1,043	31,613	1,524	30,705
Backergunge	1,620	66,019	2,135	39,544	2,700	72,327
Mymensingh	1,811	35,860	3,500	64,070	3,753	71,421
Total	5,578	1,66,163	9,369	2,10,088	10,704	2,48,996

The results of the past year are a gain of 1,203 schools and 29,449 pupils as compared with 1882-83. Female education also has made a remarkable advance. The number of girls' schools rose from 552 to 672, and of girls under education (including those attending boys' schools) from 15,471 to 17,487. The statistics of education for the year will be examined more minutely in reviewing the report of the Director of Public Instruction.

19. *Committees.*—Mr. Sharp, Collector of Furreedpore, has furnished no report on this subject. In Dacca the meetings of the Municipal and Road Committees appear to have been held regularly, and to have been well attended, but in Backergunge the Municipal Commissioners met only five times and the Education Committee only four times during the year. In both districts the members are said to take an interest in their work, and not to waste time in long speeches. Sub-Committees, however, the members of which have more difficult work to do, are not so popular.

20. *Court of Wards.*—Four estates were released during the year, reducing the number in charge of the Court from 19 to 15. The largest estate in the Division, that of Jagat Kishor Acharjya, will be released in November next. By that time nine lakhs will have been paid off out of the 12 lakhs of debt with which the estate came under management, and it is believed that with ordinary economy the balance can be cleared in a few years. But for the heavy law-suits which the Court of Wards had to defend on behalf of the estate, the savings would have been larger. The minor was employed during the year in managing a portion of his estate.

21. *Conduct of Zemindars.*—None of the landholders of the Division are spoken of with dispraise by the Commissioner, while Nawab Ahsanullah, now, as on many previous occasions, deserves special mention for his loyalty and public spirit.

22. *Character of Officers.*—The Commissioner's remarks under this head will be considered in the Appointment Department. Here it need only be mentioned that Mr. R. C. Dutt, Officiating Collector of Backergunge, deserves special mention for his administration of a very heavy district.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

APPENDIX A.

Extract from the Annual General Report of the Dacca Division for 1883-84.

LOAN BANKS.

PARA. 36. In addition to the two loan banks reported on last year, two loan offices have been opened during the year; they do not, however, appear to have been yet registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Act. In all, therefore, there are now four loan banks and offices in the district of Dacca—one at Dacca and three at the head-quarters of the sub-division of Moonshigunge. The Dacca loan bank has since last year increased its capital from one to two lakhs: its paid-up capital now amounts to Rs. 1,41,920, and it has received deposits to the extent of Rs. 1,22,791. The balance sheet for the last year shows that the assets of the bank in cash securities and immoveable property amounted to Rs. 2,96,992-10-5. It paid during the year under report Rs. 8,711 as interest on deposits and Rs. 28,948 as dividends. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 3,488. Altogether the bank is in a flourishing condition and has won the confidence of the native public generally.

37. As reported last year, the Moonshigunge loan bank started in July 1876 with a nominal capital of Rs. 20,000, divided into shares of Rs. 10 each. Its paid-up capital continues the same as last year, viz. Rs. 12,010. The establishment of two rival loan offices at the same place has prevented the further development of business by this bank. The total amount held in fixed and fluctuating deposits is Rs. 12,519. The management is good, and is said to have acquired the confidence of the people.

38. No accounts have been received of the two newly-established loan offices of Moonshigunge.

39. Of the loan bank at Furreedpore, Mr. Sharp writes:—"It continues to flourish and to command public confidence. It is registered under Act VI of 1882. There are 11 directors, including one managing and two assistant managing directors, and a general

meeting is held annually in May. The current duties are ably discharged by a secretary, Baboo Uma Churn Acharjee, who is also an Honorary Magistrate and a member of Committees. He is popular and appears to be implicitly trusted by the people. The reduction of interest on deposits made in 1882-83, on account of the excess of tenders of money, has had its desired effect in reducing the quantity of interest-bearing deposits. The present rate of interest on fixed deposits (subject to 12 months' notice) is 6 per cent. per annum, and on floating deposits 8 per cent. Loans are granted on mortgage of land (zemindari and putni only, not ryoti), jewellery, promissory notes or shares in this company at interest of 12 to 19 per cent. No loans are granted on crops, or on any goods except jewellery and the like. There are now 1,820 shares owned by 62 persons of the nominal value of Rs. 10 each, but really worth very much more and hardly to be bought. The reserve fund is Rs. 5,125, the amount of deposits fixed Rs. 80,899, floating Rs. 94,813, others not bearing interest Rs. 5,174. The assets consist of outstanding loans Rs. 1,60,384, cash in hand Rs. 19,542, in the district savings bank Rs. 8,000, Government promissory notes Rs. 15,000, landed property and various other items aggregating Rs. 2,34,374. The total income derived from all transactions amounted to Rs. 17,974, and the expenditure to Rs. 13,685, leaving a net income of Rs. 4,289 to be divided amongst shareholders, i.e. more than 23 per cent. on the nominal value of the shares."

40. There is only one loan bank in the district of Backergunge. As reported last year, it was started with a nominal capital of Rs. 20,000, of which Rs. 18,000 have been paid up. The deposits received, for which interest is paid, amounted to Rs. 44,020, and the sum advanced on interest to Rs. 55,317. The company made profit of Rs. 1-4 per cent. per annum; it advanced money on the security of all landed property (with the exception of ryoti tenures), and sometimes without security when the debtor was known to be a man of substance. The assets of the company at the close of the last Bengali year amounted to Rs. 80,598, viz. Rs. 55,317 advanced on bills and bonds, Rs. 11,264 interest to be realized, Rs. 11,907 in the hands of the secretary, the rest being stock, &c. The bank is in a solvent condition and appears to enjoy the confidence of the public generally.

41. There are altogether five loan offices in the district of Mymensingh as compared with four in the previous year, viz. (1) the Mymensingh loan office at Jamalpore; (2) the Nasirabad loan office at the Sudder station; (3) the Sherepore loan office at Sherepore; (4) the Pingna loan office at Pingna in the Attea sub-division; and (5) the Kishoregunge loan office at Kishoregunge.

42. The Mymensingh loan office is the most prosperous of the five, its capital having now been raised from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, divided into 1,000 shares of Rs. 100 each. The other four possess a capital of Rs. 20,000 each. These loan offices carry on ordinary banking business. From the rules of the Mymensingh loan office, it appears that the bank advances money on the security of landed property, houses, jewellery, and Government promissory notes. In cases of cultivators, money is advanced only on substantial security being given. The following table will show in detail the monetary transactions of two of these banks:—

NAME OF OFFICE.	Registered capital.	Paid-up capital.	Number of shareholders.	Deposits.	Reserve fund.	Number of debtors.	Amount advanced.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Mymensingh loan office ...	1,00,000	49,770	201	23,673	2,080	680	68,376
Sherepore ditto ...	20,000	18,170	140	517	680	378	14,740

Last year the Mymensingh loan office declared a dividend of Rs. 25½ per cent., and that at Sherepore one of 6½ per cent. The shareholders belong for the most part to the middle classes, pleaders, muktears, Government servants, and small talukdars.

**RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
STAMP DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.**

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT—STAMPS.

Calcutta, the 28th September 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Stamp Department for the year 1883-84.

READ also—

The Report for the year 1882-83, and the Resolution recorded upon it.

THE financial results of the administration of the Stamp Department during the year were moderately favourable, in respect both of judicial and of non-judicial stamps, but especially of the former. The revenue was, as in the previous year, realized under the Indian Stamp Act I of 1879, and the Court Fees Act VII of 1870. No legislative changes were introduced into either of these Acts during the year, but various changes of importance were effected by administrative and departmental orders of Government. Impressed court-fee stamps of the value of Rs. 10 and upwards have been introduced in place of the adhesive stamps of similar values which have been called in and declared obsolete; while new adhesive court-fee labels of the values of less than Rs. 10, of a larger size and bearing a uniform colour, have been brought into use. Arrangements have also been made for the retail sale of one-anna revenue stamps through the agency of sub and branch Post offices. There is every reason for believing that, if these stamps are readily available at the people's doors, they will be more widely used than they now are. The proposal, to which reference was made in the Resolutions recorded in the previous two years, for introducing the Madras system of defacing impressed labels by a coloured date impression, was again under consideration during the year under review. The Board reported that the system did not work satisfactorily in Calcutta, and suggested that defacement by a perforating machine would best secure the object in view. This system, however, has been tried at Allahabad, and was not found a success. After full consideration of the whole question, it has been decided that no change will at present be made in the existing system of defacing the impressed labels by means of a cold steel die impression.

2. A representation was made to the Government of India by the Government of the North-West Provinces and Oudh regarding the inconvenience experienced in those Provinces from the values of hundi and foreign bill stamps being expressed in English only, and an enquiry was made whether any such inconvenience had been felt in Bengal. It was found on investigation that no practical inconvenience was caused in this Province by the absence from foreign bill and hundi stamps of vernacular legends denoting their value. Foreign bill stamps are sold only in Calcutta, where all native business men possess some knowledge of English; but in respect of hundi stamps, which are used in all parts of the Province, the Lieutenant-Governor considered that it would be well, if space permitted, to have the values denoted in Urdu as well as in English, though, in practice, the persons who use them are generally familiar with their values, and experience no difficulty. The Government of India, eventually came to the conclusion that the manufacture of stamps with the vernacular values expressed in a large number of different languages, as would be necessary to meet the requirements of all the different Provinces of India, would be attended with difficulties far more serious than any inconvenience now felt. The present system, under which the values are expressed in English only, has therefore been retained. Another proposal, which originally emanated from the Government of Bombay, had for its object the withdrawal of the rule requiring every *ex-officio* or licensed vendor to insert at the time of sale the name of the purchaser, the date of sale, and the signature of the vendor on the blank space left for this purpose on each adhesive court-fee stamp. It was represented that much inconvenience was experienced in the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, in carrying out the rule in question. The Lieutenant-Governor, whose opinion was requested by the Government of India on the subject, did not recommend the withdrawal of the rule in Bengal.

3. During the year a memorial was submitted by the Calcutta Trades' Association, in which they took exception to the enforcement of the provisions of the Stamp law requiring the use of one-anna stamps for duplicate receipts, and prayed that the granting of such receipts on unstamped paper might be

permitted. Mr. Rivers Thompson declined to recommend the exemption of duplicate receipts from stamp duty, on the ground of the danger it would involve to the stamp revenue. Were these receipts so exempted, the difficulty which is now experienced in enforcing the provisions of the law with regard to the stamping of receipts would be greatly enhanced, facilities for evasion would be enormously increased, and convictions in cases where the law was evaded would be rendered almost impossible. The Trades' Association had remarked that, for purposes of record, officers of Government and mercantile firms frequently demanded receipts in duplicate and triplicate, and that in some cases even so many as four receipts were demanded for one and the same amount. There was reason to believe that the purposes which these duplicate receipts are intended to serve could be equally well attained in a different way. These receipts, when taken by trading firms, companies, &c., and by Government, are as a rule required for purposes of record only, and this purpose could be equally well served by the use of *attested copies* of original receipts, i.e., copies of the original receipt attested by the payer. These would require no stamp, and would serve all the purposes of duplicates. When an agent pays money on behalf of a constituent, it would be sufficient for him to take one receipt (stamped) from the payee, and to make a copy of it himself. The former would be sent in original to the constituent; the latter would remain with the agent. For the purposes of Government attested copies would answer perfectly, and arrangements have already been made to substitute them for duplicate receipts in certain cases. The Government of India have agreed in the view taken by the Government of Bengal and have declined to exempt duplicate receipts from the payment of stamp duty. It is understood that a further representation on this subject will be made by the Association.

4. A memorial was also submitted by the agents of certain Insurance Offices in Calcutta, praying for an amendment of the Indian Stamp Act, I of 1879, so as to impose a uniform duty on all insurances and re-insurances other than life and marine insurances. The matter is at present engaging the attention of the Board of Revenue.

5. An important question relating to stamp duty was decided by the High Court of Calcutta. The question for decision was whether, with reference to section 24 and Article 16, schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act, *ad valorem* stamp duty, as for a conveyance, was payable upon a certificate of sale of property sold in execution of a decree of Court, subject to mortgages securing re-payment with interest—(i) on the purchase-money only, or (ii) on the total of the purchase-money and of the mortgage debts, or (iii) on the latter sum, plus interest up to the date of issue of the certificate. The High Court of Bombay had held that, where a certificate of sale expressly stated that the sale was made subject to the mortgage right of a third party, the principal sum due upon the mortgage was to be deemed a part of the consideration for the transfer under section 24 of the Stamp Act. The Madras High Court, however, had ruled that, when property was sold under a decree of Court, subject to a mortgage, it was not sold "subject to the payment of a mortgage debt" within the meaning of section 24; and had further ruled that this section only applied where it was part of the consideration for the transfer that the mortgage debt should be paid off, or where it was expressly agreed that the mortgage debt should be paid by the purchaser. The ruling of these Courts being conflicting, a reference was made to the High Court of Calcutta, which agreed with the decision of the Madras High Court, and ruled that duty on the certificate of sale in question should be calculated on the purchase-money only.

6. The following statement shows the receipts, charges, and net revenue under each of the two Acts, I of 1879 and VII of 1870, during the past five years:—

YEARS.	STAMPS UNDER ACT I OF 1879.			COURT FEES UNDER ACT VII OF 1870.			TOTAL.		
	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Refunds and other charges.	Net revenue.	Receipts.	Charges.	Net revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80	53,37,000	1,07,371	51,69,629	87,43,218	9,07,815	78,35,403	1,14,00,310	4,94,806	1,10,04,504
1880-81	32,30,172	1,03,053	30,45,119	81,55,655	3,27,134	78,28,521	1,13,00,537	5,20,197	1,08,77,340
1881-82	33,27,469	1,02,279	31,39,090	97,01,713	8,46,523	88,55,190	1,29,23,022	5,70,103	1,14,52,919
1882-83	33,58,206	1,84,309	31,79,897	84,54,730	8,61,291	75,93,439	1,27,13,354	5,37,550	1,16,75,804
1883-84	33,45,187	2,12,688	31,70,002	91,86,765	4,09,906	87,76,859	1,28,76,963	6,21,630	1,19,55,333

The total gross receipts under the two Acts amounted to Rs. 1,25,76,902 against Rs. 1,22,13,534 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 3,63,368. The increase occurred in both classes of stamps—Rs. 24,342 in general stamps, and Rs. 3,39,026 in court-fees stamps. The total charges under both the Acts amounted to Rs. 6,21,440, and the total net receipts to Rs. 1,19,55,462. As in other years, the receipts were highest in Calcutta (Rs. 18,67,110), and lowest in Singbhoon (Rs. 7,032). One district contributed more than six lakhs, three more than five lakhs each, three exceeded four lakhs, four were over three lakhs, fourteen more than two lakhs, six over one lakh, and twelve under one lakh. There was an increase of revenue in 32 districts and a decrease in 13. The general incidence of stamp revenue on the population of Bengal, estimated at 66 millions, is 2 annas 11 pies per head.

7. The gross collections during the past two years from the sales of the different descriptions of stamps under the two main heads, judicial and non-judicial, are exhibited in the following table:—

YEARS.	SALES OF NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS OR STAMPS USED UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT.										SALES OF JUDICIAL STAMPS OR STAMPS USED UNDER THE COURT FEES ACT.				Total of both kinds of stamps.
	Impressed sheets, including certificate stamps, customs and salt bond forms, and Public Works Department contract and tender forms.	Impressed labels.	Receipt or revenue stamps.	Share transfer stamps.	Foreign bill stamps.	Hundi or bills of exchange stamps.	Notarial stamps.	Advocate, vakel, and attorney stamps.	Impressed one-anna stamps for cheques, bills, &c.	Total of non-judicial stamps.	Adhesive and impressed court-fee stamps.	Stamps for copies.	Total of court-fee stamps.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1882-83	22,64,088	6,37,100	1,77,940	44,072	33,574	63,319	3,514	9,225	35,574	32,00,861	83,07,093	3,95,458	96,95,651	1,19,93,508	
1883-84	22,92,827	6,55,918	1,80,616	46,780	34,517	64,676	3,645	9,290	42,521	33,31,861	86,52,654	3,79,007	90,31,661	1,23,62,432	
Increase	28,739		2,676	2,708	1,241	851	599		7,947	11,001	3,45,561		3,38,160	5,70,041	
Decrease		13,001						25				6,451			
Increase per cent.	1.2		1.5	6.2	3.6	7	80		22.3	9	4.1		3.8	5.1	
Decrease per cent.		1.9						2				1.6			

The increase in the sales was shared by all classes of stamps, with the exception of impressed labels, advocate vakel and attorney stamps, and stamps for copies. The most marked improvement occurred in Calcutta (Rs. 56,576), Khoolna (Rs. 50,000), Backergunge, (Rs. 46,000) Mymensingh (Rs. 40,000), Dacca (Rs. 29,000), Chittagong (Rs. 28,000), Hooghly (Rs. 25,000), and Tipperah (Rs. 24,000). The largest falling off was in Nuddea (Rs. 77,397), Howrah (Rs. 35,900), 24-Pergunnahs (Rs. 24,000) and Mozufferpore (Rs. 21,000). Of the non-judicial stamps, the most important are impressed sheets, the realizations from which amounted during the year to Rs. 22,92,827 against Rs. 22,64,088 in the previous year. There was an increase in 24 districts and a decrease in 21. The largest increase occurred in Dacca (Rs. 12,891), Khoolna (Rs. 11,449), Tipperah (Rs. 11,016), Chittagong (Rs. 10,186), and Noakholly (Rs. 8,634). In Dacca the improvement is attributed partly to the payment by a bankrupt firm of its liabilities by transferring by several instruments the personal property of the shareholders, and partly to the gradual appreciation of the system of registration of assurances and the regular drawing of instruments on stamped paper. This district showed a decrease in 1882-83, which has been nearly counterbalanced by the increase in the year under review. In Khoolna the increase was almost entirely nominal, the previous year's figures having represented the receipts for nine months only. In Tipperah the increase is mainly ascribed to a large number of documents, especially deeds of sale, having been executed during the year; while in Chittagong the improvement is attributed to a large increase in the transfer of landed estates and execution of leases. The increase in Noakholly is, it is stated, due to a large number of settlements made by landlords with the ryots, who, finding the price of rice favourable to them, took settlements of lands which either had been formerly uncultivated or had been relinquished by them. The increases that occurred in the remaining districts are not more than might be expected, when various causes of a local character are at work. The districts which showed the largest decrease are Calcutta (Rs. 23,616), Mozufferpore (Rs. 8,020), Nuddea (Rs. 7,785), Chumparun (Rs. 7,006), and Sarun

(Rs. 5,681). In the remaining districts the decrease ranges from Rs. 5,118 to Rs. 237. In Calcutta the decrease was partly casual, and partly nominal. The transactions in the Registration Department show that properties of comparatively less value were transferred during the year; while on the other hand there was a decrease in the sales of impressed bills-of-lading. This latter decrease was due to the thickness of the paper on which the form is printed, which led many of the firms in Calcutta, in order to economize postage, to substitute a form of their own which they got stamped with impressed labels in the Stamp Office. In Mozufferpore the decrease is attributed to the execution of instruments of lower value during the year under review than in the preceding year. In Nuddea the decrease was nominal, being due principally to the transfer of the sub-division of Bongong from that district to Jessore. The falling off in Chumparun is attributed to the smaller number of indigo agreements executed during the year, while the decrease in Sarun is unexplained.

8. The receipts from impressed labels, which are in use only in Calcutta, fell during the year from Rs. 6,37,109 to Rs. 6,25,016. The sale of one-anna revenue stamps, commonly known as receipt stamps, realized Rs. 1,80,616 against Rs. 1,77,940 in the previous year. There was an increase of Rs. 8,172 in twenty districts,—Calcutta alone contributing Rs. 5,210,—and a decrease of Rs. 5,496 in twenty-five districts. Besides causes of a local character, which led to increases in several districts, the improvement of the revenue under this head may be ascribed to the introduction of the system under which these stamps are sold through the agency of the post office. The scheme was only in force for six months of the year under review, and it would be difficult to say to what extent it influenced the sales. The decreases, though casual in some districts, are in several places avowedly due, as in previous years, to the deliberate and systematic evasion of the Stamp law under this head. The Collector of Dacca writes:—"I feel pretty confident that the law with regard to these stamps is very often evaded; the Civil Courts very seldom, if ever, sued parties who have filed unstamped money receipts for criminal prosecution." The Collector of Furreedpore finds "that the omission of stamps on acknowledgments under Act I of 1879 is very common. In license tax enquiries," he writes, "of which I personally made an exceptionally large number in the interior, several cases of evasion of stamp duty (especially of the one-anna adhesive stamps) were detected on my tour and were prosecuted." The Commissioner of Patna remarks that the unfavourable result in his division is to a great extent "due to the tendency which still prevails to evade the provisions of the law." The Collector of Balasore characterizes the decrease in his district as unsatisfactory, "seeing that this had been a year of most unusual commercial activity, which must have greatly increased the receipts under this head, if the law had been obeyed." He adds, "I cannot doubt that there has been a great deal of wilful evasion of the law, though not one case has been prosecuted. I cannot doubt that the law is broken deliberately and systematically, and that the sympathies of the public are most cordially given to the law-breakers." The ease and impunity with which the requirements of the law in regard to these stamps have hitherto been evaded constitute a serious blot on the administration of the Stamp Department, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the Board will not relax their efforts to protect this branch of the revenue. The increase of Rs. 2,676, even when combined with the increase of Rs. 7,943 under impressed one-anna stamps, is a mere fraction of what the Government would receive were the provisions of the law strictly complied with. It is hoped that the new system by which these stamps are sold at all Post Offices throughout the country will exercise a powerful influence for good in this respect.

A suggestion has been made by certain officers, which appears to have the support of the Board, to the effect that a uniform mode of cancellation should be prescribed by law to prevent these adhesive stamps being re-used for a fraudulent purpose. The present law does not provide any particular mode of defacement, and it is proposed that the English law, which requires the cancelling party to write, on or across the stamp, his name or initials, or the name or initials of his firm, together with the date of his so writing, should be made applicable in India. A similar suggestion was made by the Board of Revenue in 1877, but Sir Ashley Eden was not in favour of the proposal. Mr. Rivers Thompson also is not prepared to recommend any such modification in the present law, as it would be difficult to enforce the rule in a country where receipts have frequently to be given by people who can neither read nor write.

9. Regarding the other classes of stamps under Act I of 1879, there was an increase under foreign bill stamps, share transfer stamps, stamps for Notarial Acts, hundi stamps, and one-anna impressed stamps, amounting to Rs. 1,241, Rs. 2,058, Rs. 509, Rs. 851, and Rs. 7,943 respectively. On the other hand, there was a slight decrease (Rs. 25) under advocate, vakeel, and attorney stamps. The causes that affected the sales of these different kinds of stamps in the different districts are given in detail in the Board's report, and need not be repeated here.

10. The receipts from sales of judicial stamps under the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, including stamps for copies, amounted to Rs. 90,31,591 against Rs. 86,93,451 in the previous year. The extent to which each description of stamps contributed towards the total revenue is exhibited in the following table:—

DESCRIPTION OF STAMPS.	SALES IN—		Increase.
	1883-84.	1882-83.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Court fee stamps	80,33,986	83,45,883	3,11,897
High Court service stamps ...	7,000	8,000	1,000
Calcutta Small Cause Court stamps ...	2,67,007	2,98,701	31,694
Total	83,07,993	86,52,584	3,44,591
Stamps for copies	3,85,458	3,79,007	—6,451
Total of all kinds	86,93,451	90,31,591	3,38,140

Excluding the stamps for copies, the sale proceeds of which are appropriated for payment to the copyists and examiners, there was an increase in the court-fee stamps alone of Rs. 3,44,591 against Rs. 1,27,253 in the preceding year. This result is, the Lieutenant-Governor considers, very satisfactory. There was an increase in 35 districts, and a decrease in 10. The largest increases occurred in Calcutta (Rs. 83,524), Mymensingh (Rs. 40,948), Backergunge (Rs. 40,162), Hooghly (Rs. 21,922), and Purneah (Rs. 20,285); while the largest decreases occurred in Nuddea (Rs. 69,494), Howrah (Rs. 33,666), 24-Pergunnahs (Rs. 28,295), Mozufferpore (Rs. 12,707), and Bhagulpore (Rs. 10,642). As usual, a general increase in litigation, both in the institution of fresh suits and in the execution of outstanding decrees is the main cause to which the increase in the sales of court fee stamps is attributed. By far the largest increase occurred in Calcutta, where it is ascribed to the increase in the payments of stamp duty on probates. One important cause of a general character may be noticed. This was the practice introduced under the Board's orders by which the process-serving fees of the Road Cess Department are now levied in court fee stamps instead of in cash as formerly. The general increase due to this cause has been estimated at Rs. 50,000. A variety of causes, producing fluctuations of a local character, led to the decreases in the different districts, and these need not be noticed in detail.

11. The following statement shows the number of cases in which deficient stamp duty and penalty were levied under sections 34 and 37 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, by Civil and Revenue Courts during each of the past five years:—

YEARS.	NUMBER OF CASES.		AMOUNT OF DUTY AND PENALTY REALIZED.		TOTAL.	
	Civil Courts.	Revenue officers.	By Civil Courts.	By revenue officers.	Cases.	Amount.
			Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
1879-80	910	1,200	7,752	12,545	2,170	20,297
1880-81	1,052	1,540	10,946	19,841	2,592	30,787
1881-82	1,203	2,216	10,711	30,530	3,417	41,241
1882-83	1,770	2,304	13,455	30,317	4,090	43,772
1883-84	1,095	2,047	12,426	23,068	2,733	35,494
Increase in 1883-84 as compared with 1882-83	—675	—264	—1,029	—7,249	—1,417	—7,278
Decrease in 1883-84 as compared with 1882-83	90	267	1,029	7,249	347	4,800

As compared with the previous year, the number of cases detected by the Civil Courts shows a decrease of 90 cases, and the number of cases in which action was taken by the revenue officers decreased by 257. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that the revenue and judicial officers did not bestow the same amount of attention on the duty of enforcing compliance with the requirements of the law, as in the two preceding years. The largest decrease occurred in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions, while Khoolna, Julpigoree, Backergunge, Chittagong, Bhagulpore, Sarun, and Pooree showed marked improvement. In Bankoora not a single document was impounded by the Sub-Registrars of Sonamookhy, Ouda, Gungajulghatty, and Khatra, and the Board rightly propose to bring the matter to the notice of the Inspector-General of Registration. The Commissioners of the Presidency and Dacca Divisions are clearly of opinion that the revenue officers failed during the year to exercise due vigilance and energy in this matter. This is also observable, though to a less extent, in cases in which action was taken by the Civil Courts. The growing acquaintance of the people with the requirements of the law may have led to the falling off of cases to a certain extent, but the Lieutenant-Governor cannot but think with the Board that both revenue and civil officers have paid insufficient attention to this part of their duty. During the year 527 prosecutions were instituted against 789 persons for various breaches of the Stamp law, and convictions were obtained against 605. The fines imposed amounted to Rs. 5,493. The Board bring to notice the large falling off (58) in the number of prosecutions instituted in the 24-Pergunnahs, which the Collector attributes to the growing familiarity of the public with the requirements of the law; but when it is observed that so many as 76 cases occurred in which duty and penalty were realized, this explanation does not, as remarked by the Board, seem to be sufficient. Increased activity was shown in Bhagulpore, the number of cases being 51 against 3 in the preceding year. Taking together the cases in which stamp duty and penalty were realized by Collectors, and those in which prosecutions were instituted, the Board observe that a marked improvement occurred in Khoolna, Julpigoree, Backergunge, Tipperah, Chittagong, Durbhunga, Sarun, Monghyr, Bhagulpore, Pooree and Mozufferpore; while the most unfavourable results were obtained in Midnapore, Hooghly and Howrah, Calcutta, Nuddea, Moorshedabad, Rungpore, Mymensingh, Gya and Maldah.

12. The rules drawn up by the Board for the purpose of enforcing in the Revenue Court and offices the duty of ministerial officers to assist in the detection of unstamped or insufficiently stamped documents, to which reference was made in the Resolution recorded last year, have been approved during the year under review. The High Court have declined to issue similar rules for the Civil and Criminal Courts under their jurisdiction. In paragraph 8 of the Resolution recorded on the report for 1881-82, it was remarked that there was the strongest ground for believing that the provisions of the Stamp law for the levy of duty on probates and letters of administration were largely evaded in the mofussil Courts, and the Board were requested to give their special attention to the point. It was believed that Collectors should have no difficulty in arranging with the Judges for careful enquiry into the valuation of estates for which certificates under Act XXVII of 1860, or probate and letters of administration, were sought. A report has been received from the Board on this subject, and has been submitted with the Lieutenant-Governor's views and recommendations to the Government of India for consideration.

13. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are again due to the Board for their careful administration of the Stamp Department throughout the year. The names of the officers who have been specially mentioned as deserving of credit for their work in this department will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution, with a copy of the Report, be submitted to the Government of India, in the Department of Finance and Commerce, for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to the Board of Revenue for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 27th September 1884.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
Western Districts.			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Sept. 27 '84	2.06	Weather—cloudy and rainy. <i>Asu</i> is still being harvested. The rainfall during the week has done much good to <i>amun</i> crop, but more rain is wanted. Price of coarse rice 13 seers per rupee everywhere. Public health good except in Culna, where fever prevails, but is abating in virulence.
	Culna	2.10	
	Cutwa	1.78	
	Raneengunge	1.69	Weather—cloudy and sunny alternately. Heavy rain during the week. Prospects improved and transplanting still continues in some places. Prices generally stationary. <i>Biri kotali</i> in pod. Other millets reaped with very good outturn. <i>Asu</i> paddy outturn is improving. Public health good.
	2 Bankura, " 27	3.84	
	Bishnupore	1.99	
	Mahara	1.56	Weather—showery. The rain has done much good to standing crops, but is too late for affected tracts in thana Nulhati, Shahpur, and other places where <i>as</i> and <i>amun</i> crops are very poor. Prices steady. General health satisfactory.
	3 Khattria	2.12	
	4 Beerbhoom, " 27	2.00	
	Rampore Haut	3.86	Weather—cloudy. Nights getting cooler. Heavy rain reported from Ghatal and Contal. Prospects of crops generally fair. Public health normal.
5 Midnapore, " 27	0.91		
PASCHIM DIV.	6 Hooghly, " 27	Not received.	Weather—cool and rainy. Owing to the rainfall of the week, prospects are now favourable everywhere except in parts of thana Pancoah. Prices steady. Fever prevalent.
	Serampore	2.48	
	Jehanabad	3.76	
	Howrah, " 28	Not received.	Weather—rainy and sultry alternately. <i>Asu</i> and jute being cut, outturn not yet fully ascertained. <i>Amun</i> and sugarcane doing well. Public health good for the season.
	Oolcoberiah	4.01	
	Central Districts.		
RAJSHAH DIV.	7 24-Pergha, Sept. 23 '84	4.31	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Prospects of <i>amun</i> crops, sugarcane and jute generally good. Outturn of <i>as</i> will be below the average.
	Barasat	7.40	
	Busrhat	2.81	
	Diamond Harbour	5.31	Weather—cloudy, rainy and sultry. The rainfall during the week has improved prospects of <i>amun</i> crop. Winter crops are being sown. Fever slightly increased.
	8 Barrackpore	3.73	
	Dum-Dum	4.86	
	9 Nudda, " 27	2.48	Weather—rainy, cloudy, and rather cold for the season. State and prospects of crops good. Public health fair.
	Kooshtea	1.77	
	Meherpore	2.34	
	Chooadauga	2.41	Weather—cool and rainy. <i>Amun</i> crop has been benefited by the recent rain. Ploughing for winter crops progressing. Public health on the whole good except in the Narail thana.
	10 Khoolna, " 27	5.28	
	11 Jamora, " 27	2.95	
	Jhenida	1.19	Weather—cold and cloudy. The rain has saved for the time all <i>amun</i> paddy that was not past saving. Ploughing for <i>radde</i> crops in full swing. Prices slightly easier. Public health good.
	12 Magoorah	0.79	
	Narail	0.43	
	Bongong	2.23	Weather—cloudy and hot. Outturn of <i>as</i> good. Prospects of <i>amun</i> on low lands fair, but more rain wanted. Sugarcane doing well. Rice selling at from 9 to 15 seers per rupee.
13 Moorshelabad, " 27	3.55		
Kandi	3.68		
Lalbagh	1.93	Weather—cloudy. The little rain that fell during the week has done some good, but more still wanted for <i>amun</i> crop, particularly in the Bongong sub-division and the Barind country. Jute crop estimated at 12 <i>amun</i> . Condition of sugarcane and linseed generally good. Public health fair.	
14 Dinagore, Sept. 26	1.11		
15 Rajshahye, " 27	2.17		
Nattore	1.60	Weather—hot. Prospects of <i>amun</i> crops not favourable. Harvesting of jute not yet completed. Price of grains rising gradually. Malarious fever prevalent.	
Nowgong	1.63		
16 Rungpore, " 27	1.30		
Nilphamari	1.21	Weather—cool and cloudy. Transplanting of <i>amun</i> retarded for want of sufficient rain.	
Kurigram	1.49		
17 Bogra, " 27	1.14		
Pubna, " 27	1.30	Weather—cloudy and rainy. The rain, though light, has done some good, but much more still needed. The <i>amun</i> crops on high lands have been so seriously injured in many places that no amount of rain is likely to save them now, but the crops on low lands would benefit greatly from further heavy rainfall. Prices high at Pubna, apparently due to the mahajans holding in their stocks in anticipation of scarcity later.	
18 Darjee II	1.89		
19 Julpig or	1.82		
			Weather—wet. Good rain and all prospects much improved.
			Weather—cloudy. There was a slight fall of rain during the week, but unless there be heavy and general rain very soon, the late paddy crop will be a poor one. Jute and sugarcane doing well. Price of rice continues stationary. Public health good.

* Up to the 27th instant.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadler Station, inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—cont'd			
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
Dacca Divn.	18 Dacca, Sept. 27 '84	1.44	Weather—hot and rainy. Jute yet being cut. <i>Mung kolai</i> being sown. Late rain has done some good to paddy, but more is wanted. Water subsiding. Prospects of <i>amra</i> fair. Public health good.
	Manickgunge	1.5	
	Moonsheegunge	4.95	
	Naraingunge	2.69	
	19 Furreedpore, " 27 "	.98	Weather—seasonable and cooler than last week. State and prospects of crops generally very fair, but more rain wanted in the centre of the district. Public health pretty good.
Dacca Divn.	20 Madaripore, " 27 "	6.55	
	20 Backergunge, " 26 "	10.60	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Prospects of crops good in consequence of the heavy rain. Public health good.
	21 Mymensingh, " 26 "	.30	Weather—rather cool. The rainfall was general, but more is wanted for late paddy. Prospects of crops continue unfavourable.
	Jamapore	.47	
	Kishoregunge	1.06	
Chittagong Divn.	22 Chittagong, Sept. 29 "	2.02	Weather—hot, with occasional showers of rain. Prospects of crops good. Prices steady. Sporadic cases of cattle-disease reported. Public health good.
	23 Noakhali, " 26 "	7.63	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Transplanting of <i>amra</i> continues. Prospects of crops good. Sporadic cases of cholera still reported.
	24 Fenny, " 26 "	2.05	
	Tipperah, " 26 "	7.12	Weather—sunny and showery. Prospects of <i>amra</i> crops have improved by the recent rainfall which appears to have been general. Prices high. Common rice sold during the week at Rs. 2-10 a maund. Public health good.
	Brahmanberiah	1.29	
Chittagong Divn.	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 23 "	4.10	Weather—cloudy and rainy, and mornings unusually foggy. The rain has improved prospects of plough-paddy. Cotton and sugarcane doing well.
	26 Hill Tipperah, " 24 "	3.01	Weather—seasonably rainy. Transplanting of <i>amra</i> paddy continues. Outturn expected to be fair. Some cases of cholera at Agartollah, otherwise public health good.
	26 Tipperah, " 24 "	.95	
BEHAR.			
Patna Divn.	26 Patna, Sept. 27 "	2.90	Weather—hot and cloudy. Harvesting of <i>khadoi</i> crop continues. Outturn estimated at 8 annas in Behar and 12 annas in other sub-divisions. More rain still wanted. Public health good except in the Behar sub-division, where cholera prevails.
	27 Gaya, " 27 '84	1.70	Weather—hot and cloudy. Harvesting of <i>khadoi</i> crops going on. Prospects of paddy improving. Health generally good.
	Nowada	1.23	
	Jehanabad	.71	
	Aurangabad	1.98	
Patna Divn.	28 Shahabad, " 27 "	1.90	Weather—cloudy. The seasonable rain has saved the standing crops.
	Buxar	.88	
	Basrah	1.67	
	Bhabhua	.65	
	29 Darbhanga, " 27 "	.87	Weather—cold and cloudy with high east winds. Harvesting of <i>khadoi</i> crops over. Paddy that has been sown and transplanted requires more rain urgently. Prices stationary except the price of rice, which is rising. Public health tolerable.
Patna Divn.	30 Madhubani, " 27 "	.30	Weather—rainy. There was a copious rainfall during the last two days of the week. More rain is expected. Prospects of paddy crop much improved by this heavy rainfall. Harvesting of <i>khadoi</i> crops still going on, and the probable outturn of the crop is estimated at 10 to 11 annas for the whole district. Public health generally good.
	30 Muzaffarpore, " 27 "	2.20	
	31 Saran, " 27 "	2.10	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Harvesting of <i>khadoi</i> crops going on with fair outturn. Heavy rain fell on Friday evening and has greatly benefited paddy crops. More rain still required. Fields are being prepared for <i>rubee</i> sowings. Prices stationary. Sporadic cases of cholera reported from Saran, otherwise public health good.
	32 Champaran, " 27 "	2.65	Weather—hot, cloudy and rainy. Harvesting of <i>rubee</i> crops well advanced; probable outturn 10 annas. The rain has proved very beneficial to paddy crops.
	33 Monghyr, Sept. 27 "	2.28	Weather—generally overcast and showery. The rain during the past week has been of much benefit, and prospects decidedly brighter. Prices steady. Health good.
Bhagalpur Divn.	34 Bhagalpur, " 27 "	1.97	Weather—cloudy; towards the end of the week wet. Paddy has suffered considerably. A great quantity of lands was not planted, and some of the paddy planted on high lands has withered. <i>Kurthi</i> has been sown extensively, and a large area of paddy land has been ploughed up for <i>rubee</i> . The rain of the last day or two will greatly benefit paddy and facilitate <i>rubee</i> sowings. Public health good. Price of rice 11 annas per rupee in south to 16 in north.
	35 Purneah, " 27 "	0.36	Weather—cooler. More rain needed to save the standing crops. Fever prevalent in some places.
	Kumargunge	0.15	
	Arrah	0.24	
	36 Malda, " 27 "	0.79	Weather—hot and cloudy. Some good has been done to the standing crops by the scanty rainfall of this week, but the transplanted winter paddy is suffering much for want of sufficient rain. The paddy-seedlings on high lands in the Barindra tract are withering owing to the continued drought. Sowings of <i>kolai</i> have begun. Prices of rice and paddy rising slightly. Public health continues good.
Bhagalpur Divn.	37 Sonthal Perga, " 27 "	1.64	Weather—rainy. Heavy stormy weather accompanied by steady rain with occasional heavy showers passed over the district from east to west, leaving the northern half comprising the sub-divisions of Godda and Rajmehal untouched. Prospects of crops much improved where rain has fallen, but in the two sub-divisions named prospects decidedly gloomy, and if rain do not fall soon crops there will be very short.
	Deoghur	2.59	
	Rajmehal	.23	
	Pakour	2.50	
	Jamtara	5.33	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVN.	38 Cuttack, Sept. 26 '84	2.68	Weather—cloudy. <i>Beal</i> harvested with fair outturn. <i>Sarad</i> progressing well and has been greatly benefited by the recent rain. Common rice selling at from 16 to 18 seers per rupee in town. Cholera severe in Banki and said to be spreading to neighbouring villages; scattered cases in the town also.
	39 Pooree, " 25 "	3.62	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Weeding and transplanting of <i>sarad</i> paddy going on. Weeding operations have, in some parts, been retarded owing to heavy rain. Common rice selling at an average of 19 seers 15 chittacks in the Sudder sub-division and 20 seers 13 chittacks in the Khorda sub-division. Cholera reported from pergunnahs Serai, Kotdes, Hanches, and Antrodh.
	40 Balasore, " 26 "	7.14	Weather—cloudy and rainy. Rain fell everywhere in the district. Prospects of crop favourable. Reaping of <i>beali</i> in progress. Fever and cattle-disease in chaklas Chandbali and Singla. Public health on the whole good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
41	Hazaribagh, Sept. 26 '84	2.94	Weather—cloudy and rainy during the latter part of the week. The heavy showers which must have extended to a large portion of the district will no doubt considerably improve the growth of the paddy. Prices steady. General health good.
42	Lohardugga, " 27 "	4.98	The weather during the last week has been all that could be desired. Harvesting of <i>dhadoi</i> crops continues with good outturn, and paddy promises well. No marked change in prices. Fever prevalent in Palamow, otherwise public health good.
	Palamow, " 27 "	0.90	
43	Singbhoom, " 26 "	3.33	Weather—very cloudy and wet. Agricultural prospects continue excellent. Public health good, with the exception of usual fever.
44	Manbhoom, " 27 "	1.36	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of winter paddy much improved by rainfall of the week. Coarse rice selling at from 16 to 20 seers per rupee. Public health good.
	Govindpore, " 27 "	4.06	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 30th September 1884.COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.			DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.														Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week.	
					AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.											
					Mean barometric height, 10 A. M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Lowest during week.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean 10 A. M. temperature.					
OCEANIC.	Pooree	Gopalpore	29.083	29.781	—	SSE	507	85.8	78.8	83.7	80.4	83.0	—	82.4	84	7.1					
	False Point	29.738	29.760	—0.022	NW	278	85.6	76.1	85.4	77.8	83.0	—1.3	82.5	86	8.6						
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29.634	29.740	—0.106	SE	83	87.3	78.8	83.5	77.8	81.7	—2.3	84.5	79	7.9					
	Balasore	Balasore	29.708	29.763	—	SE & NE	86	80.4	73.8	84.1	78.1	80.8	—	81.6	85	8.0					
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South-West Midnapore	Saugor Island	29.750	29.788	+0.038	Variable	388	85.7	78.5	84.0	77.1	80.8	—2.6	79.8	80	8.4					
	South 24-Pargunnahs	Midnapore	29.635	29.786	—	NE	177.4	80.8	73.3	87.8	76.6	82.2	—	83.0	82	8.9					
	Howrah	Calcutta	29.760	29.768	+0.008	ESE	105	80.5	74.2	84.3	76.3	80.3	—1.8	80.3	80	8.7					
	Hooghly	Burdwan	29.690	29.791	+0.101	E	65	88.8	74.4	88.0	76.8	82.4	—2.2	81.8	77	8.6					
	Bankura	—	29.445	—	—	SE	102	88.8	73.9	87.4	76.8	81.8	—	81.8	87	8.1					
	Bardhaman	Ranigunge	29.730	29.797	+0.067	SSW & E	70.1	84.2	75.3	87.7	76.0	81.2	—2.4	83.3	84	8.4					
	West Bardhaman	—	29.730	29.797	+0.067	SSW & E	70.1	84.2	75.3	87.7	76.0	81.2	—2.4	83.3	84	8.4					
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	29.730	29.797	+0.067	SSW & E	70.1	84.2	75.3	87.7	76.0	81.2	—2.4	83.3	84	8.4					
	Nuddea	—	29.730	29.797	+0.067	SSW & E	70.1	84.2	75.3	87.7	76.0	81.2	—2.4	83.3	84	8.4					
	Observatory not started.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
SOUTH-EAST BENGAL.	Jessore	Jessore	29.768	29.842	+0.074	S	69	88.8	75.4	88.2	77.0	83.6	—1.3	83.1	84	8.0					
	Khoulna	—	29.737	29.827	+0.090	SE	84	80.1	73.0	84.8	76.8	80.8	—1.4	82.3	86	7.8					
	Chittagong	Chittagong	29.737	29.827	+0.090	SE	84	80.1	73.0	84.8	76.8	80.8	—1.4	82.3	86	7.8					
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri	29.838	—	—	S	83.4	87.4	73.4	81.5	74.0	78.2	—	80.1	88	9.0					
	Backergunge	Barisal	29.813	29.857	—	Caln	332.7	91.0	72.0	84.4	74.8	79.0	—	80.3	88	8.7					
	Noakhali	Noakhali	29.761	—	—	S	121.6	91.5	74.9	85.9	76.3	81.3	—	82.0	86	8.4					
	Furzedpore	Furzedpore	29.791	29.814	+0.023	SE	83	83.8	75.1	86.7	77.1	81.0	—1.7	81.4	87	8.4					
	Dacca	Dacca	29.780	29.810	—	S & SE	86.3	83.8	75.8	87.8	76.0	81.7	—	80.5	85	8.4					
	Comilla	Comilla	29.780	29.810	—	S & SE	86.3	83.8	75.8	87.8	76.0	81.7	—	80.5	85	8.4					
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29.740	—	—	ENE & SE	181	91.5	76.1	88.8	77.5	83.1	—	84.3	79	8.9					
NORTH BENGAL.	Rogra and Pabna	Rogra and Pabna	29.757	29.804	—	SE	90.3	85.8	74.8	88.4	76.5	82.4	—	83.9	81	7.6					
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	29.720	29.795	—	E	187.6	91.0	73.6	86.5	76.3	80.8	—	81.5	82	7.9					
	Dinapore	Dinapore	29.609	29.780	—	SE	97.8	84.4	75.1	91.5	77.0	84.3	—	87.0	74	3.1					
	Bangalore	Bangalore	29.690	29.814	—	E	86.7	86.8	74.1	91.3	77.1	84.2	—	84.0	77	4.7					
	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri	29.534	29.823	—	E	181.0	86.0	75.1	91.0	78.0	83.5	—	84.9	75	6.3					
	Cooch Behar	—	29.534	29.823	—	E	181.0	86.0	75.1	91.0	78.0	83.5	—	84.9	75	6.3					
	Darjeeling Hill District	Darjeeling	29.748	—	—	NE	87	89.8	83.0	87.8	84.5	81.4	—	81.7	80	7.3					
	Purneah	Purneah	29.675	29.801	+0.126	Caln	87	86.2	78.8	89.0	78.0	83.9	+0.3	83.9	80	7.4					
	North Bhagalpore	North Bhagalpore	29.695	—	—	ESE	—	86.5	73.5	81.9	78.8	83.8	—	83.1	74	4.6					
	Meerutpore	Meerutpore	29.698	29.794	+0.096	NE	117	86.4	76.5	88.3	78.2	85.3	+1.7	85.5	76	4.7					
NORTH BENGAL.	Durbbunga	Durbbunga	29.647	29.774	—	SE & E	186.7	86.8	72.8	92.4	76.8	84.6	—	84.7	67	8.0					
	Chumpra	Chumpra	29.672	—	—	E & SE	83.9	84.8	76.0	89.9	76.0	85.4	—	84.2	78	8.0					
	Saran	Saran	29.681	29.735	—	E	208.7	83.4	76.0	85.4	77.8	81.3	—	84.2	77	8.3					
	Dahra	Dahra	29.619	29.781	—	E	148.7	81.9	74.3	88.0	76.7	82.3	—	85.4	77	7.9					
	Shahabad	Shahabad	29.650	29.747	—	ESE	143.4	86.4	74.7	90.7	77.0	84.1	—	83.0	79	8.0					
	Gya	Gya	29.650	29.753	—	E	46	86.7	78.3	91.9	78.6	84.3	0.0	85.0	72	9.7					
	Paina	Paina	29.601	29.764	+0.163	E & SE	154	87.5	74.2	87.9	78.6	83.5	+1.0	85.1	70	8.3					
	South Bhagalpore	Bhagalpore	29.614	29.775	—	ENE & SE	76	86.4	76.0	91.1	77.6	84.3	—	85.4	73	4.1					
	Meerutpore	Meerutpore	29.698	29.794	+0.096	NE	117	86.4	76.5	88.3	78.2	85.3	+1.7	85.5	76	4.7					
	Durbbunga	Durbbunga	29.647	29.774	—	SE & E	186.7	86.8	72.8	92.4	76.8	84.6	—	84.7	67	8.0					
SOUTH BENGAL.	South 24-Pargunnahs	Dumka	29.576	—	—	SE	149.9	88.8	74.3	86.8	78.8	81.3	—	82.8	89	8.0					
	Hazratnagar	Hazratnagar	27.754	29.768	—	ESE	208	87.9	80.7	83.6	71.5	77.6	—1.3	78.6	85	1.8					
	Lohardigha	Lohardigha	27.680	29.783	—	—	—	84.4	80.7	82.5	70.8	76.4	—	76.9	87	8.3					
	Manabpur	Manabpur	27.680	—	—	E	86.0	85.2	73.7	86.0	78.1	80.9	—	81.0	81	8.4					

* Means for six days.

Explanation.—Summary.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the same period. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 100. The normal means of the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent by the sub-divisions from the district (i.e.), the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district sending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy

for the week ending Friday, the 26th September 1884.

Rainfall of week at observing stations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATION.										Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
	RAINFALL.												
	Of week.		Since 1st of month.			Since 15th May.			Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.			
	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.					
3'23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore	Pooree	URUGA.
3'25	1'01	1'00	11'57	9'03	+2'54	30'45	40'30	-9'85	5'5	3'7	False Point	...	
3'76	3'19	3'03	10'17	8'40	+1'78	40'58	64'18	-23'60	0'6	3'1	Cuttack	Cuttack		SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
4'90	3'73	3'34	11'02	9'32	+1'70	47'06	40'07	+6'99	0'0	2'8	Balasore	Balasore	
3'00	6'43	3'00	14'17	9'06	+5'11	50'30	51'92	+8'07	6'5	3'1	Saugor Island	South-West Midnapore	
1'18	3'21	3'01	7'70	7'18	+0'52	30'23	44'28	-14'05	3'3	2'6	Midnapore	Midnapore	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
3'25	4'13	3'11	13'00	7'00	+6'00	40'00	40'33	-0'33	5'4	3'3	Calcutta	Howrah	
3'17	3'30	1'30	8'46	8'31	+0'15	33'55	40'35	-6'80	0'0	2'7	Burdwan	Burdwan	
1'76	3'18	1'05	7'77	7'40	+0'37	33'37	45'38	-12'01	4'7	2'7	Ranigunge	Bankura	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
3'43	3'20	2'40	7'01	9'23	-2'22	31'37	44'05	-12'68	4'6	3'0	Berhampore	Moohadabad	
3'79	3'20	2'05	7'35	7'25	-0'10	37'17	43'33	-11'06	4'0	2'9	.....	Nuddia
4'04	3'27	2'08	13'43	7'00	+6'43	47'41	47'11	+0'30	5'0	3'0	Jessore	Jessore	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
1'43	3'67	3'00	15'34	13'30	+2'04	04'32	102'36	-98'04	0'0	4'4	Chittagong	Chittagong	
3'25	2'95	2'18	11'30	11'30	0'00	33'30	74'17	-40'87	0'0	4'4	Dumagiri	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
11'30	0'54	2'73	8'68	9'74	-1'06	70'40	60'00	+10'40	0'7	3'7	Barrisal	Backergunge	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
3'73	3'79	2'17	9'00	7'87	+1'13	30'75	40'70	-9'95	5'3	3'9	Farrukpore	Farrukpore	
1'05	1'08	2'51	7'09	9'00	-1'91	40'08	33'57	-10'51	4'7	3'0	Dacca	Dacca	
4'14	3'30	2'77	9'25	9'05	-0'20	33'30	33'08	-0'22	4'5	2'8	Commillah	Commillah	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
3'01	0'54	3'40	3'31	11'33	-8'02	40'74	61'06	-20'32	2'0	4'0	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	
3'09	1'10	2'58	4'47	9'44	-8'34	33'43	40'30	-6'87	2'3	3'0	Serajunge	Bogra and Fubna	
3'31	1'00	2'00	4'40	10'00	-8'60	33'40	44'37	-10'97	4'0	3'1	Mampra Beaulah	Rajshahi	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
0'04	0'05	2'04	3'00	9'00	-8'55	34'41	51'73	-17'32	2'8	3'3	Dinapore	Dinapore	
0'13	0'07	3'04	8'30	13'33	-5'03	40'05	33'51	-6'54	2'2	3'7	Rangpore	Rangpore	
0'34	0'30	0'30	4'47	11'30	-6'83	33'33	100'00	-66'67	2'3	4'4	Jalpigoree	Cooch Behar	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
0'43	0'17	0'31	4'40	23'00	-18'59	102'10	140'21	-38'11	3'0	5'1	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill Districts	
0'07	0'08	3'03	3'30	11'11	-8'81	36'29	33'73	-16'46	2'3	2'8	Furness	Furness	
2'06	1'37	2'04	3'51	7'35	-3'74	25'00	40'10	-15'10	1'8	2'3	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
4'40	2'04	1'00	3'44	0'23	+3'21	34'61	36'34	-1'73	1'3	2'4	Mohari	Chumpran	
1'43	2'51	1'00	3'55	0'05	-1'10	37'19	34'33	-2'86	2'5	2'5	Chupra	Saran	
1'00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dahree	...	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
2'34	3'30	1'07	3'23	0'05	-0'24	25'01	33'01	-10'00	3'7	2'8	Buxar	Shahabad	
1'04	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Arrah	...	
1'00	1'07	1'44	4'55	5'13	-0'18	34'41	35'07	-11'66	4'5	3'3	Gya	Gya	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
2'23	2'20	1'43	2'00	3'07	-0'73	23'07	35'00	-11'93	4'3	2'3	Bankura	Patna	
0'07	1'04	1'50	3'20	0'44	-0'16	23'16	37'36	-14'20	2'6	2'6	Bhagalpore	South Bhagalpore	
3'14	3'10	2'15	3'33	0'01	-3'32	37'34	44'30	-6'96	4'0	2'8	Dumka	South Bhagalpore	CHITTA NAG. ZONE.
3'33	3'00	2'09	7'01	7'01	+0'00	31'00	43'33	-12'33	0'0	3'3	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	
4'53	3'00	1'03	3'01	7'23	+1'50	33'79	43'00	-9'21	3'5	3'0	Ranchow	Manbhoon	
3'00	3'25	1'21	11'27	7'03	+4'24	45'14	45'17	-0'03	0'0	3'4	Chytawa	Singur	

period for the past one year. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater by 10. The number denoting cloud amount represent the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "district observation" are the means for the period in question during the past 12 years. The means for the "district" are the numerical average of the rainfall returns received day by day on which at least an hundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 26th September 1884.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total.		Total rain-fall from 1st to 26th September 1884.	Average total rain- fall from 1st to 26th September.	Total rain- fall since 16th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 16th May to date.
			Saturday, 26th September.	Sunday, 1st September.	Monday, 2nd September.	Tuesday, 3rd September.	Wednesday, 4th September.	Thursday, 5th September.	Friday, 6th September.	Number of rainy days.	of Rainfall week.				
UNION.	Pooree	Pooree	0.17	0.82	0.49	0.46	0.11	.....	.....	5	1.09	14.70	0.10	41.29	40.54
		Khurdah	0.73	0.31	0.45	0.24	.....	0.02	.....	5	1.50	14.70	0.31	41.29	44.73
		Bampur	1.04	1.44	0.10	0.93	.....	.....	.....	5	3.51	11.03	0.02	30.06	41.33
		False Point	0.27	0.43	0.28	0.31	0.77	.....	0.07	6	2.13	11.03	10.00	30.06	01.89
		Hookitola	0.36	0.18	0.16	0.11	0.60	.....	.....	5	1.31	11.03	10.00	30.06	01.89
	Cuttack	Jarainipore	0.13	0.03	0.09	.....	0.64	.....	.....	5	0.91	11.03	7.54	37.27	37.27
		Banki	0.49	0.43	0.07	.....	0.11	.....	.....	5	1.10	11.03	8.31	47.89	48.91
		Cuttack	1.93	0.23	.....	0.16	0.44	0.04	0.07	6	2.81	11.03	8.31	47.89	48.91
		Kendrapara	0.22	0.34	0.53	0.20	0.13	0.22	0.02	6	1.50	11.03	8.31	47.89	48.91
	Balasore	Jajpore	0.97	0.74	1.53	0.18	2.07	.....	.....	5	6.08	16.40	6.72	59.43	45.74
		Chandball	0.32	0.08	0.34	0.74	1.64	.....	.....	5	3.02	16.41	10.13	50.41	46.89
		Rhindruk	1.43	.....	0.99	0.09	1.47	.....	0.07	5	4.06	16.54	10.15	47.65	44.32
Bora		2.14	0.40	1.00	1.84	2.39	0.10	0.30	7	6.77	16.54	10.15	47.65	44.32	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore	Balasore	0.71	.....	1.08	1.84	2.32	0.22	0.13	5	6.70	11.91	10.45	47.31	47.05
		Jellapore	0.15	0.22	1.44	1.70	0.30	0.60	.....	5	4.07	13.41	9.03	47.31	47.05
		Baripodah	0.06	.....	0.30	0.33	0.61	0.71	0.45	6	3.76	8.60	10.43	45.43	47.00
		Contal	.....	.....	1.06	2.05	.....	0.34	.....	5	3.45	10.37	10.37	51.36	51.36
	Diamond Har- bour.	Rangor Island	0.03	0.07	2.13	2.13	0.33	2.85	0.33	7	7.02	15.63	10.37	50.80	53.03
		Tumuk	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	.....	.....	1	1.00	8.30	7.77	40.40	41.32
		Midnapore	0.02	.....	0.10	.....	0.02	0.13	0.06	5	0.31	7.77	7.77	40.40	41.32
		Ghatia	.....	.....	0.10	1.27	1.06	0.60	.....	4	3.03	7.77	7.77	40.40	41.32
	St. Fergunnahs	Diamond Har- bour.	0.78	.....	0.09	1.10	1.28	1.39	0.39	5	4.93	16.94	6.52	50.33	50.31
		Alipore Jali	.....	.....	0.06	1.29	0.08	0.43	1.20	5	4.20	16.92	6.50	53.77	48.10
		Hargobly	0.03	0.34	.....	1.40	0.43	0.47	0.80	6	3.60	16.92	6.50	44.32	43.24
		Dum-Dum	.....	.....	.....	1.70	0.45	1.34	.....	6	4.91	17.08	6.52	46.06	45.90
	Howrah	Harnet	0.18	0.30	.....	1.54	0.04	1.04	.....	5	3.04	15.97	6.52	41.25	42.40
		Bascherhat	0.13	.....	0.08	0.97	0.67	0.25	0.08	6	2.94	15.58	7.55	53.01	47.45
		Howrah	.....	0.03	0.51	1.12	1.14	1.19	0.34	5	4.07	9.38	7.73	45.47	46.97
		Mohasaka	.....	0.09	0.09	1.24	0.71	1.19	0.34	5	4.07	9.38	7.73	45.47	46.97
	Hugbly	Serampore	0.06	0.23	0.02	1.70	0.47	0.40	1.07	7	3.95	10.51	7.11	52.01	48.34
		Hugbly	0.15	.....	0.04	0.80	0.18	0.09	0.16	5	1.12	6.03	6.03	34.90	42.06
		Jehanabad	.....	.....	1.03	2.23	0.38	0.85	0.16	5	4.77	7.65	6.78	32.29	45.71
	
	Burdwan	Culina	1.00	0.09	0.10	0.61	0.30	.....	1.18	6	3.25	6.97	6.91	34.48	38.58
		Burdwan	0.04	.....	0.74	0.35	0.18	0.31	0.03	6	2.05	10.65	6.63	31.51	41.95
		Culina	.....	0.30	0.35	1.10	0.05	0.05	0.10	6	1.88	7.77	7.93	30.54	42.08
		Kanoojunge	0.12	.....	0.06	0.20	1.13	0.12	0.02	6	1.73	6.77	6.40	31.74	42.33
	Bankura	Bankura	.....	0.04	0.35	0.22	0.10	0.10	0.03	6	3.44	10.25	7.12	41.72	41.70
		Bahenpore	.....	.....	0.05	0.11	0.11	0.04	.....	4	0.17	6.17	6.17	33.74	40.03
		Mahara	0.35	.....	0.38	0.58	1.04	0.06	.....	4	1.85	6.17	6.17	33.74	40.03
		Khatra	.....	.....	0.75	0.25	0.47	0.12	0.13	5	2.12	10.80	6.50	30.13	50.04
	Hargobly	Bh. Roory	.....	.....	0.16	0.75	0.35	0.74	.....	4	2.00	7.86	8.08	30.16	48.91
		Hetampore	.....	.....	0.85	0.34	0.62	.....	.....	3	1.71	6.03	6.40	30.16	48.91
	
	
	Nuddea	Bongong	.....	.....	.....	2.00	0.20	0.03	0.51	4	2.82	5.57	7.50	31.12	45.44
		Kanoojunge	0.03	0.05	.....	0.05	0.05	0.19	.....	4	1.81	6.17	6.17	33.74	40.03
		Kanoojunge	0.03	.....	.....	0.05	0.05	0.19	.....	4	1.81	6.17	6.17	33.74	40.03
		Kanoojunge	0.03	.....	.....	0.05	0.05	0.19	.....	4	1.81	6.17	6.17	33.74	40.03
	Khoolna	Kanoojunge	.....	.....	0.15	1.32	0.75	0.30	2.20	4	4.47	7.91	6.08	32.39	43.18
		Kanoojunge	.....	.....	0.15	1.32	0.75	0.30	2.20	4	4.47	7.91	6.08	32.39	43.18
		Kanoojunge	.....	.....	0.15	1.32	0.75	0.30	2.20	4	4.47	7.91	6.08	32.39	43.18
		Kanoojunge	.....	.....	0.15	1.32	0.75	0.30	2.20	4	4.47	7.91	6.08	32.39	43.18
	Jessore	Kanoojunge	.....	.....	0.15	1.32	0.75	0.30	2.20	4	4.47	7.91	6.08	32.39	43.18
		Kanoojunge	.....	.....	0.15	1.32	0.75	0.30	2.20	4	4.47	7.91	6.08	32.39	43.18
		Kanoojunge	.....	.....	0.15	1.32	0.75	0.30	2.20	4	4.47	7.91	6.08	32.39	43.18
		Kanoojunge	.....	.....	0.15	1.32	0.75	0.30	2.20	4	4.47	7.91	6.08	32.39	43.18
	Moorthadabad	Kanoojunge	.....	.....	0.15	1.32	0.75	0.30	2.20	4	4.47	7.91	6.08	32.39	43.18
Kanoojunge		.....	.....	0.15	1.32	0.75	0.30	2.20	4	4.47	7.91	6.08	32.39	43.18	
Kanoojunge		.....	.....	0.15	1.32	0.75	0.30	2.20	4	4.47	7.91	6.08	32.39	43.18	
Kanoojunge		.....	.....	0.15	1.32	0.75	0.30	2.20	4	4.47	7.91	6.08	32.39	43.18	
EAST BENGAL.	Chittagong	Cor's Bazar	0.26	0.00	1.23	1.63	0.23	0.60	0.06	7	4.94	24.47	12.94	116.41	121.34
		Chittagong	0.30	.....	1.46	0.41	0.97	0.09	.....	5	2.60	12.94	11.91	72.23	83.86
		Chittagong	.....	1.00	0.78	0.25	0.44	0.10	0.28	5	2.81	9.18	11.30	63.30	74.17
		Chittagong	.....	0.34	0.18	0.80	0.26	0.50	0.04	6	2.70	10.41	7.77	73.82	84.17
	Bachargunge	Apurata	.....	.....	0.45	0.08	.....	0.47	0.06	4	1.06	6.74	6.03	40.41	54.21
		Patnakhally	.....	1.30	1.56	1.20	1.70	0.30	0.60	6	7.10	16.90	11.34	71.09	78.80
		Patnakhally	.....	2.29	1.97	1.10	0.15	0.63	0.89	7	7.31	15.19	9.43	65.73	80.11
		Bachargunge	.....	0.11	1.30	4.14	5.11	0.60	0.81	7	13.94	26.30	9.43	65.73	80.11
	Noakhally	Bachargunge	0.30	2.23	1.63	5.05	1.80	0.58	0.44	7	9.99	15.91	9.43	65.73	80.11
		Noakhally	0.11	2.08	1.20	1.80	1.77	0.97	0.11	7	6.98	18.00	17.20	77.06	100.17
		Fenny	.....	0.03	1.30	0.45	.....	.....	0.48	4	2.26	12.99	10.02	81.67	90.00
		Madanpore	1.27	.....	1.06	1.18	0.50	0.21	0.31	6	4.67	12.99	7.08	60.77	80.15
	Furzedpore	Furzedpore	.....	0.17	0.10	0.28	0.27	0.10	0.10	5	0.98	7.08	6.08	43.45	51.54
		Gofundo	.....	0.05	0.31	0.85	.....	0.48	1.75	5	2.53	6.97	7.90	34.07	67.43
	
	
	Dacca	Munshingunge	0.03	0.13	1.23	1.18	0.10	0.06	.....	6	2.66	11.13	10.80	40.08	63.31
		Dacca	.....	.....	0.44	0.53	0.04	0.12	.....	4	1.44	6.06	6.43	24.53	63.30
		Narainchunge	.....	0.03	1.33	1.00	0.16	.....	.....	4	2.53	11.74	7.77	30.50	63.30
		Munshingunge	.....	.....	0.15	1.16	.....	0.21	0.05	4	1.57	6.78	6.78	40.24	63.30
	Comilla	Comilla	.....	0.05	0.31	0.16	0.18	0.03	0.35	5	0.10	11.17	5.13	45.96	63.30
		Chandpore	.....	0.45	0.20	0.30	1.80	0.15	0.15	5	4.50	11.17	5.13	45.96	63.30
		Brauntonberia	.....	.....	0.38	0.30	.....	0.38	.....	3	1.44	7.21	10.59	50.11	63.30
		Kishoreganj	.....	.....	0.42	.....	.....	.....	0.59	3	1.01	4.44	11.74	33.33	63.30
Mymensingh	Atia	.....	.....	1.09	0.00	.....	.....	0.40	3	1.59	4.44	11.74	33.33	63.30	
	Mymensingh	.....	.....	0.03	0.03	.....	.....	0.07	3	0.73	4.44	12.47	54.19	66.90	
	Jamaitpore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.08	1	0.08	2.07	12.01	36.03	59.04	
	Nelrocta	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 26th September 1884—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rain-fall from 1st to 26th September 1884.	Average total rain-fall from 1st to 26th September.	Total rain-fall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 25th September.	Sunday, 26th September.	Monday, 27th September.	Tuesday, 28th September.	Wednesday, 29th September.	Thursday, 30th September.	Friday, 1st October.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall in inch.				
NORTH BENGAL.	Pubna	Pubna	0.12	0.74	0.11	0.26	0.07	0.30	6	1.80	8.25	8.98	26.84	47.78	
		Sherpore	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.30	1	0.36	2.29	8.23	31.05	50.05	
	Bogra	Nowkhilla	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.30	1	0.36	2.29	7.93	31.05	47.23	
		Bohra	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.30	1	0.36	2.29	8.00	35.13	51.80	
		Panchbibi	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.30	4	1.10	3.93	7.65	34.10	65.05	
	Rajshahye	Beaulah	0.37	1.00	0.17	0.08	0.01	0.01	5	2.17	6.37	10.14	26.11	47.83	
		Nattore	0.50	0.50	0.30	0.10	0.10	0.10	4	2.70	5.23	10.26	26.13	48.93	
		Nowgong	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.10	1	0.96	3.75	7.00	26.13	48.93	
	Maidah	Maidah	0.45	0.45	0.20	0.10	0.10	0.10	3	0.70	1.90	9.87	26.61	48.00	
	Dinapore	Mohadepore	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.30	4	0.92	6.12	7.70	30.67	54.05	
		Churamon	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.30	3	0.77	2.91	12.10	30.61	47.30	
		Raigunge	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.30	3	0.77	1.71	8.23	25.56	50.10	
	Dinapore	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.30	3	0.15	1.25	8.93	22.51	56.25		
	Halporghat	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.30	3	0.11	2.04	?	34.14	?		
Gangpore	Bhawanigunge (Gyabanda)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.30	3	0.34	4.70	10.27	41.14	53.11		
	Kanigore	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.00	4	1.80	8.00	12.70	51.54	67.47		
	Kanigra	1.45	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	1	1.45	3.85	11.21	43.24	67.14		
	Bagongra	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	3	0.21	6.40	14.90	30.29	54.24		
	(Ailphamara)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.45	3	0.53	3.65	22.01	24.94	167.00		
Jalpigore	Jalpigore	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.45	3	0.53	3.65	22.01	24.94	167.00		
Oooch Behar	Dinhatra	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.30	2	0.90	4.00	14.92	69.07	90.51		
	Oooch Behar	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.30	2	0.40	2.00	22.23	104.05	111.31		
	Blackpouga	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	2	0.55	0.14	19.12	70.50	103.20		
	Matabhanga	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.10	0.10	0.10	3	0.77	4.10	23.12	74.17	110.13		
Darjeeling Hill.	Bura	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.12	5	2.17	0.80	29.43	121.02	181.20		
	Siliguri	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	3	1.00	3.90	16.91	76.91	99.10		
	Darjeeling	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	3	0.59	3.00	16.91	59.10	99.10		
NORTH BENGAL.	Purneah	Kisongungo	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.10	0.30	3	0.90	2.66	12.67	56.71	82.81	
		Arrah	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	0.30	3	0.40	3.00	12.65	44.91	67.31	
		Purneah	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	4	0.90	2.35	13.50	53.35	63.71	
	North Bhagulpore.	Maddapore	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	Nil	Nil	1.35	6.00	23.10	43.20	43.20	
		Soopool	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	Nil	Nil	2.01	6.00	23.10	43.20	43.20	
	Darbhanga	Tajpore	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	1	0.37	3.35	6.34	26.93	26.93	
		Darbhanga	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	0.37	3	0.47	3.11	7.55	14.70	40.11	
		Madhubani	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	3	1.10	2.78	6.05	38.18	29.00	
	Moanserpore	Sitamarhi	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.30	3	2.00	5.13	9.64	29.51	29.51	
		Moanserpore	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.45	3	1.71	3.70	9.03	29.11	40.00	
		Hajpore	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.05	3	1.70	2.66	6.71	27.92	20.30	
	Chumpanan	Motihari	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.30	1	3.85	7.50	6.04	31.83	36.10	
	Bettiah	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.10	1	2.25	4.94	7.22	31.88	43.20		
Saran	Gopalgunge	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.30	1	2.40	4.10	6.30	34.30	20.30		
	Saran	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.30	2	1.80	6.13	7.30	29.00	37.87		
	Chuprah	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.27	1.50	3	1.10	6.90	9.94	20.33	33.80		
SOUTH BENGAL.	Shahabad	Sonar	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.10	1.10	3	2.74	4.94	5.00	23.10	33.24	
		Deroo	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.60	4	1.03	3.30	8.70	27.40	33.24	
		Rudhabah	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.60	3	1.27	3.31	6.11	25.30	30.51	
		Sawarun	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.40	3	1.60	3.02	6.23	24.03	35.04	
		Arrah	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.20	1.30	4	1.00	6.37	6.50	23.06	34.20	
	Gya	Agrunabad	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.60	6	1.85	7.64	8.93	35.05	39.05	
		Gya	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.12	0.12	0.47	6	1.70	3.01	6.71	21.40	37.43	
		Nowabad	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	4	1.23	2.70	6.14	17.63	35.12	
		Johannabad	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.30	3	1.09	3.67	8.77	22.12	34.71	
	Patna	Patna	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	1.44	4	2.00	3.10	6.81	25.10	26.20	
		Dinapore	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.33	4	1.95	6.77	5.53	31.24	34.24	
		Behar	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.13	0.13	5	1.14	3.40	6.21	14.47	27.09	
	Barh	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.30	0.30	0.40	?	1.18	1.34	6.09	19.06	34.00		
Monghyr	Begomahal	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	?	1.01	1.90	6.14	20.91	34.74		
	Monghyr	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	3	1.03	2.94	7.01	23.04	31.63		
	Jamui	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	3	1.20	3.30	6.61	34.74	28.30		
South Bhagulpore.	Rhasulpore	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.35	3	0.67	0.35	5.70	24.60	33.60		
	Bana	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.20	0.20	0.07	4	1.34	3.21	6.75	19.75	20.01		
South Patnagunge.	Rajmahal	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.08	3	0.29	1.33	10.13	26.42	43.09		
	Chouva	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.08	4	1.00	1.94	6.57	14.74	41.67		
	Pakour	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	6	2.20	5.13	10.31	27.20	47.01		
	Nya Boudha	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	6	1.84	0.62	8.90	25.39	47.84		
	Deccan	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	6	3.30	6.75	7.89	25.40	43.21		
	Jamui	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	0.21	6	0.34	11.60	8.78	62.03	62.03		
CENTRAL NAGPUR.	Hasaribagh	Pachamba	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	5	5.03	6.84	7.04	35.35	41.94	
		Hasaribagh	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.01	7	3.48	8.20	7.31	30.43	42.57	
		Seitapurah	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	?	0.97	0.97	41.94	41.94	63.73	
		Amulahi Hill	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	?	0.97	0.97	41.94	41.94	63.73	
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga	0.73	0.73	1.40	0.94	0.15	1.16	6	4.37	11.60	?	20.34	?	
		Ranchi	0.31	0.31	1.00	1.03	1.03	0.36	6	4.04	12.43	8.63	46.00	60.77	
		Phanduw	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.04	0.07	1.10	6	1.40	8.14	6.07	34.12	34.12	
	Singbhoon	Chyabasa	0.00	1.11	0.78	0.08	0.31	0.08	6	3.23	11.87	7.02	48.14	48.14	
	Manbhoon	Purana	0.01	0.73	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.23	6	1.20	6.62	7.20	33.10	43.93	
		Gumnapore	1.34	0.17	1.15	0.90	1.10	0.01	6	4.08	7.96	6.66	23.10	42.90	

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day had not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If some of the returns are missing, the corresponding space in the total rainfall column is left blank.

CALCUTTA, the 29th September 1884.

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 26th SEPTEMBER 1884.**

It was noted in last week's report that an almost complete break in the rains was established over the Province at the end of the week under review, and that it was due to the formation of a small cyclonic disturbance near the head of the Bay. This intensified slightly at the commencement of the past week, and drifted slowly westwards to the Ganjam coast, which it crossed between Gopalpore and Vizagapatam on the 21st. At that time skies were almost clear over the greater part of the interior of the Province, and the day temperature unusually high.

Shortly after the centre crossed the coast, the winds shifted slowly round from north-east to south-east at the head of the Bay, and began to bring up moderate supplies of vapour into the Province. The humidity of the air increased, the skies began to cloud over, and general rain commenced to fall in South-West and East Bengal. It gradually extended westwards and northwards. Concurrently with these changes, some slight local disturbance determined a fall of the barometer in Central and South Behar, and the moist winds advanced into that area on the 23rd and 24th. The area of general rainfall hence included on the 24th the whole of Orissa, South-West Bengal, East Bengal, Chutia Nagpur and South Behar. Rain continued to be received in the same area on the 25th. It extended on the 26th to the western districts of North Behar, and on that day, favourable rain was received over the greater part of Behar.

The only area where the rainfall has been scanty during the week is North Bengal and the eastern districts of North Behar. The atmospheric conditions which obtained at the end of the week continued till the 28th, and general and favourable rain was also received on the 27th and 28th over the greater part of the Province.

Orissa and Chutia Nagpur received nearly double their normal allowance. South-West Bengal obtained 40 per cent. more than the average of the week, East Bengal 24 per cent., and South Behar 10 per cent. The rainfall of the week was 30 per cent. in defect in North Behar, and 75 per cent. in North Bengal. In North Behar the deficiency was almost as great in Purneah, Bhagulpore, and Durbhunga as it was in North Bengal, but the Chumparun and Sarun districts received excess rainfall, and thus partially compensating for the deficient rainfall in the other half of the division.

Pressure at the beginning of the past week was slightly in excess in Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and North and Central Bengal. It was nearly a tenth of an inch in defect in Orissa. There was a well-marked depression and cyclonic disturbance at this time in the Bay. Its centre was slowly approaching the Ganjam coast to the south of Gopalpore. It crossed the coast between Gopalpore and Vizagapatam on the morning of the 21st, and advanced westwards into the Central Provinces. Pressure gave way rapidly on the 20th over the whole Province, but recovered to a considerable extent on the 21st and 22nd, when the centre of the depression was crossing the East Ghats into the Central Provinces. The barometer began to fall in Behar on the afternoon of the 22nd, and continued to fall slowly in that area, whilst it increased in the remainder of the Province. Pressure was above the average on the morning of the 24th, by amounts ranging from '02" at Hazaribagh and Gya to '11" at Dacca. Pressure on the 24th and 25th gave way rapidly over the whole Province, and on the morning of the 26th was considerably below the normal in Behar and Chutia Nagpur. These two divisions hence formed an area of deficient pressure during the latter part of the week, and until the morning of the 28th, when a rapid recovery of pressure began to take place, which transferred the area of minimum pressure to Orissa and Ganjam, and the distribution reverted to that which obtained at the commencement of the past week.

Temperature.—Very high day temperatures were registered during the first three days of the week, when an almost complete break of the rains prevailed in the interior. The following were the highest maximum temperatures registered during this period:—

Gya	...	...	...	98.7° on the 21st.
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	98.4° ditto.
Bankipore	...	...	...	97.5° ditto.
Motihari	...	...	...	96.6° ditto.
Chupra	...	...	...	96.5° on the 22nd.
Arrah	...	...	...	96.4° on the 21st.
Rungpore	...	...	...	95.8° ditto.
Mosufferpore	...	...	...	95.5° ditto.
Durbhunga	...	...	...	95.4° ditto.
Purneah	...	...	...	95.2° ditto.

The 21st was thus an unusually hot day over the whole of the interior. The temperature decreased rapidly during the remainder of the week in consequence of the occurrence of general rainfall. The mean daily temperature on the 21st was nearly 3° above the normal in Behar. On the 25th, which was an abnormally cool day, the mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was 4° below the normal in South-West Bengal, 8° in East Bengal, 2° in Behar and Chutia Nagpur, and 1½° in Orissa. The highest maximum temperature on the 26th was 90.3° or nearly 8½° less than that of the 21st. The combination of the two opposite sets of conditions during the week was to give slight increased mean daily temperature in Behar and perhaps North Bengal, and diminished temperature over the remainder of the Province. The mean temperature of the week was 2° in defect in Orissa and South-West Bengal, 1½° in East Bengal, and 1° in Chutia Nagpur. It was about 1° in excess in Behar.

Winds.—Very light winds prevailed at the commencement of the week over the whole Province. They blew mainly from north-east in South Bengal, being governed by the depression in the Bay. With the passage inland of the depression, the winds strengthened on the coast, and reverted to their normal southerly direction. During the remainder of the week, the winds were approximately those which obtain during a burst of rain in the monsoon, and increased in force, more especially in the interior. Moderately strong easterly winds obtained in Behar from the 24th to the end of the week.

Rainfall.—The rainfall of the past week has been above the average over the greater part of the Province.

Rain fell on the 20th in Orissa and the adjacent districts of South-West Bengal. It was due to the indraught to the depression. An average of nearly one inch fell in Orissa on that day. A complete break in the rains obtained over the remainder of the Province, except the most southern districts of East Bengal, which received a few light showers. The rainfall continued on the 21st in Orissa, and extended considerably in East Bengal, the southern districts of which received fairly general rain. Slight local, but fairly general, rain also occurred in South Behar on this day. General rain fell over the whole of Orissa, South-West Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, East Bengal, and the northern districts of North Bengal on the 22nd. The heaviest rainfalls reported were 4·31 inches at Comillah and 4·14 inches at Burisal. General and heavier rain again fell over the same area (excepting the northern districts of North Bengal) on the 23rd. The whole of South-West Bengal received very favourable rain on this day, giving an average of nearly one inch to the division. Moderate and fairly general rain was also received in the southern districts of North Bengal and South Behar. The heaviest rainfalls on the 23rd were 3·11 inches at Burisal and 3·05 inches at Bhola (also in the Backergunge district).

Rain continued to be received in the same areas (excluding North Bengal) on the 24th but generally in smaller amounts than on the 23rd. The heaviest falls on that day were received in Orissa. These were—

Jajpore in the Cuttack district	...	...	...	2·67 inches
Balasore	...	...	...	2·52 "
Sara in the Balasore district	...	...	...	2·30 "

The rainfall ceased in Orissa on the evening of the 24th. Moderate to heavy rain fell in South-West and East Bengal, South Behar, and Chutia Nagpur during the remaining two days of the week. The western districts of North Behar received heavy showers on the 26th. Light local showers fell on the 25th and 26th in North Bengal and the eastern districts of North Behar. Several rainfalls exceeding three inches occurred on these two days, amongst which were—

Baraset in the 24-Pergunnahs	...	...	...	3·82 inches
Dinapore	...	...	...	3·58 "
Bankoora	...	...	...	3·10 "

The following districts received more than 50 per cent. in excess of the normal rainfall of the week, and indicate the areas in which it was most abundant:—Backergunj, 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, Hooghly, Jessore and Khoolna, Balasore, Chumparun, Patna, Manbhoom, and Singhbhum. The rainfall was either normal or less than 50 per cent. in excess in the following districts:—Pooree, Cuttack, Midnapore, Burdwan, Bankoora, Beerbhoom, Moorshedabad, Nuddea, Chittagong, Noakholy, Furreedpore, Comillah, Sarun, Shahabad, Gya, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and Hazaribagh.

The rainfall was very considerably in defect over the whole of North Bengal and the eastern districts of North Behar. The following table gives the names of the districts of deficient rainfall during the week, the actual and average rainfall of the week, and the percentage of the former to the latter:—

DISTRICT.	Normal average rainfall of week.	Actual average rainfall of week.	Percentage of actual to normal.
Daoga	2·31	1·93	86
Durbhanga and Morufferpore	2·04	1·37	67
Rajshahye	3·06	1·80	62
Bhagulpore	1·86	1·04	56
Bogra and Pubna	2·88	1·10	37
Darjeeling	5·83	2·17	37
Dinapore	2·04	0·65	33
Rungpore	3·84	0·47	25
Purneah	2·85	0·58	20
Mymensingh	3·49	0·56	16
Julpigoree	6·38	0·80	12

The rainfall has been most seriously deficient in the Dinapore, Bogra, Purneah and Bhagulpore districts during the past two months.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 30th September 1884:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.		Since 1st of month.		Since 1st May.		
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orrise	80.4	73.8	85.2	78.0	81.6	-1.8	3.98	3.10	+1.88	1.8	2.1	+2.0	11.13	9.43	46.48	45.69
South-West Bengal	84.2	75.9	86.6	76.7	81.7	-2.1	3.22	3.10	+1.12	4.9	3.0	+1.9	9.76	7.84	59.57	45.26
East Bengal	83.8	73.0	83.8	76.1	81.0	-1.6	3.13	3.03	+0.10	4.7	3.6	+1.1	10.81	10.03	56.24	78.11
North Bengal	80.8	73.6	80.7	76.6	83.0	-	1.04	3.59	-2.55	2.7	3.8	-0.9	4.38	12.46	46.45	76.64
North Behar	86.0	73.5	82.3	76.9	84.6	+1.0	1.85	2.26	-0.40	2.0	3.3	-0.3	3.83	6.23	50.79	48.29
South Behar	86.7	78.3	88.7	77.0	83.8	+0.0	1.86	1.70	+0.20	4.8	2.6	+1.6	4.16	6.57	35.26	63.17
Chota Nagpur	87.9*	80.7*	88.6*	71.0*	77.0*	-1.2*	3.80	1.73	+1.31	3.0	3.1	+2.6	9.19	7.33	56.13	46.79

* Chyabana not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;

JOHN ELIOT,

The 30th September 1884.

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

**Result of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from
21st to 27th September 1884.**

Month.	Date.	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 55° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
1884.		°		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%			Inches.	
Sept.	21st	147.8	2.8	29.638	81.4	85.5	8.0	77.5	77.9	0.912	76.4	85	ESE and E by S	110	Nil.	chiefly cloudy, c.
"	22nd	145.4	2.0	29.71	80.7	86.3	9.2	77.0	77.8	0.914	76.5	87	ESE, and E by S	141	0.09	Cloudy, c. p.
"	23rd	106.4	Nil	718	78.7	80.3	4.0	76.6	77.0	0.906	76.3	93	SE and S	126	1.26	Cloudy, c. s. p.
"	24th	90.5	Nil	703	77.7	79.0	8.5	75.5	76.1	0.883	75.4	98	SE, and SE by S	87	1.10	Cloudy, c. s. p. d.
"	25th	119.0	0.3	754	78.1	80.5	6.3	74.3	76.4	0.887	75.6	93	SE by S and SW	87	0.81	Cloudy c. s. p. d.
"	26th	97.5	0.1	729	78.3	81.7	6.3	75.4	76.7	0.899	76.0	94	SSW, and SW by W	50	1.13	Cloudy, c. s. p. t.
"	27th	147.7	1.8	726	79.5	85.7	8.0	76.1	77.2	0.906	76.3	90	S and SSW	91	0.05	Cloudy. c. s. d. t.

The mean pressure of the seven days	...	Inches.	29.714
The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	29.717
The total number of hours of bright sunshine	...	Hours.	6.9
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	...	...	84.4
		°	
The mean temperature of the seven days	...	...	79.2
The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	83.0
The extreme variation of temperature	...	...	11.9
The maximum temperature	...	...	86.2
		Miles.	13
The highest velocity of the wind in one hour	...	...	13
		lbs.	
The highest pressure of wind on one square foot	...	...	Not measureable.
		%	
The mean relative humidity	...	...	90
The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	86

		Inches.	
The total fall of rain from 21st to 27th September 1884	...	...	4.43
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	2.19
The total fall from 1st January to 27th September 1884	...	...	58.33
The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office	...	...	58.14
The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.			

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

c overcast, g gloomy, p passing temporary showers, d drizzling rain, t thunder.

JOHN ELIOT.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
Calcutta, the 29th September 1884.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India

**Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 21st to 27th September 1884.**

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				Mean wet bulb.	HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
1884.		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
September	21st	80.7	86.6	5.9	77.8	70.9	875	75.2	84	5.11
"	22nd	79.6	88.0	10.7	77.3	77.8	931	77.1	92	0.49
"	23rd	76.9	81.3	4.5	76.3	76.1	893	73.8	90	1.25
"	24th	76.0	78.3	2.3	74.6	75.1	880	74.7	95	1.06
"	25th	77.3	81.3	4.0	75.3	76.3	895	75.9	96	0.80
"	26th	78.4	82.6	4.2	76.9	77.2	920	76.7	94	2.40
"	27th	78.6	86.1	7.5	74.0	77.0	909	76.4	93	0.06

The mean temperature of the seven days ...

The extreme variation of temperature ...

The maximum temperature ...

The mean relative humidity ...

The total fall of rain from 21st to 27th September 1884 ...

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA.
Calcutta, the 29th September 1884.

JOHN ELIOT,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDA.

The table appended to this Memoranda exhibits the vital statistics of the first class Municipalities in Bengal for the week ending 18th September 1884. The figures in it indicate—

1. That births and deaths were registered in these Municipalities at the rates, respectively, of 24.7 and 29.3 per 1,000 of population, against 19.6 and 26.5 per 1,000, respectively, in the preceding week ending 6th September, indicating a considerable advance in the registration of both events.

2. That the undermentioned Municipalities returned the highest proportions of births and deaths:—

Births.			Deaths.		
		Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.
Utterpara ...	...	56.6	Gya ...	...	71.8
Ranaghat ...	...	47.9	Burdwan ...	...	39.7
Bhagulpore ...	...	45.3	Dacca ...	...	36.3
Howrah ...	...	40.4	Ranaghat ...	...	36.0
Comillah ...	...	34.7	Suburbs of Calcutta ...	...	35.8
Seraampore ...	...	33.4	Purneah ...	...	34.6
Gya ...	...	30.8			
Durbhunga ...	...	29.9			

3. That the rates at which the several death-causes proved fatal in comparison with the rates of the preceding week were—

			Ratio per mille during weeks ending	
			15th September 1884.	6th September 1884.
Cholera ...	...	...	1.7	1.6
Small-pox ...	...	...	.03	.2
Fever ...	...	...	13.8	12.1
Bowel-complaints ...	...	...	3.8	4.2
Injury ...	...	...	.7	.5
Other causes ...	...	...	9.3	7.9

showing chiefly that there occurred a sensible increase of mortality from fever and the diseases classed under the head of "Other causes."

4. That of the abovenamed diseases, cholera, fever, bowel-complaints and "Other causes," proved most fatal to life in the following Municipalities:—

Cholera.		Fever.		Bowel-complaints.		Other causes.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Gya ...	12.3	Ranaghat ...	36.0	Gya ...	9.6	Dacca ...	20.2
Chupra ...	4.8	Gya ...	32.8	Durbhunga ...	6.3	Poori ...	19.3
Dacca ...	8.2	Purneah ...	31.1	Mozufferpore ...	6.1	Gya ...	16.4
Durbhunga ...	3.1	Burdwan ...	24.4			Suburbs of Calcutta ...	15.3
		Beaulnah ...	21.0			Burdwan ...	10.7
		Hughli ...	20.2			Howrah ...	9.3

5. That the death-rates under the heads of *Sex*, *Class* and *Age* stand as indicated below:—

According to Sex.		According to Class.		According to Age.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Males ...	28.1	Christians ...	8.7	Under 1 year ...	298.5
Females ...	30.6	Hindus ...	30.4	1 and under 5 years ...	33.7
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths ...	104	Mahomedans ...	27.6	5 " 10 " ...	16.3
				10 " 15 " ...	19.9
				15 " 20 " ...	22.0
				20 " 30 " ...	14.4
				30 " 40 " ...	15.9
				40 " 50 " ...	24.3
				50 " 60 " ...	20.5
				60 years and upwards ...	64.0

B. LADDERDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,
Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 29th September 1884.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 13th September 1884.

DISTRICTS.		POPULATION.		BIRTHS.				MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—												Sex.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.		Ratio of male births to every 100 female births.		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.				DEATHS FROM—						RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.						Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the previous week.		DEATHS.		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.		Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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A special census of the Europeans in the Darbhanga Municipality was recently taken, as the census of this section of the community taken in February 1881 was not reliable, owing to the Europeans being at a minimum in that month. The number of the natives remains the same as it was in 1881. The rate of mortality has been calculated on the basis of the population under all heads in the above table, except "Age," the rates under which have been omitted, inasmuch as the census of the Europeans above alluded to was not employed as a basis of calculation owing to the results of this census under this head not having been recorded under the authorized form of age classification.

**Statement of Fluctuation of Goods Traffic on the Northern Bengal State Railway
for the month of August 1884.**

*Abstract of the principal commodities carried over the Line during the month of August 1884,
as compared with the same month of the previous year.*

STAPLES.	1883.		1884.		Total in 1883.	Total in 1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.				
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Alc	25-16	.....	26-37	.....	25-16	26-37	13-21	.....
Food-grain	1,690-64	1,417-65	675-04	861-03	2,548-07	1,520-08	.....	1,027-99
Ginger	1-02	21-01	.....	23-35	23-03	23-25	1-22	.....
Gunny-bags	5-89	52-32	11-56	129-60	594-31	141-96	.....	452-35
Jute	0-42	1,387-12	104-29	2,596-19	1,264-04	2,600-22	1,336-18	.....
Miscellaneous	1,018-62	225-86	1,225-40	229-33	1,244-46	1,494-82	250-36	.....
Piece-goods	223-16	79-49	293-26	3-63	253-63	759-49	485-86	.....
Railway material	2,032-15	151-08	1,860-70	163-63	3,193-41	2,795-33	.....	398-08
Salt	1,518-66	77	1,210-58	.....	1,210-58	1,010-58	200-07	.....
Sugar	52-18	.....	120-48	2-85	62-18	119-01	76-83	.....
Seeds	152-77	110-91	77-66	237-16	363-68	315-43	21-25	.....
Tea	.....	861-93	.....	1,160-99	861-93	1,160-93	299-00	.....
Tobacco	0-08	1,768-66	0-48	1,100-25	1,774-72	1,105-68	.....	669-04
Total	7,898-74	6,379-18	7,167-97	6,626-45	13,787-00	13,674-43	.....	.....

GENERAL REMARKS AND EXPLANATIONS.

Although there has been a decided improvement in the despatches of jute, miscellaneous traffic, piece-goods, salt, sugar, seeds, and tea, still a falling off of 112-48 tons in the month's working has to be recorded, in comparison with last August's results. Food-grain, gunny-bags, railway material, and tobacco have principally contributed to the decrease. In the Calcutta market there is nothing doing in food-grain. The gunny-bag industry has not yet recovered from last season's depression. Bags are being manufactured, but for local sale only, and as the demand exceeds the supply, but a small quantity is available for export. Favourable reports are not being received of the jute crop in these parts. The want of rain will probably make the season a late and long one, and the quality of the jute indifferent.

INCREASES.

Alc Tons 13-21
Public consignments have been coming forward to replenish stocks for the Poojahs.
Ginger Tons 1-22
Though the season has almost drawn to a close, enquiries are still being made for dry ginger.
Jute Tons 1,305-68
Prices during the month have fluctuated. At first they took a turn upwards, and advantage was immediately taken by holders to place, and a fair quantity of loose jute changed hands. Towards the end of the month the quality having deteriorated the market declined. In baled jute there is nothing doing.
Miscellaneous Tons 240-34
The despatches in hardware and kerosene oil have been very heavy during the month.
Piece-goods Tons 485-26
The Poojahs will partially account for this increase. During the month there has been a fair demand from the mofussil.
Salt Tons 200-07
A very large business is being done in salt at reduced prices.
Sugar Tons 76-83
An enquiry has sprung up for this commodity at Nattore, Dinagore, and Julpaiguri, but whether it will last remains to be seen.
Seeds Tons 21-25
All descriptions of seeds are fetching fairly good prices.
Tea Tons 299-00
The market has continued firm, and prices have advanced slightly.

DECREASES.

Food-grain Tons 1,432-31
The Calcutta market for all descriptions of rice is quiet. Some local demand exists for the Bogra and Rajshahi districts.
Gunny-bags Tons 452-35
The only demand for this article appears for local consumption, and even this enquiry is limited.
Railway material Tons 370-49
The Dinagore branch is now open for traffic, and but few sleepers are coming forward for the Engineering Department.
Tobacco Tons 669-04
The greater portion of the Rangpore tobacco finds its way to Burma and the coast. This season there has been little enquiry from those parts, and hence despatches for export have been very restricted.

TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, Saidpur, the 19th September 1884.

G. S. LEONARD, Traffic Superintendent.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 13th September 1884 on 359 miles open, including Calcutta and South-Eastern and Bengal Central Railway mileage.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
A.—Total traffic for the week ...	76,818	30,190 0 0	4,34,799 0	1,30,330 0 0	7,580 0 0	1,43,570 0 0	15,833	18,330	34,215
Or per mile of railway ...	214	84 0 0	1,217 0	361 0 0	.....	400 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	817,185	2,94,945 0 0	24,33,819 0	4,08,461 0 0	63,501 0 0	8,50,908 0 0	1,24,221	90,603	2,14,823
Total for 11 weeks ...	893,907	3,25,135 0 0	24,70,571 0	8,19,231 0 0	71,081 0 0	10,14,478 0 0	1,37,166	1,03,592	2,40,668
COMPARISON.									
B.—Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	66,636	31,293 0 0	3,17,515 0	78,837 0 0	11,378 0 0	1,21,708 0 0	9,466	6,504	15,980
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	253	118 15 0	1,907 0	209 13 3	.....	418 11 11	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	861,636	3,43,399 0 0	27,98,105 0	5,41,575 0 0	1,01,654 0 0	8,86,038 0 0	1,05,565	79,620	1,87,905

A.—Includes receipts of Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, and 50 per cent. of receipts of Bengal Central Railway, via. Rs. 4,785 and Rs. 4,918 respectively apportioned over the several heads of traffic.

B.—Includes share of Bengal Central Railway receipts due to Eastern Bengal Railway for working, via. Rs. 846, and Calcutta and South-Eastern receipts Rs. 4,648.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 15TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 15TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
203	Rs. 1,31,701	648	210*	Rs. 1,63,570	646	228	Rs. 22,15,313	9,507	226	Rs. 20,31,914	6,394	.....	Rs. 1,63,299

* Increase in mileage.

	Miles.
Eastern Bengal Railway	8
Bengal Central Railway	91
	99

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 13th September 1884, on 120 Miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,301	6,829 0 0	11,960 0	1,484 0 0	13 0 0	8,036 0 0	3,817	1,036	4,853
Or per mile of railway ...	187	58 0 0	95 0	12 0 0	.....	66 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 10 weeks of half-year ...	171,440	62,714 0 0	1,01,942 0	10,105 0 0	518 0 0	73,334 0 0	30,856	10,643	41,499
Total for 11 weeks ...	188,641	69,543 0 0	1,13,102 0	11,590 0 0	531 0 0	81,370 0 0	34,667	11,681	46,348
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	8,006	1,413 0 0	7,348 0	285 0 0	21 0 0	1,691 0 0	961	247	1,208
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	239	49 5 8	210 0	7 5 11	0 9 7	48 5 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	102,070	17,738 0 0	1,50,900 0	4,097 0 0	236 0 0	22,091 0 0	9,737	3,860	13,595

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 10TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 15TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 15TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 15TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
120	Rs. 1,601	40	120	Rs. 3,030	44	24	Rs. 50,321	1,652	126	Rs. 2,17,996	1,730	Rs. 1,67,097	.....

Printed and published by EDWIN MORRIS LEWIS, at the Printing Office of the Bengal Secretariat, Writers' Buildings, in the City of Calcutta—1st October 1884.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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SELECTION OF NATIVE CIVILIAN PROBATIONERS.

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

Dated Darjeeling, the 25th September 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 33—1388 (Public), dated the 5th September 1884, calling for the names of candidates in order of merit for appointment under the Rules framed under 33 Vic., Cap. 3, section 6, and directing that the orders contained in Home Department Resolution No. 59—2324-2330 of 24th December 1879 may be for the present held in abeyance.

The Government of India have recently intimated that the number of nominations of natives of India to offices ordinarily held by members of the Covenanted Civil Service to be made in the current year under the rules framed under the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, section 6, will probably be two for Bengal, and that the Governor-General in Council will be glad to receive, in due course, the names of three selected candidates for each of the said appointments arranged in order of merit.

2. The Government of India have now under consideration the question of improving the working of the Statutory Rules. In view, however, of the opinion generally held by the Local Governments that the mode of selection hitherto employed is not altogether satisfactory, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has on this occasion allowed the Government of Bengal to choose its candidates in any manner that may appear to it desirable, special regard being paid (in the case of candidates whose merits and abilities have not been already proved by employment in the public service) to educational attainments and proficiency. It is left open to this Government to select candidates from the Uncovenanted Service or the learned professions, to institute a test of limited competition among nominated candidates, or to follow any other mode of selection that may be thought suitable.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has, after full consideration, resolved to allow such of the applicants for appointment to this Service, as have been approved by him, to compete at an examination to be held in December next, the conditions of which are hereinafter described; and on the conclusion of the examination, he will submit to the Government of India, with his recommendations, the names of the candidates who, in order of merit, occupy the first six places on the examination list. Intimation of the proposed arrangements will now be given to the applicants approved by the Lieutenant-Governor.

4. For the purpose of conducting the proposed examination, a Committee will be appointed, consisting of the Director of Public Instruction, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and the Legal Remembrancer. The examinations will extend over four days, viz. Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th December next. On the first day an essay in English, on a subject to be prescribed hereafter, will be written by the candidates; on the second day a general paper of literary, historical, and philosophical questions will be set; on the third day there will be a general paper on mathematics and physical science; and the subjects of the fourth day's examination will be the Penal and Criminal Procedure Codes and Mr. Field's Introduction to the Bengal Regulations. The gentlemen allowed to appear at the examination will hereafter be informed by the Committee, which will be appointed as above indicated, of the place at which the examination will be held, and of any other circumstances necessary for their information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

**RULES FOR THE ELECTION OF MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONERS
UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.**

The 29th September 1884.—The following rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners in all Municipalities in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, Bhagulpore, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions (except Howrah and the Suburbs of Calcutta), have been laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 15 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884:—

Of the qualification of voters.

1. Persons otherwise qualified to vote must be males, who have resided within the limits of the municipality for one year previous to the date of the election, and who are of full age as defined by the Indian Majority Act of 1875.

2. Subject to the above rule, all persons who have, during the year immediately preceding the election, paid an aggregate amount of not less than Re. 1-8 in respect of any rates imposed by the Act, and who have been duly registered as hereinafter provided, shall be qualified to vote.

3. Subject to the proviso contained in rule 1, any person who, being a member of a joint undivided family, one of the members of which has, during the year preceding such election, paid in respect of any of the rates imposed by the Act an aggregate amount of not less than Re. 1-8, is a graduate or licentiate of any University, or holds a certificate as a Pleader or Mooktear, or holds any office or employment carrying a salary of not less than Rs. 50 per mensem, shall be entitled to vote.

Of the registration of voters.

4. As soon as possible after these rules shall have been published, the Magistrate of the district shall cause to be prepared a register of persons qualified to vote. Such register shall be prepared from the assessment lists, from enquiries made by persons specially deputed for the purpose, and in such other manner as may appear expedient. Such register shall from time to time be corrected and added to as the Magistrate may direct. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Municipality to furnish the Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Officer with any available information required for the preparation and correction, from time to time, of the register in question.

5. At least one month before the date fixed for the elections as hereinafter provided, an extract from the register, showing the persons qualified to vote within each Ward, shall be published at suitable places within that ward. A copy of the whole register shall also be published at the municipal office.

6. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as he may depute for the purpose, shall sit to hear and decide objections to, and claims for, registration of voters on some date of which at least three days' notice shall have been given, and which shall be at least ten days after the publication of the lists in question, and at least one week before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections; and such decision shall be final.

7. The ward lists as amended, after the hearing and decision of claims and objections, shall be considered as the final lists of persons entitled to vote at the elections, and no person whose name does not appear in the ward lists shall be permitted to vote.

Of the qualification and the nomination of candidates.

8. Any person qualified to vote under these rules shall be qualified for nomination as a candidate.

9. Any rate-payer qualified to vote may nominate any other qualified person as a candidate.

10. The Magistrate shall, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections, issue notices calling for nominations of candidates. Such nominations shall be delivered at the municipal office within fourteen days from the date of publication of the notices in question. No names of candidates shall be received after the expiration of such period.

11. The preliminary list of candidates, with the names of the persons nominating them, shall be published in each ward, and at the municipal office, at least three weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections. A notification shall at the same time be published, fixing a date for the hearing of objections to candidates. Such date shall be at least one week later than the publication of the notification in question.

12. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as the Magistrate may depute for the purpose, shall hear and decide all objections to candidates; and such decision shall be final. Before publishing the final list, he shall ascertain that all the candidates are eligible and willing to stand for election.

13. The final list of candidates shall be published in each ward, and at the municipal office, at least one week before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections. No candidate whose name is not contained in such list shall be eligible for election.

Of the manner of holding elections.

14. The elections for the different wards shall be held on such date as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor and notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

15. The Magistrate shall decide at what place the election for each ward shall be held.

16. The date fixed for the election in each ward shall be duly notified by beat of drum, and by the publication of notices in such ward at least one month beforehand.

17. Each voter shall be entitled to vote for the ward in which he ordinarily resides, and for no other. He shall be entitled to vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies for such ward.

18. All persons wishing to vote must be present at the elections. No votes by proxy or in writing shall be received.

19. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as the Magistrate may depute for the purpose, shall preside at the election for each ward, assisted by a Committee of not less than three and not more than five rate-payers of the ward, nominated by the Magistrate.

20. The proceedings shall commence by the presiding officer explaining the nature and objects of the meeting to the assembled voters. He shall then read out the list of candidates, and state the number of vacancies.

21. Each candidate shall then be proposed by one qualified voter, and seconded by another. Subject to the control of the presiding officer on points of order, each candidate and his proposer and seconder shall be permitted to address the assembled voters on the subject of his candidature. The names of candidates not duly proposed and seconded shall be removed from the list.

22. In the case of the number of the candidates duly proposed and seconded not being greater than the number of vacancies, the presiding officer, if he is satisfied that not less than 10 per cent. of the registered voters for the ward or wards in which the election is taking place are present, shall at once declare such candidates to be duly elected.

23. If the number of candidates duly proposed and seconded exceeds the number of vacancies, the presiding officer shall proceed to call for a show of hands in favour of each candidate. The presiding officer shall decide and state which of the candidates have received the largest number of votes by the said shows of hands. Should no poll be demanded against any one candidate, he shall declare such candidate to be duly elected.

24. Any defeated candidate, or his proposer or seconder, may demand a poll on his behalf, as against any or all of the candidates selected under the above rule.

25. When a poll is demanded, the votes shall then and there be recorded by the presiding officer with his own hand. All objections to voters shall, if possible, be summarily decided by the presiding officer, after reference to the register. No objections shall be entertained other than objections arising out of matters subsequent to registration under rule 8.

26. The presiding officer shall then and there declare such candidates as have a clear majority of votes to be duly elected. Provided that no candidate shall be declared to be duly elected unless at least 10 per cent. of the registered voters for the ward have appeared and recorded their votes.

27. If 10 per cent. of the registered voters for the ward are not present (Rule 22), or have not appeared and recorded their votes (Rule 26), the presiding officer shall report that the electors have failed, under section 16 of the Act, to elect Commissioners for the ward.

28. In case of an equality of votes for the same vacancy, and when the number of vacancies does not admit of all the candidates who have obtained an equality of votes being elected, the presiding officer shall postpone the election, fixing at the same time a date upon which the proceedings shall be re-commenced. When the majority for any candidate consists only of disputed votes, with reference to which further enquiry appears to be necessary, the result of such enquiry shall be notified on a subsequent date.

29. The list of duly returned candidates for the whole municipality shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Division for publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Miscellaneous.

30. No person in the employment or pay of the municipality shall, directly or indirectly, engage in canvassing for votes, or otherwise assist in the election of any candidate, otherwise than by giving his own vote. Any breach of this rule will render him liable to dismissal.

31. All costs incurred in the preparation of the register of voters, the publication of notices, the holding of elections, or taking any other necessary actions under these rules, shall be payable by the Commissioners out of the municipal fund.

COLMAN MACAULAY,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

The 29th September 1884.—The following rules for the election of Municipal Commissioners in the Municipality of Howrah have been laid down by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 15 of Act III (B.C.) of 1884:—

Of the number of Commissioners and Wards.

1. There shall be 30 Commissioners, of whom 20 shall be elected under these rules, and 10 shall be appointed by Government.

2. The municipality shall be divided into 10 wards in accordance with the schedule annexed.

Of the qualification of voters.

3. Persons otherwise qualified to vote must be males, who have resided within the limits of the municipality for one year previous to the date of the election, and who are of full age as defined by the Indian Majority Act of 1875.

4. Subject to the above rule, all persons who have, during the year immediately preceding the election, paid an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 3 in respect of any rates imposed by the Act, and who have been duly registered as hereinafter provided, shall be qualified to vote.

5. Subject to the proviso contained in rule 3, any person who, being a member of a joint undivided family, one of the members of which has during the year preceding such election, paid in respect of any of the rates imposed by the Act an aggregate amount of not less than Rs. 3, is a graduate or licentiate of any University, or holds a certificate as a Pleader or Mooktear, or holds any office or employment carrying a salary of not less than Rs. 50 per mensem, shall be entitled to vote.

Of the registration of voters.

6. As soon as possible after these rules shall have been published, the Magistrate of the district shall cause to be prepared a register of persons qualified to vote. Such register shall be prepared from the assessment lists, from enquiries made by persons specially deputed for the purpose, and in such other manner as may appear expedient. Such register shall from time to time be corrected and added to as the Magistrate may direct. It shall be the duty of the Chairman of the Municipality to furnish the Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Officer with any available information required for the preparation and correction, from time to time, of the register in question.

7. At least one month before the date fixed for the elections as herein-after provided, an extract from the register, showing the persons qualified to vote within each ward, shall be published at suitable places within that ward. A copy of the whole register shall also be published at the municipal office.

8. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as he may depute for the purpose, shall sit to hear and decide objections to, and claims for, registration of voters on some date of which at least three days' notice shall have been given, and which shall be at least ten days after the publication of the lists in question, and at least one week before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections; and such decision shall be final.

9. The ward lists as amended, after the hearing and decision of claims and objections, shall be considered as the final lists of persons entitled to vote at the elections, and no person whose name does not appear in the ward lists shall be permitted to vote.

Of the qualification and the nomination of candidates.

10. Any person qualified to vote under these rules shall be qualified for nomination as a candidate.

11. Any rate-payer qualified to vote may nominate any other qualified person as a candidate.

12. The Magistrate shall, at least six weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections, issue notices calling for nominations of candidates. Such nominations shall be delivered at the municipal office within fourteen days from the date of publication of the notices in question. No names of candidates shall be received after the expiration of such period.

13. The preliminary list of candidates, with the names of the persons nominating them, shall be published in each ward, and at the municipal office, at least three weeks before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections. A notification shall at the same time be published, fixing a date for the hearing of objections to candidates. Such date shall be at least one week later than the publication of the notification in question.

14. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as the Magistrate may depute for the purpose, shall hear and decide all objections to candidates; and such decision shall be final. Before publishing the final list, he shall ascertain that all the candidates are eligible and willing to stand for election.

15. The final list of candidates shall be published in each ward, and at the municipal office, at least one week before the date fixed for the commencement of the elections. No candidate whose name is not contained in such list shall be eligible for election.

Of the manner of holding elections.

16. The elections for the different wards shall be held on such date as may be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor and notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

17. The Magistrate shall decide at what place the election for each ward shall be held.

18. The date fixed for the election in each ward shall be duly notified by beat of drum and by the publication of notices in such ward at least one month beforehand.

19. Each voter shall be entitled to vote for the ward in which he ordinarily resides, and for no other. He shall be entitled to vote for as many candidates as there are vacancies for such ward.

20. All persons wishing to vote must be present at the elections. No votes by proxy or in writing shall be received.

21. The Magistrate, or such other gazetted officer as the Magistrate may depute for the purpose, shall preside at the election for each ward, assisted by a Committee of not less than three and not more than five rate-payers of the ward, nominated by the Magistrate.

22. The proceedings shall commence by the presiding officer explaining the nature and objects of the meeting to the assembled voters. He shall then read out the list of candidates, and state the number of vacancies.

23. Each candidate shall then be proposed by one qualified voter, and seconded by another. Subject to the control of the presiding officer on points

of order, each candidate and his proposer and seconder shall be permitted to address the assembled voters on the subject of his candidature. The names of candidates not duly proposed and seconded shall be removed from the list.

24. All objections to voters shall, if possible, be summarily decided by the presiding officer, after reference to the register. No objections shall be entertained other than objections arising out of matters subsequent to registration under rule 8.

25. The presiding officer shall record with his own hand the votes of the electors present.

26. The presiding officer shall then and there declare such candidates as have a clear majority of votes to be duly elected. Provided that no candidate shall be declared to be duly elected unless at least 10 per cent. of the registered voters for the ward have appeared and recorded their votes.

27. If 10 per cent. of the registered voters for the ward have not appeared and recorded their votes, the presiding officer shall report that the electors have failed, under section 16 of the Act, to elect Commissioners for the ward.

28. In case of an equality of votes for the same vacancy, and when the number of vacancies does not admit of all the candidates who have obtained an equality of votes being elected, the presiding officer shall postpone the election, fixing at the same time a date upon which the proceedings shall be re-commenced. When the majority for any candidate consists only of disputed votes, with reference to which further enquiry appears to be necessary, the result of such enquiry shall be notified on a subsequent date.

29. The list of duly returned candidates for the whole municipality shall be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Division for publication in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Miscellaneous.

30. No person in the employment or pay of the municipality shall, directly or indirectly, engage in canvassing for votes, or otherwise assist in the election of any candidate, otherwise than by giving his own vote. Any breach of this rule will render him liable to dismissal.

31. All costs incurred in the preparation of the register of voters, the publication of notices, the holding of elections, or taking any other necessary actions under these rules, shall be payable by the Commissioners out of the municipal fund.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SCHEDULE.

HOWRAH MUNICIPALITY.

ELECTION WARDS.

Ward No. I.

North—Joya Bibee's Lane, outfall drain on the south of Hurro Dhole's garden and Chandalparah lane. *South*—Horogunge Road. *East*—River. *West*—Hooghly road.

Ward No. II.

North—A line beginning at a point on the Hooghly road 100 feet south of Nuskurparah lane, thence a direct line westward across the Maleepanchghurrah paddy-fields to the culvert opposite garden of Bhoggobutty Bysack on the Belloor road and Nellooh road. *South*—Sonaton Mistry's Garden lane and Bamoongachee paddy-fields. *East*—Grand Trunk road and Hooghly road. *West*—Bamoongachee paddy-fields.

Ward No. III.

North—Horogunge road. *South*—Golabaree road. *East*—River. *West*—Grand Trunk road.

Ward No. IV.

North—Golabaree road and Peelkhanah lane. *South*—Railway premises. *East*—River Hooghly. *West*—Railway line.

Ward No. V.

North—Railway premises, Dore's road and Howrah paddy-fields. *South*—Telkul Ghat road, Harcourt's lane and Kally Banerjea's lane. *East*—River. *West*—Bhoggobutty Karar's lane, Doorga Doss Bose's lane, Koylash Banerjea's lane, Lukhun Dass's lane and Kally Koondoo's lane up to its junction with Kally Banerjea's lane.

Ward No. VI.

North—Banttrah paddy-fields. *South*—Ollabibeetollah lane, Nuskurparah lane and Bostomparrah lane. *East*—Bhoggobutty Karar's lane, Doorga Dass Bose's lane, Lukhun Dass's lane, Kally Koondoo's lane, Needhee Ram Manjee's lane, Gopaul Banerjea's lane and portion of Ramkistopore lane between its junctions with Gopal Banerjea's lane and the footpath through Baboo Chunder Coomar Banerjea's garden. *West*—Belgachia road, a direct line from that road beginning from the south-eastern corner of Deno Sen's garden across the paddy-fields to a point on the Makordah road 1,764 feet west of the toll-house, Doomrar Jollah, Haldarparrah lane, Goddadhur Mistry's lane and Kasoondiah paddy-fields.

Ward No. VII.

North—Telkul Ghat road, Harcourt's lane and Kally Banerjea's lane. *South*—Banstollah Ghat road and Park's Garden lane. *East*—River. *West*—Kally Koondoo's lane, Needhee Ram Manjee's lane, Gopaul Banerjea's lane and portion of Ramkistopore lane between its junction with Gopaul Banerjea's lane and Park's Garden lane.

Ward No. VIII.

North—Banstollah Ghat road, Park's Garden lane, footpath through Baboo Chunder Coomar Banerjea's garden, Koyepooker lane and Mosulmanparah lane. *South*—Juggut Banerjea's Ghat road, Rajah's Bagan lane, Mollahparah branch lane and portion of Khetter Banerjea's lane from its junction with the latter lane and Circular road at the house of Deno Master. *East*—River. *West*—Circular road.

Ward No. IX.

North—Juggut Banerjea's Ghat road, Rajah's Bagan lane, Mollahparah branch lane, Khetter Banerjea's lane between its junction with the latter lane and Circular road at the house of Deno Master and portion of Circular road between its junction with Khetter Banerjea's lane and Chatterjea's hat. *South*—River. *East*—River. *West*—Belliah khal and Botanical Garden.

Ward No. X.

North—Doomrar Jollah and Shokhair bazar road. *South*—Baxarah paddy-fields. *East*—A line from the south-eastern corner of Doomrar Jollah to Haldarparrah lane, Goddadhur Mistry's lane and Mosulmanparrah lane. *West*—Boroj Maut lane and western portion of Baxarah road between its junction with Boroj Maut lane and the culvert over Baxarah khal.

**DATE OF ELECTION OF COMMISSIONERS FOR MUNICIPALITIES
UNDER ACT III (B.C.) OF 1884.**

The 30th September 1884.—It is hereby notified for general information that the elections of Commissioners, under Act III (B.C.) of 1884, in all Municipalities in the Burdwan, Presidency, Rajshahye, Dacca, Chittagong, Patna, Bhagulpore, Orissa, and Chota Nagpore Divisions, not mentioned in the first schedule of the said Act, will be held on the twenty-fifth day of November next.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 4th October 1884.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Rudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL.			
Western Districts.			
Burdwan Divn.	1 Burdwan, Oct. 4 '84	11	Weather—hot and showery. Showery weather continues and is benefiting the transplanted crop. Prospects of crops in Ranigunge, except part of thana Kaksa, promise favourably. Buddad, Sahobgunge and Muntasir thanas show very bad prospects. The rest of the district will do fairly if there be rain. Price of rice 12 to 16 seers per rupee. Public health good.
	Cutwa	0.82	
	Chins	1.24	
	2 Bankura, " 4	4.88	Weather—cloudy, with frequent heavy rain. The rainfall all over the district has been sufficient and has done much good to standing crops. Asa paddy being reaped and kelash ripening. Nasa flowering and haimanti growing. Beri kulai in pod. Other standing crops doing well. Price of old rice falling in many places, and that of new rice now in the market still lower. Public health good.
	Bishenpore	1.79	
	Mahura	2.21	
	Khattri	2.73	
	3 Deorbhoom, " 4	2.87	Weather—seasonable, with frequent showers. Standing crops have been much benefited by seasonable rain. In affected tracts benefit more limited. Asa crop coming into ear. Prices steady. General health good.
	Rampore Haut	1.10	
	4 Midnapore, " 4	2.86	Weather—most seasonable. The heavy rain has ensured a good paddy crop in four-fifths of the district. Prices rising in thatal owing to large exports northwards. Fever of the usual type prevalent.
Presidency Divn.	5 Hooghly, " 4	1.85	Weather—cool and showery. The rainfall of the week has done much good to standing crops. Prospects now generally good, and a few more heavy showers during this month will secure late paddy. Prices steady. Fever very prevalent.
	Serampore	2.93	
	Jehanabad	2.72	Weather—rainy. Prospects of crops good generally.
	Howrah	2.22	
	Outlookbarish	1.68	
	Central Districts.		
6 24-Pergha, Oct. 6 '84	2.45	Weather—rainy. Asa paddy still being harvested with 12-anna outturn. Prospects of amra paddy and sugarcane good. Public health generally good.	
Rajshahi Divn.	7 Nudda, " 4	1.91	Weather—cloudy and sultry. The late rain has done some good to amra. More is, however, needed. Winter crops being sown. Fever continues.
	Koosheta	Nil	
	Meherpore	0.23	
	Choodanga	2.70	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of amra good.
	Ranaghat	1.34	
	Khoolna, " 4	1.21	
	8 Jessore, " 4	1.78	Weather—hot and cloudy with occasional showers. Prospects of amra paddy continue good. Cutting of jute going on. Public health generally good.
	Jhenida	0.83	
	Narail	0.83	
	Burdwan Divn.	9 Magorah	} received.	Weather—cloudy and cool. Owing to general rainfall throughout the district, prospects of the amra crop improved. In some parts progress has been made in trans-planting. If the rain continues, the outlook will be more hopeful. Conditions of rubber crops favourable. Rice 12 to 13½ seers per rupee. Public health good.
Bongong			
10 Moorshedabad, " 4		1.68	
Kandi		0.89	
Lalbagh		1.46	
Jungipore	1.64		
11 Dinapore, Oct. 3 '84	25	Weather—hot and showery. Bhadoi paddy has been out with a good outturn. Prospects of amra generally fair, but more rain wanted. Yesterday's and today's rain expected to do much good. Jute still being out. Sugarcane and pulses continue good. Rice selling at from 11 to 16 seers per rupee.	
Rajshahi Divn.	12 Rajshahi, " 4	1.41	Weather—cloudy, with occasional showers. The late rain has done some good to standing crops, but more rain still wanted. Price of rice rising in the subdivision of Nowong, where common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. Public health fair.
	Natore	1.35	
	Nowong	1.10	
Burdwan Divn.	13 Kungpore, " 4	2.66	Weather—cloudy; owing to insufficient rainfall prospects of amra become bad. Sugarcane, ginger, and pulses thriving. Prices of food-grains rising daily.
	Gairbanda	1.42	
	Kurigram	Nil	
	Nilphamari	1.38	
14 Bogra, " 4	1.44	Weather—rainy and cool. The rain during the week has done some good, but much more still needed.	
Burdwan Divn.	15 Pubna, " 4	1.35	Weather—showery and fairly cool. Prospects have been improved by late rain, but a good deal more wanted for amra crops. Cold-weather crops being sown. Some have already come up and are doing well. Prices show a slight improvement at Pubna. Public health satisfactory.
	16 Darjeeling, " 4	4.74	Weather—continuous heavy rain since Thursday night. Prospects of winter crops now quite fair.
	17 Julpigore, " 4	2.41	Weather—cool and cloudy, with occasional rain. There has been a good rainfall during the week, and prospects of crops much improved. A few cases of cholera reported from Patgram thana. Public health otherwise good.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sadde Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—continued.			
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
Dacca Divn.	18 Dacca, Oct. 4 '84	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of jute nearly completed. <i>Mashkakai</i> and mustard being sown. <i>Amra</i> improved a little. Damage is anticipated to paddy crops in consequence of fall of water. Public health generally good.
	Manickgunge ...	98	
	Moonsheegunge ...	98	
	Naraingunge ...	30	
	19 Farroedpore, " 4 "	88	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops generally very fair. Public health generally fair, some cholera in the south of the district.
	Goalundo ...	Not received.	
	Madaripore ...	96	
	20 Backergunge, " 3 "	407	Weather—cloudy, with occasional rain. Prospects of crops good. Public health fair.
	21 Mymensingh, " 3 "	88	Weather—cloudy and cool, with occasional showers. Prospects of <i>amra</i> paddy on high lands damaged for want of sufficient rain, but crops on low lands in good condition. Cutting and steeping of jute continues.
	Jamshird ...	82	
Chittagong Divn.	Kishoregunge ...	24	
	Netrokona ...	140	
	Attia ...	68	
	22 Chittagong, Oct. 6 '84	58	Weather—cool. Prospects of crops good. Cattle-disease still reported. Prices stationary. General health good.
	23 Noakhally, " 3 "	178	Weather—cooler than before with southerly breezes. Prospects of <i>amra</i> good. Cholera abating. Cattle-disease in some thanas.
	Fenny (up to 2nd Oct.)	078	
	24 Tipperah, " 3 "	44	Weather—cloudy and dry. Prospects of crops very fair. Prices rising. A few cases of cholera reported from different police-stations, otherwise public health good.
	Chandpore ...	185	
	25 Chittagong Hill Sept. 30, "	178	Weather—hot. Outting of paddy on hills commenced. Plough-paddy doing well.
	Tracts.		
Patna Divn.	Hill Tipperah, Oct. 1 "	58	Weather—too dry for the season. Rain needed. Transplanting of <i>amra</i> almost over. Outbreak of cholera at Angartola, otherwise public health good.
	26 Patna, Oct. 4 '84	057	Weather—hot and cloudy. <i>Bhadai</i> harvesting still going on. The rain has been general and of great use, but still wanted in places where paddy has been transplanted. Fields being ploughed and prepared for <i>rubbee</i> sowings. Public health good.
	27 Gya, " 4 "	034	Weather—cloudy, with showers. The rainfall of the last five days has been very beneficial to <i>rubbee</i> crops and paddy. Outturn of <i>bhadai</i> fair and may be estimated at about 10 or 12 annas.
	Nowada ...	041	
	Jehanabad ...	256	
	Aurangabad ...	056	
	28 Shahabad, " 4 "	22	Weather—seasonable. The rain has benefited paddy for which it was most urgently needed. Harvesting of <i>bhadai</i> nearly completed.
	Bazar ...	257	
	29 Durbhanga, " 4 "	479	Weather—generally rainy. The late rain has improved the growth of paddy plants. Outturn estimated at from 8 to 12 annas.
	Madhubani ...	902	
Bhagalpur Divn.	Tajpur ...	149	
	30 Mozufferpore, " 4 "	204	Weather—rainy, with strong east winds. Good showers almost every day in the week. Prospects of paddy and <i>rubbee</i> sowings much improved. Harvesting of <i>bhadai</i> almost over. The average yield will be 10 to 11 annas. Public health generally good.
	31 Saran, Sept. 27, "	49	Weather—cloudy with light showers of rain. Harvesting of <i>bhadai</i> completed with about 12-anna outturn. Four to six inches of rain at the end of the previous week was general and has secured a 6 to 8-anna paddy crop. Fields being prepared for <i>rubbee</i> sowings. Prices fallen slightly. Public health good.
	Bowani ...	Not received.	
	Gupalgung ...		
	32 Champaran Oct. 4 "	567	Weather—cloudy and cool. Rain has fallen throughout the district during past nine days. Promise of good average <i>aghani</i> harvest now assured. Prices steady. Public health good.
	Bettiah ...	921	
	33 Monghyr, Oct. 4 '84	257	Weather—squally. Sky generally overcast, with some rain which has been of very great benefit. Lands are being prepared for <i>rubbee</i> . Public health good. Prices falling.
	Begusarai ...	138	
	Jamui ...	52	
Bhagalpur Divn.	34 Bhagalpore, " 4 "	644	Weather—cloudy and wet. The rain of the last week greatly improved prospects of <i>aghani</i> paddy, and a fair harvest may now be expected. There is also now good moisture for <i>rubbee</i> . Rice 12 seers in the south, and 16 seers in the north. Public health good.
	35 Purneah, " 4 "	965	Weather—stormy. State and prospects of crops greatly improved by heavy fall of rain. Fever prevalent.
	Kishoregunge ...	208	
	Arrareah ...	110	
	36 Maldah, " 4 "	300	Weather—cool and cloudy. Heavy showers of rain at the close of the week have much improved the condition and prospects of late paddy crops. Rivers rising now and may damage <i>kafai</i> on low lands. In the shibgunge thanah <i>amra</i> paddy-plants have been injured by grasshoppers. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. General health continues good.
	37 Southal Pergah, " 5 "	397	Weather—rainy, with strong easterly winds. There has been rain over the whole district where prospects very much brightened. Much paddy saved. Ploughing and sowing for <i>rubbee</i> progressing under most favourable circumstances. Cholera at Sahibgunj. General health good.
	Dagburi ...	183	
	Jamara ...	100	
	Goida ...	674	
	Rajmehal ...	41	
	Pasour ...	292	

	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
OUTER DIV.	28 Cuttack, Oct. 3 '84	'46	Weather—cloudy and hot. Early <i>sarad</i> is ripening and late <i>sarad</i> crop is in ear and promises well. Common rice selling at from 14 to 18 seers per rupee in the town. Sporadic cases of cholera reported.
	29 Pooten, " 2 " ...	'42	Weather—hot, occasionally with slight rain. Weeding of <i>sarad</i> still going on.
	Kaorda " 3 " ...	'55	<i>Laghu sarad</i> ripening. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Common rice selling at an average of 19 seers 2 chittacks per rupee in the Sudder sub-division, and 21 seers 5 chittacks in the Khorda division. Public health good.
	40 Balasore " 3 " ...	1'18	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of crop favourable. Harvesting of <i>baali</i> continues. Price of rice stationary. Public health generally good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
41	Besaribagh, Oct. 3 '84	0'10	Weather—warm and cloudy. Reaping of <i>bladoi</i> crops in progress. Prospects of paddy fair. A slight fall in price owing to new rice coming into the market. Public health good.
42	Lohardogga, " 4 " ...	1'31	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of winter paddy excellent, but some sunshine would be beneficial now for standing crops as well as for harvesting of <i>gora dhan</i> , which is going on.
	Palanow " 4 " ...	1'29	
43	Singbhoom, " 8 " ...	0'50	Weather—unsettled. Cloudy and bright alternately. Agricultural prospects continue excellent in every way. Public health good with the exception of usual fever.
44	Manbhoom, " 4 " ...	1'56	Weather—rainy throughout the week. Prospects of crops generally good.
	Govindpore " 4 " ...	Not received.	Coarse rice selling at from 15 to 19 seers per rupee. Public health good.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 7th October 1884.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE:—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			DELTAH MILLET (UMBROO, RAJRA.			GRASS MILLET— CHOLUM JOWAR.								
			Present return.	Next preceding return	Corresponding return of last year	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
BENGAL.																										
Western Districts.																										
1	Bardwan	14 4	14 8	13 4	22 0	22 0	25 0	18 0	12 0	17 8	16 0	14 4	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankura	15 6	15 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	13 12	13 0	19 0	16 8	14 8	25 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Barrbhoon	16 8	16 8	15 12	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	16 8	14 0	14 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	16 0	16 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Howrah	14 8	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	14 0	13 0	13 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																										
7	Calcutta	17 10	17 10	15 5	26 10	26 10	30 0	8 8	8 8	11 8	10 8	10 12	16 0	11 8	11 8	21 5	11 7	11 7	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	24-Pargannas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Nadua	16 0	16 0	14 8	20 0	20 0	24 10	11 2	11 2	15 4	12 0	12 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Kheolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jessore	14 0	14 0	11 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Meerabad	18 0	18 8	16 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	13 0	13 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dinapore	16 12	14 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	16 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	13 0	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Rajahmhye	17 0	{ 16 8 to 16 2 }	16 0	24 0	24 0	29 0	11 8	{ 9 0 to 13 8 }	15 0	15 0	15 0	{ 17 0 to 16 0 }	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Rangpore	12 0	16 0	12 5	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	13 8	11 10	11 10	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Bogra	17 1	16 2	18 0	...	...	...	9 16	9 12	12 0	10 0	13 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Pabna	19 8	19 8	18 12	...	...	...	7 14	8 4	8 4	12 12	8 8	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Darjeeling	10 0	...	8 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	5 0	5 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Jaipur	10 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	16 0	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																										
20	Dacca	16 0	16 0	13 8	...	22 0	22 10	8 0	11 10	16 0	11 0	14 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Farrukpore	20 0	20 0	21 0	34 0	34 0	30 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Bachergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Mymensingh	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	13 4	11 8	13 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Not received.

A In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 12 seers, and Rangpore 12½ seers.

B In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11 to 16 seers per rupee.

C In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11½ to 13½ seers per rupee.

D In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Rangpore 14 seers and Jehanabad 12½ seers.

E In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Kumilla 13 seers, Itanaghat 12½ seers, Meherpore 12 seers, and Choudanga 11½ seers.

F In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt was 11 seers per rupee.

G In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Jhenidah and Nait 12 seers, and Bengong 13 seers.

H In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt at Jangpore and Kaudin was 12 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 30th September 1884.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.																		WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.
LUGGER MILLST— RAGI OR MURWA AND UMBRA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			PINEWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.						
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.				
																		BENGAL.			
																		Western Districts.			
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.			
...	18	8	10	0	31	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	120	0	Burdwan.	
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I In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Nithpore 12 seers and Raigunge 11½ seers.

J In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt at Natore and Nowgong was 12 seers per rupee.

K In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda and Kurigram 13 seers, and Nilphamari 12 seers.

L The retail price of salt at Rangunge was 13 seers per rupee.

M The retail price of salt at Kanchung was 8 seers per rupee, and in Silliguri 10 seers per rupee.

N In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 12 seers, Naraingunge 13 seers, and Moonshigunge 10 seers.

10½ chittacks.

O In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 13 seers, and Madaripur 12 seers.

P In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Patnakhali 10½ seers, and Perazepore 11 seers.

Q In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Kashergunge 10½ seers, Attia 12 seers, and Jamalpore 11½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.	DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE :—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BROWN MILL— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GRAY MILL— CHOLU JOWAR.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
Eastern Districts.—Concluded.																			
		Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.
23	Chittagong	15 0	15 0	11 4	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	16 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Neakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	19 0	17 0	14 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	13 5	13 5	11 12	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	17 0	16 0	16 0	20 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tract.	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	13 5	13 0	13 5	16 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	12 0	10 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
BEHAR.																			
26	Patna	21 0	21 0	21 0	25 0	25 0	29 0	11 4	11 4	15 0	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Gya	17 8	18 0	17 8	21 8	21 0	23 0	9 4	9 0	12 0	11 4	11 4	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Shahabad*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Durbhanga*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Muzaffarpore*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Saran	19 8	19 0	17 0	25 0	25 0	24 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 4	12 0	17 8	...	...	...	20 0	24 0	20 0
32	Champaran*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Monahyr	19 0	18 14	17 18	21 0	21 0	27 12	9 8	9 7	13 10	10 8	10 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Purneah	...	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	11 0	19 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Maldah	20 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	...	9 0	11 0	15 0	12 0	14 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Bonthal Perga.	18 0	16 0	13 9	...	...	...	12 0	11 0	17 8	14 0	14 8	23 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
ORISSA.																			
38	Cuttack	18 6	18 6	18 2	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	13 2	18 6	18 6	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Pooree	13 2	14 7	11 18	...	...	...	17 2	13 12	21 0	18 3	15 1	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Balasore	16 0	16 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	...	13 0	13 0	16 0	19 0	19 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHOTA NAGPORE																			
South-Western Frontier Agency.																			
41	Hassanabagh	14 0	13 8	15 0	15 8	16 0	24 0	11 0	10 8	10 0	12 0	11 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Loherdugga	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	20 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	18 0	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom	13 0	13 0	19 0	22 0	22 0	4 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	35 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Manbhoom*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Not received.

† In the interior price of rice ranged from 19 to 26 seers per rupee.

R The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.

S The retail price of salt at Brahmanbarah and Chaudpore was 12 seers per rupee.

T In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were :—Nowada 10 seers, and Aurangabad 12 seers.

U In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee at Sonau and Gupalgunge was 12 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 7th October 1884.

BEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

BEER OF 80 TONS.																		HOLESALE PRICES FOR MAUND OF 40 BEERS.				DISTRICTS.
LUGGER MILLST— MAGOR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.							
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.					
Eastern Districts.—(Concluded).																						
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Ra. A.	Ra. A.	Ra. A.				
...	18 0	14 0	18 0	120 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1/2	...	Chittagong.				
...	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	10 0	3 2	3 0	3 2	Noakholy.				
...	16 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	12 4	3 2	3 2	3 2	Tipperah.				
...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 6	6 6	6 4	5 0	5 8	6 0	Chittagong Hill Tracts.				
...	14 0	14 0	14 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	Hill Tipperah.				
S.E.I.A.R.																						
...	30 0	30 0	22 0	24 0	24 0	28 0	100 0	100 0	130 0	10 8	10 6	9 12	3 2	3 2	2-1-0	Patna.				
...	22 0	22 0	21 0	220 0	220 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 4	3 4	3 5	Gya.				
...	Shahabad.				
...	Darbhanga.				
...	Mosuffepore.				
24 0	24 0	30 0	31 8	33 8	30 0	21 4	31 0	26 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	3 6	3 3	3 4	Saran.				
...	Champaran.				
...	30 8	31 8	43 0	21 12	23 1	25 3	126 0	126 0	160 0	12 4	13 0	12 1	2-14 6	2-14 6	2-14 6	Monghyr.				
...	Bhagulpore.				
...	18 0	18 0	19 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	10 12	10 12	9 0	3 13	3-12-0	4 0	Purneah.				
...	18 0	20 0	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 2-0	3-2-0	3 2	Malda.				
...	40 0	...	29 0	19 0	18 0	18 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	11 0	11 12	10 0	3 7	3-4-6	3 12	Sental Pergna.				
ORISSA.																						
15 12	15 12	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	21 0	18 6	80 0	80 0	80 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	2 12	2 12	2 12	Cuttack.	
...	27 2	18 6	17 1	106 0	106 0	120 0	16 0	...	13 0	2 7	...	2 12	Pooree.				
...	18 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 8	10 12	9 3	3 6	3 6	4 2	Balasore.				
CHOTA NAGPORE.																						
South-Western Frontier Agency.																						
36 0	27 0	30 0	30 0	33 0	27 0	17 0	17 0	20 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	10 0	10 0	10 8	3 11	3 11	3 7	Hazareebah.				
14 0	24 0	28 0	33 0	33 0	38 0	13 0	12 0	15 0	120 0	120 0	100 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	4 12	4 4	4 0	Lohardogga.				
...	13 0	13 0	24 0	160 0	160 0	180 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	4 0	4 0	4 7	Singbloom.				
...	Manbloom.				

Y In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were—Bogeanai 11 seers, Jamai 13½ seers.
W The retail price of salt in the Kasingunge sub-division was 10 seers per rupee.
X In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were—Majmehal 12 seers, and Godda 11 seers.
Y The retail price of salt at Bhuddack was 8½ seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

WHOLESALE PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood, and Salt in

Number.	MARKS.	PRICES PER MAUND														
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BURDEN MILLER— CUMBOO BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
1	Calcutta ...	3 4 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	1 9 6	1 8 0	2 0 0	4 16 0	4 14 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	3 8 0	1 16 0
2	Berajunge ...	3 4 0	3 4 0	1 14 0	...	...	...	4 12 0	4 10 0	4 0 0	3 9 0	3 8 0	2 4 0	...	...	...
3	Dacca ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 14 0	1 4 6	1 8 6	2 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	2 12 0	3 4 0	...	...	...
4	Narsingunge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 2 0	2 12 0	3 2 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	...	...	...
5	Chittagong ...	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	...	...	...
6	Patna ...	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 14 6	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 6 6	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 10 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 2 0	...	...	...
7	Balnore ...	3 2 0	3 2 0	2 8 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	2 0 0	1 15 0	1 4 0	...	...	...
8	Moore ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	...	...	...
9	Cuttack ...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	...	...	...	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 11 0	...	...	...

CALCUTTA,
The 7th October 1884.

The undermentioned *Marts* of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30th September 1884.

OF 40 SEAKS.

GREAT MILLER— CHOLU JOWAR			LESSER MILLET— RAGI OR MURWA AND CHHENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN.			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT			MARTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	R.A.P.	
3 9 03	3 0 15 0	...	...	...	1 12 01	1 12 0	1 8 03	1 12 03	0 6 9 0	5 9 0	6 3	3 12 03	11 63	12 0	Calcutta.		
...	3 10 0	2 10 03	6 0	...	...	...	2 15 03	15 03	14 0	Serajunga.	
...	3 6 0	2 3 02	3 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0	3 0 03	0 03	0 0	Dacca.	
...	3 3 0	2 12 03	0 0 0	7 0 0	7 0 0	7 0	3 0 03	0 03	14 0	Narainunga.	
...	3 0 0	2 12 03	0 0 0	5 3	...	...	...	4 12 04	0 0	Chittanong.	
...	1 4 01	4 01	4 01	1 9 61	7 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0	3 2 03	2 03	1 6	Patna.	
...	3 0 0	2 7 02	8 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 0	3 6 03	6 04	2 0	Balassore.
...	2 7 0	...	3 12 0	Pooree.	
...	2 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	1 11 0	1 11 03	0 0 0	8 0 0	8 0 0	8 0	2 12 03	12 03	12 0	Cuttack.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.														Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount.
			AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.										
			Mean barometric height, 10 A. M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevail. lug-direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Lowest during week.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature of week.	Mean daily temperature of previous week.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean 10 A. M. temperature.				
ORISSA.	Pooree	Gopalpore	29.728	29.773	+	Calm	870	84.6	77.9	83.3	79.6	81.4	—	82.3	88	0		
		False Point	29.771	29.793	—0.022	SE	200	86.9	75.1	85.5	77.1	81.9	—1.7	83.7	79	0		
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29.703	29.744	—0.041	SE	41	80.4	75.8	85.6	77.0	81.8	—2.0	81.8	78	0		
	Balasore	Balasore	29.713	29.773	—	ESE	55	86.6	72.5	84.8	76.0	80.3	—	83.1	79	0		
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South-West Midnapore	Saugor Island	29.783	29.809	—0.026	ESE	225	87.3	76.8	85.0	76.6	80.8	—2.8	81.3	75	0		
	South 24-Pergunnahs	Midnapore	29.686	29.807	—	E	73.5	86.3	74.3	85.7	76.7	80.7	—	82.4	81	7		
	24-Pergunnahs	Calcutta	29.796	29.818	—0.022	ESE	96	86.6	76.2	84.7	76.1	80.6	—2.3	81.9	84	0		
	Howrah	Howrah	29.721	29.823	—0.102	SE	60	85.6	75.9	87.0	76.7	81.9	—2.4	82.5	76	0		
	Hooghly	Hooghly	29.721	29.823	—0.102	SE	60	85.6	75.9	87.0	76.7	81.9	—2.4	82.5	76	0		
	Burdwan	Burdwan	29.721	29.823	—0.102	SE	60	85.6	75.9	87.0	76.7	81.9	—2.4	82.5	76	0		
	Bankura	Bankura	29.721	29.823	—0.102	SE	60	85.6	75.9	87.0	76.7	81.9	—2.4	82.5	76	0		
	Bearbhoom	Ranigunge	29.641	—	—	ESE	111	86.5	74.9	80.9	76.6	81.3	—	81.7	87	0		
	West Burdwan	West Burdwan	29.771	29.830	+0.059	E	86.6	80.1	76.3	87.6	76.6	82.1	—0.025	82.6	83	7		
	Moorshedabad	Moorshedabad	29.771	29.830	+0.059	E	86.6	80.1	76.3	87.6	76.6	82.1	—0.025	82.6	83	7		
	Nuddea	Nuddea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	Jessore	Jessore	29.796	29.833	—0.037	S	86	86.7	76.4	87.8	76.4	82.2	—1.6	84.8	81	0		
EAST BENGAL.	Khoolna	Khoolna	29.788	29.878	+0.090	SE	56	87.6	73.5	85.0	74.8	79.0	—2.1	82.6	80	5		
	Chittagong	Chittagong	29.788	29.878	+0.090	SE	56	87.6	73.5	85.0	74.8	79.0	—2.1	82.6	80	5		
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Chittagong Hill Tracts	29.788	29.878	+0.090	SE	56	87.6	73.5	85.0	74.8	79.0	—2.1	82.6	80	5		
	Backergunge	Backergunge	29.807	—	—	SE	70.9	87.6	73.4	85.1	75.6	80.3	—	82.7	81	7		
	Noakhally	Noakhally	29.829	29.872	—	SE	366.7	86.3	76.8	84.0	76.0	81.0	—	83.3	79	0		
	Furriedpore	Furriedpore	29.831	—	—	SE	60.9	87.5	74.9	86.5	76.3	81.6	—	83.6	87	0		
	Dacca	Dacca	29.829	29.851	+0.022	ESE	60	90.3	76.2	87.0	76.6	83.1	—1.2	84.0	79	0		
	Comilla	Comilla	29.837	29.863	—	SE	43.6	91.3	74.8	88.7	76.4	82.0	—	81.9	79	0		
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29.783	—	—	ESE	134	92.3	76.1	80.3	76.9	82.6	—	83.9	78	0		
	Bogra and Pabna	Bogra and Pabna	29.814	29.861	—	SE	73.3	89.6	73.7	87.6	76.4	81.6	—	83.0	77	0		
	Rajshahye	Rajshahye	29.774	29.848	—	ESE	129.0	84.0	73.6	83.6	76.0	79.3	—	82.9	83	0		
	Dinapore	Dinapore	29.679	29.780	—	SE	160.6	91.6	?	83.2	?	?	—	83.2	78	0		
NORTH BENGAL.	Rangpore	Rangpore	29.731	29.866	—	SE	63	90.6	73.0	89.1	76.9	82.5	—	83.5	80	0		
	Jalpaigore	Jalpaigore	29.636	29.836	—	E	125.5	88.0	72.1	85.8	73.1	79.5	—	78.5	84	7		
	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	29.636	29.836	—	E	125.5	88.0	72.1	85.8	73.1	79.5	—	78.5	84	7		
	Darjeeling Hill Districts	Darjeeling Hill Districts	23.034	—	—	Calm	64	84.6	81.5	81.0	82.3	87.3	—	80.0	84	0		
	Purneah	Purneah	29.711	29.836	+0.125	E	31	91.7	71.9	89.2	78.2	81.5	—1.9	81.5	83	0		
	North Bhagulpore	North Bhagulpore	29.711	29.836	+0.125	E	31	91.7	71.9	89.2	78.2	81.5	—1.9	81.5	83	0		
	Moulvibazar	Moulvibazar	29.644	—	—	ESE & E	—	86.2	76.2	84.6	74.6	80.0	—	81.0	84	71		
	Durbhanga	Durbhanga	29.686	29.836	+0.150	ESE	127	87.9	74.0	86.4	76.9	81.2	—1.9	80.0	86	0		
	Champanan	Champanan	29.683	29.814	—	SE	260.7	86.0	73.8	86.3	74.7	80.5	—	81.9	79	0		
	Sarun	Sarun	29.680	—	—	ESE	60.0	89.3	74.8	87.0	76.6	81.6	—	83.1	79	0		
	Dehree	Dehree	29.619	29.773	—	E	810.9	86.9	73.0	87.0	76.8	81.4	—	82.9	78	0		
	SOUTH BENGAL.	Shahabad	Shahabad	29.640	29.788	—	ESE	134.3	86.9	73.8	86.6	74.0	81.1	—	83.0	78	0	
		Arrah	29.640	29.788	—	ESE	134.3	86.9	73.8	86.6	74.0	81.1	—	83.0	78	0		
Gya		Gya	29.683	29.781	—	E	84	91.7	73.4	89.4	73.6	83.0	—1.1	84.9	70	0		
Patna		Patna	29.683	29.810	—0.027	E	151	89.4	74.7	86.8	76.3	82.3	—1.9	84.0	71	0		
South Bhagulpore		South Bhagulpore	29.640	29.818	—	ESE	74	89.4	74.0	87.8	76.7	81.6	—	83.3	77	0		
Moulvibazar		Moulvibazar	29.644	—	—	ESE & E	—	86.2	76.2	84.6	74.6	80.0	—	81.0	84	71		
South 24-Pergunnahs		Dumka	29.312	—	—	SE	142.8	87.1	73.6	86.8	74.7	80.3	—	81.4	86	0		
Hazaribagh		Hazaribagh	27.783	29.800	—0.017	ESE	213	85.4	68.7	81.7	70.1	73.9	—2.3	76.4	83	0		
Lohardurgh		Lohardurgh	27.783	29.800	—0.017	ESE	213	85.4	68.7	81.7	70.1	73.9	—2.3	76.4	83	0		
Manbhum		Manbhum	27.783	29.800	—0.017	ESE	213	85.4	68.7	81.7	70.1	73.9	—2.3	76.4	83	0		
Bankura		Bankura	29.640	29.818	—	ESE	74	89.4	74.0	87.8	76.7	81.6	—	83.3	77	0		
Chhota Nagpur		Chhota Nagpur	29.640	29.818	—	ESE	74	89.4	74.0	87.8	76.7	81.6	—	83.3	77	0		

Explanation.—Summers.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the summer season. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 100. The normal means of the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divisions (4a), the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district during the summer season is divided by the number of stations. A

for the week ending Friday, the 3rd October 1884.

Serial of week at observations.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.		
	RAINFALL.														
	Of week.		Since 1st of month.			Since 1st of May.			Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.					
	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.							
2'23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore	...	WESTERN.		
2'43	2'55	1'31	14'12	10'59	+3'29	45'00	47'61	-2'61	4'8	3'0	False Point	Pooree		SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	
1'55	2'33	1'32	12'50	9'91	+2'59	42'91	45'80	-2'89	5'8	2'4	Cuttack	Cuttack			SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
2'54	5'17	1'48	16'19	11'40	+4'79	62'13	47'15	+4'98	6'5	3'1	Malasore	Malasore				SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
4'13	4'30	1'28	18'37	11'51	+6'86	61'19	53'45	+7'74	6'7	2'3	Rangor Island	South-West Midnapore	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.		
5'11	2'17	0'91	9'07	8'07	+1'00	40'39	46'19	-1'80	4'7	1'0	Midnapore	Midnapore		SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	
2'89	2'12	0'94	14'18	8'59	+5'59	47'12	46'27	+8'85	5'6	2'5	Calcutta	Howrah			SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
2'02	1'04	1'01	9'50	7'83	+1'68	33'50	41'90	-8'40	4'0	1'8	Burdwan	Burdwan				SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
1'84	2'04	1'20	10'41	8'60	+2'81	33'21	47'03	-11'82	6'0	2'0	Ranigunge	Bankura	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.		
0'70	1'43	1'25	8'44	10'51	-2'07	33'70	45'31	-12'61	5'1	2'5	Berhampore	Moorshehabad		SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	
	1'13	1'28	8'49	8'53	-0'04	33'30	45'11	-11'81	5'3	2'3	Nuddea			SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
1'86	1'34	1'33	14'77	8'83	+5'92	48'05	46'44	+0'61	6'1	2'6	Jessore	Jessore				SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
1'88	1'48	2'19	20'03	15'08	+4'94	55'50	104'55	-8'75	3'0	3'3	Chittagong	Chittagong	EAST BENGAL.		
	2'04	2'25	12'22	14'64	-2'42	56'34	77'43	-21'09	4'0	3'7	Dumuria	Chittagong Hill Tracts		EAST BENGAL.	
1'49	1'73	2'33	10'21	12'09	-1'68	27'13	70'44	+1'60	3'8	3'5	Barrisal	Backergunge			EAST BENGAL.
2'45	1'09	2'72	16'53	18'64	-2'21	79'77	102'35	-22'58	5'0	4'0	Noakholly	Noakholly				EAST BENGAL.
0'91	0'53	1'08	9'53	9'53	+0'10	40'35	51'36	-10'78	5'7	2'6	Furzedpore	Furzedpore	EAST BENGAL.		
0'16	1'57	1'23	9'08	14'08	-1'67	44'00	45'00	-11'00	4'3	2'5	Dacca	Dacca		EAST BENGAL.	
0'35	0'41	2'49	9'07	12'44	-2'77	55'90	63'58	-9'58	2'5	2'5	Commillah	Commillah			EAST BENGAL.
0'74	0'98	2'55	4'00	12'08	-2'08	41'72	53'01	-21'29	2'8	2'0	Mymensingh	Mymensingh				EAST BENGAL.
2'73	1'16	1'08	8'53	10'12	-1'40	35'58	50'03	-17'35	2'5	2'4	Serajunga	Bogra and Pubna	NORTH BENGAL.		
1'00	1'57	1'49	9'20	11'59	-2'39	31'41	46'46	-17'05	4'0	2'6	Rampore Beaulah	Rajshahye		NORTH BENGAL.	
1'17	5'23	1'47	6'23	10'97	-4'74	37'64	53'19	-15'55	4'8	2'0	Dinapore	Dinapore			NORTH BENGAL.
2'49	2'77	2'58	7'97	14'58	-6'61	46'35	71'07	-24'72	3'0	1'8	Rangpore	Rangpore				NORTH BENGAL.
3'81	3'22	2'79	8'30	22'50	-14'20	57'54	106'34	-48'80	2'4	3'6	Jalpigoree	Jalpigoree	NORTH BENGAL.		
4'77	4'54	3'94	10'10	26'53	-16'43	106'33	144'15	-37'82	5'5	4'0	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill Districts		NORTH BENGAL.	
5'34	4'53	1'70	6'91	12'21	-5'30	40'51	54'45	-13'54	2'4	2'1	Purneah	Purneah			NORTH BENGAL.
3'20	4'00	1'55	7'08	8'90	-1'82	39'76	44'08	-4'32	2'8	1'5	Durbhanga	North Bhawalpore				NORTH BENGAL.
5'43	4'08	1'55	7'08	8'90	-1'82	39'76	44'08	-4'32	2'8	1'5	Durbhanga	North Bhawalpore	NORTH BENGAL.		
7'99	6'21	3'00	11'05	9'38	+1'67	46'53	43'30	+3'23	2'0	1'5	Motihari	Champani		NORTH BENGAL.	
2'18	2'13	1'75	7'03	8'40	-0'73	22'33	37'67	-15'34	2'0	1'3	Chupra	Chupra			NORTH BENGAL.
1'97	2'53	1'01	8'15	6'97	+1'18	27'54	26'03	+1'51	2'3	1'5	Dohree	Dohree				NORTH BENGAL.
3'88	3'53	1'01	8'15	6'97	+1'18	27'54	26'03	+1'51	2'3	1'5	Dohree	Dohree	NORTH BENGAL.		
1'00	0'75	1'10	5'18	6'33	-1'15	25'36	27'07	-1'71	2'6	1'3	Gya	Gya		NORTH BENGAL.	
0'24	2'97	1'25	5'02	6'08	-1'06	26'06	27'13	-1'07	2'5	1'4	Bankura	Bankura			NORTH BENGAL.
0'29	2'10	0'07	4'43	7'41	-2'98	27'29	33'53	-6'24	2'8	1'0	Bhagalpore	South Bhagalpore				NORTH BENGAL.
3'58	3'45	0'90	9'01	9'50	-0'50	31'24	43'26	-12'02	6'0	1'9	Dumka	South Bhagalpore	NORTH BENGAL.		
0'45	1'01	1'50	9'22	8'51	+0'61	35'47	44'08	-8'61	6'0	2'2	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh		NORTH BENGAL.	
0'31	1'42	0'08	10'20	8'23	+1'97	35'17	44'08	-8'91	5'5	1'8	Ranchi	Ranchi			NORTH BENGAL.
1'21	1'74	1'23	13'01	8'58	+4'43	43'53	47'30	-3'77	4'0	2'3	Chandrapur	Chandrapur				NORTH BENGAL.

person for the past one year. The variations are *negative* when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and *positive* when greater. The number denoting cloud amount represents the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "district observations" for the period in question during the past 12 years. The means for the "district" are the numerical average of the rainfall returns received day by day on which at least an hundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 3rd October 1884.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							Total.		Total rain- fall since 1st Sept. to 3rd October 1884.	Average total rain- fall from 1st Sept. to 3rd October 1884.	Total rain- fall since 1st May 1884.	Average rainfall from 1st May to date.	
			Saturday, 27th September.	Sunday, 28th September.	Monday, 29th September.	Tuesday, 30th September.	Wednesday, 1st October.	Thursday, 2nd October.	Friday, 3rd October.	Number of rainy days.	in inches.					
NORTH- WEST BENGAL.	Dacca	Poorce	0.08	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	5	0.36	18.08	10.33	41.64	41.77	
		Khandah	0.10	0.36	0.13	0.13	0.10	0.10	0.10	4	1.36	12.10	11.09	47.75	50.11	
		Bairpur	0.63	0.44	0.75	1.74	0.10	0.10	0.10	4	5.07	13.17	10.29	34.01	42.00	
		Paise Point	0.63	0.04	0.16	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.10	6	1.43	13.46	11.38	43.38	47.46	
		Hookitola	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Cuttack	Jagatsingapore	0.11	0.11	0.36	0.36	1.59	0.36	0.36	8	1.46	9.81	10.78	40.86	40.86	
		Hanki	0.08	0.08	0.12	0.12	0.04	0.04	0.04	7	1.40	8.82	9.53	37.09	45.96	
		Cuttack	0.63	0.04	0.12	0.12	0.36	0.04	0.10	7	1.40	8.82	9.53	37.09	45.96	
		Kendrapara	0.63	0.04	0.12	0.12	0.36	0.04	0.10	7	1.40	8.82	9.53	37.09	45.96	
		Jajpore	0.63	0.04	0.12	0.12	0.36	0.04	0.10	7	1.40	8.82	9.53	37.09	45.96	
	Balasore	Chandball	0.08	0.17	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.10	0.10	7	0.84	15.57	11.57	55.77	45.08	
		Bhadrachuk	0.10	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Sorah	0.20	0.30	0.10	0.10	1.20	0.00	0.00	7	1.74	10.00	11.25	43.94	43.26	
		Balasore	0.23	0.39	0.08	0.47	0.02	1.18	1.21	7	4.97	16.88	12.25	48.13	48.13	
		Jellapore	1.10	0.70	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	7	2.60	10.21	10.00	50.11	47.00	
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore	Baripoda	0.78	0.30	0.71	0.33	1.46	0.00	0.00	7	6.23	14.64	14.50	51.00	46.13	
		Contal	0.55	0.30	0.10	0.14	1.08	0.30	0.23	7	3.44	14.35	11.06	53.07	53.06	
		Saugor Island	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.47	1.08	1.24	0.00	6	4.15	10.71	11.47	45.08	55.16	
		Tumlook	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Midnapore	0.24	0.38	0.11	0.24	1.61	0.18	0.18	8	3.96	10.11	7.47	43.44	42.10	
	24-Purnanaga	Chantal	0.40	0.18	0.04	0.18	0.04	0.04	0.04	6	1.06	9.01	8.60	30.15	46.72	
		Diamond Har- bour.	1.16	1.48	0.37	0.12	1.13	0.13	0.65	7	4.90	19.08	11.70	64.31	52.29	
		Atipore Jail	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.34	0.43	0.10	1.45	7	2.30	20.82	9.51	54.27	40.23	
		Barrackpore	0.08	0.08	0.06	0.34	0.43	0.10	1.45	7	2.30	20.82	9.51	54.27	40.23	
		Dum-Dum	0.02	0.02	0.41	0.46	0.46	0.13	0.31	7	1.81	19.40	8.35	53.94	40.58	
	Howrah	Banarhat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Howrah	0.01	0.05	0.11	0.29	0.34	0.11	1.23	7	2.23	14.84	8.84	44.78	44.78	
		Howrah (Jalabariak)	0.01	0.10	0.15	0.35	0.35	0.05	0.05	6	1.47	11.05	8.31	40.67	47.84	
		Hooghly	0.20	0.04	0.06	0.31	0.85	0.16	1.44	7	3.05	13.50	8.16	53.13	44.90	
		Hooghly	0.21	0.04	0.06	0.31	0.85	0.16	1.44	7	3.05	13.50	8.16	53.13	44.90	
	Burdwan	Jahannabad	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.07	0.13	5	1.91	9.56	8.71	34.20	40.00	
		Culina	0.30	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.03	0.03	2	0.30	7.26	6.80	34.81	39.31	
		Burdwan	0.35	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.03	0.03	2	0.35	7.26	6.80	34.81	39.31	
		Culina	0.30	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.12	0.03	0.03	2	0.30	7.26	6.80	34.81	39.31	
		Kaneeung	0.27	0.60	0.63	0.00	0.13	0.50	1.13	5	2.38	8.70	7.31	37.07	43.16	
	Bankura	Bankura	0.33	0.35	0.22	0.00	0.00	1.23	2.30	6	4.88	14.91	8.38	44.92	45.94	
		Bankura	0.33	0.35	0.22	0.00	0.00	1.23	2.30	6	4.88	14.91	8.38	44.92	45.94	
		Bankura	0.33	0.35	0.22	0.00	0.00	1.23	2.30	6	4.88	14.91	8.38	44.92	45.94	
		Bankura	0.33	0.35	0.22	0.00	0.00	1.23	2.30	6	4.88	14.91	8.38	44.92	45.94	
		Bankura	0.33	0.35	0.22	0.00	0.00	1.23	2.30	6	4.88	14.91	8.38	44.92	45.94	
	Bardhaman	Bh. Noory	0.61	1.37	0.40	0.43	0.09	0.49	0.10	6	3.87	10.73	9.91	39.08	40.94	
		Baranpore	0.63	0.30	0.23	0.24	0.31	0.10	0.10	6	1.35	6.88	11.12	30.08	40.08	
		Nadua	Bongong	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.04	0.04	6	1.24	7.11	6.89	35.00	40.93
		Kanungur	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.04	0.04	6	1.24	7.11	6.89	35.00	40.93	
		Kanungur	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.20	0.20	0.04	0.04	6	1.24	7.11	6.89	35.00	40.93	
	Khowli	Khowli	0.36	0.36	0.27	0.23	0.51	0.50	0.80	7	3.05	19.54	8.73	36.75	45.46	
		Khowli	0.36	0.36	0.27	0.23	0.51	0.50	0.80	7	3.05	19.54	8.73	36.75	45.46	
		Khowli	0.36	0.36	0.27	0.23	0.51	0.50	0.80	7	3.05	19.54	8.73	36.75	45.46	
		Khowli	0.36	0.36	0.27	0.23	0.51	0.50	0.80	7	3.05	19.54	8.73	36.75	45.46	
		Khowli	0.36	0.36	0.27	0.23	0.51	0.50	0.80	7	3.05	19.54	8.73	36.75	45.46	
	Jessore	Narail	0.08	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4	0.36	8.24	7.65	30.55	43.55	
		Jessore	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	4	1.65	12.15	8.18	47.00	48.48	
		Jessore	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	4	1.65	12.15	8.18	47.00	48.48	
		Jessore	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	4	1.65	12.15	8.18	47.00	48.48	
		Jessore	0.79	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	4	1.65	12.15	8.18	47.00	48.48	
	Meerabad	Kandi	0.36	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.25	0.08	5	0.83	8.18	10.40	30.98	47.08	
		Baranpore	0.12	0.12	0.71	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.04	6	1.10	9.79	10.43	31.29	46.53	
		Baranpore	0.12	0.12	0.71	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.04	6	1.10	9.79	10.43	31.29	46.53	
		Baranpore	0.12	0.12	0.71	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.04	6	1.10	9.79	10.43	31.29	46.53	
		Baranpore	0.12	0.12	0.71	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.04	6	1.10	9.79	10.43	31.29	46.53	
	Chittagong	Chittagong	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Chittagong	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Chittagong	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Chittagong	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Chittagong	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Bachagunge	Patuakhali	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2	0.20	17.00	13.27	71.70	60.73	
		Patuakhali	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2	0.20	17.00	13.27	71.70	60.73	
		Patuakhali	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2	0.20	17.00	13.27	71.70	60.73	
		Patuakhali	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2	0.20	17.00	13.27	71.70	60.73	
		Patuakhali	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2	0.20	17.00	13.27	71.70	60.73	
	Nankholy	Nankholy	1.40	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	6	1.99	20.08	19.64	79.36	105.61	
		Nankholy	1.40	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	6	1.99	20.08	19.64	79.36	105.61	
		Nankholy	1.40	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	6	1.99	20.08	19.64	79.36	105.61	
		Nankholy	1.40	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	6	1.99	20.08	19.64	79.36	105.61	
		Nankholy	1.40	0.00	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.27	6	1.99	20.08	19.64	79.36	105.61	
	Furzedpore	Madaripore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Madaripore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Madaripore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
		Madaripore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
	Madaripore		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Dacca	Munshagunge	0.08	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	5	0.28	12.51	12.37	41.46	40.88		
	Dacca	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5	0.00	7.28	12.03	30.16	30.41		
	Munshagunge	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5	0.00	7.28	12.03	30.16	30.41		
	Munshagunge	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5	0.00	7.28	12.03	30.16	30.41		
	Munshagunge	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5	0.00	7.28	12.03	30.16	30.41		
Comilla	Comilla	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	5	0.16	11.31	11.47	36.12	3		

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 3rd October 1884—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rain-fall since 1st September to 3rd October 1884.	Average total rain-fall from 1st September to 3rd October 1884.	Total rain-fall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 27th September.	Sunday, 28th September.	Monday, 29th September.	Tuesday, 30th September.	Wednesday, 1st October.	Thursday, 2nd October.	Friday, 3rd October.	Number of rainy days.	Rainfall in inch.				
NORTH BENGAL.	Pubna	Pubna	0.13	0.06	0.30	0.17	0.25	0.75	0.00	5	1.55	9.50	10.36	58.25	49.50
		Sherpore	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Nowkhilla	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Bogra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Panchbibi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Rajshahye	Beaulah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Natore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Nowgong	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Maldah	Maldah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Dinapore	Mohadehpore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
MID BENGAL.		Churamon	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Hatung	0.14	0.10	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Dumagore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Baichhat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Rangpore	Bhawangunge	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		(Gyabanda)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Rangpore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Kurigram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Bagdogra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(Jalpaiguri)	Jalpaiguri	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SOUTH BENGAL.	Oooch Behar	Dinhatia	2.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	2.41	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Oooch Behar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Mackhura	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Matabhanga	1.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Darjeeling Hill.	Buxa	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Kilguri	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Darjeeling	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Kailashpore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Purneah	Kisongunge	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Arratree	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WEST BENGAL.	North Bhagulpore.	Maddapore	1.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Soopool	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Durbhanga	Tajpore	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Durbhanga	2.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	2.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Madhubani	7.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	7.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Mossurpore	Sitamarhi	2.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	2.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Mossurpore	2.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	2.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Hajpore	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Obumparan	Mothari	5.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	5.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Bettiah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SOUTH BENGAL.	Baron	Gopalgunge	2.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	2.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Bowan	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Chuprah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Shahabad	Bazar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Deoria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Bhubnesh	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Basrah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Arrah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Arrah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Arrah	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If some of the returns are missing, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall column are left blank.

CALCUTTA, the 6th October 1884.

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 8th OCTOBER 1884.**

The meteorology of the past week was simple in character. Its chief features were, favourable rain over the whole of the Province, and unusually low temperature. During the preceding week, rain in excess of the normal amount was received in all districts excepting North Bengal and the eastern districts of North Behar. The rainfall of the past week has not only been above the average, but has fallen most abundantly in those districts of North Bengal and Behar which received deficient rainfall during the previous week, and was thus complementary in its character and distribution to the latter.

There was a slight barometric depression in Behar at the commencement of the week, which was causing heavy rainfall in that area. It was especially abundant in the north-western districts of North Behar. Bettiah, for example, registered 8.92 inches on Saturday afternoon (27th). A rapid rise of the barometer accompanied this rainfall, and minimum pressure was transferred to Orissa and Ganjam. The winds shifted round towards east at the head of the Bay and in South Bengal. Moderate showers fell generally in Orissa, South-West Bengal, and the southern districts of East Bengal. Skies continued more or less clouded in the interior, and frequent local showers occurred, which in several cases gave moderately heavy local rain. In consequence of some atmospheric action over Northern India, the barometer fell rapidly in Behar, and the minimum pressure was again transferred to that area and Chutia Nagpur on Thursday afternoon. The easterly moist winds up the Gangetic plain increased in force, and commenced to give general rain on Friday morning over the whole of the interior. This continued for upwards of 48 hours, when the skies began to clear rapidly in consequence of the extension of westerly land winds over the greater part of the Province. This burst of rainfall was unusually heavy in Behar and North Bengal.

The rainfall of the past week was in excess in all divisions except East Bengal. Orissa and South Behar received two and a half times their normal amounts, and North Behar two and a quarter times. South-West Bengal obtained 65 per cent. in excess of the normal rainfall of the week, and North Bengal and Chutia Nagpur 25 per cent. East Bengal received barely 50 per cent. of its normal amount. The number of rainy days was more than double the normal number in Orissa, South-West Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, South Behar and Orissa.

Pressure at the commencement of the week under review was slightly below the normal. The deficiency on Saturday morning was greatest in Chutia Nagpur and South Behar. Pressure increased rapidly and by different amounts during the next 24 hours, and the area of minimum pressure was transferred to Orissa on Sunday morning. Pressure increased slightly during the day, and was above the normal at all stations, except False Point, on Monday morning. The rise of the barometer continued until Tuesday morning, when pressure began to give way rapidly over the Province. It was below the normal on Thursday morning by amounts which ranged from .05" in East Bengal to .13" in Orissa, Chutia Nagpur and the adjacent districts of South-West Bengal. It then began to increase, and on Friday morning the area of minimum pressure was again transferred to Behar. Pressure at 10 A. M. on Friday was below the normal by amounts varying between .02" at Chittagong to .13" in Hazaribagh. A rapid recovery of pressure then commenced, but Behar continued to be the area of minimum pressure for some time longer. This determined strong humid winds to that area, which gave heavy rainfall over nearly the whole Province.

The fluctuations of pressure have thus been large and unequal in amount, and such as indicate a disturbed atmosphere, and are usually associated with heavy rain during the south-west monsoon.

The mean pressure of the week was below the normal for all divisions, except East Bengal and North Behar. The deficiency averaged .05" in Orissa, .04" in Chutia Nagpur, and .02" in South-West Bengal. The excess in East Bengal and North Behar was very small, and was greatest at Onittagong, for which it was .016".

Temperature.—One of the more remarkable features of the past week was the unusually low temperature. The mean temperature of the week was below the normal by amounts ranging from 1° at Gya to 3° at Cuttack. The highest maximum temperatures contrast strikingly with that of the past week. The highest was 92.3° registered at Mymensingh, and was 6½° lower than the highest maximum of the preceding week, 98.7° recorded at Gya on the 21st. The temperature was below the normal on every day of the week. Wednesday and Thursday were very cool days in South-West Bengal and Orissa, and Friday in Behar and Chutia Nagpur. The mean temperature on the latter day was 6° below the normal in Behar, and 4° in Chutia Nagpur. The following give the maximum temperatures exceeding 90°:—

Mymensingh	...	...	...	92.3°	on the 28th.
Purneah	...	...	...	91.7°	" 2nd.
Gya	...	...	...	91.7°	" 30 h.
Dinagapore	...	...	...	91.6°	" 2nd.
Comillah	...	...	...	91.3°	" 1st.
Rangpore	...	...	...	90.8°	" 2nd.
Arrah	...	...	...	90.4°	" 30th.
Dacca	...	...	...	90.3°	" 1st.

Hence East Bengal on the whole had the highest temperature during the week. The mean temperature of the week was 2° below the normal over the whole Province.

Winds.—At the commencement of the week the directions of the winds were determined by the low pressure in Behar. South-east to east winds obtained generally, except in Chutia Nagpur and the more south-westerly districts of South Behar. With the transfer of minimum pressure to Orissa and Ganjam, winds weakened in force and shifted slightly in direction, becoming generally more easterly. Easterly winds prevailed over the whole of Behar and Chutia Nagpur until Thursday morning. With the transfer of minimum pressure back to Behar, winds began to strengthen at the head of the Bay and became more southerly in direction. South to south-west winds again set on over Chutia Nagpur and South Behar. They rapidly extended northwards and eastwards, and in combination with the easterly winds along the foot of the hills, gave a feeble cyclonic circulation over the Province. The westerly land winds then gained in force, and on Monday morning drove the area of low pressure into East Bengal and thus prevailed over the whole Province except East Bengal and a portion of North Bengal. Hence a complete break in the rains has set in, which promises either to last for some days, or to be the commencement of the north-east monsoon.

Rain has fallen abundantly over every part of the Province except East Bengal. It has occurred on every day of the week, generally in South-West Bengal, the greater part of Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. North Bengal and Behar had occasional more or less local rain during the week, and two days of general rain, viz. Saturday the 27th and Friday the 3rd.

Moderate showers were registered on the 27th in Orissa and South-West Bengal. General rain, excessive in amount in some districts, was received in Behar and the most northern districts of North Bengal. The following amounts exceeding three inches were registered on Saturday afternoon (6 P.M.):—

Bettiah	...	...	...	8.92 inches.
Madhubani (Durbhunga district)	...	...	...	7.45 "
Barrh	...	...	...	5.92 "
Motihari	...	...	...	5.10 "

The rainfall was thus unusually heavy in the northern portions of North Behar.

Light to moderate showers were received on the 28th in Orissa and the western districts of South-West Bengal. A few heavy local showers also occurred in South Bengal. Sasseoram registered the largest amount, 2.8 inches. Rain also fell over the same area on the 29th, and local showers were also received in East and North Bengal. The largest amount recorded was 2.53 inches in Cooch Behar.

The rainfall of the next three days—the 30th, 1st, and 2nd—was almost entirely confined to showers in Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, South-West Bengal, and the southern districts of East Bengal, which received moderate amounts. The rainfall was fairly general over the whole area and equally distributed. The Sonthal Pergunnahs and the northern districts of North Bengal obtained light showers on the last of those days. The transfer of low pressure to Behar on the 4th accompanied general rain over the whole Province. This initiated one of the most general and largest bursts of rainfall during the present monsoon. The rainfall was on the whole heaviest and most generally distributed over those districts in North Behar and Bengal, where it has been most deficient during the greater part of the monsoon. The following amounts exceeding three inches were registered on Friday afternoon:—

Bhuddrack in the Balasore district	...	...	...	Inches.
Purneah	...	...	...	6.68
Godda in the Sonthal Pergunnahs	...	...	...	5.03
Buxar	...	...	...	4.52
Arrareah in the Purneah district	...	...	...	4.48
Dinapore	...	...	...	4.45
Kurigram	...	...	...	3.80
Chandbali	...	...	...	3.40
Banka	...	...	...	3.42
	...	...	...	3.18

The rainfall was much greater in amount during the next 24 hours, and appears to have been especially heavy in the northern districts of North Bengal and in the Purneah district of North Behar.

The Sonthal Pergunnahs and Balasore received slightly more than three times their normal rainfalls of the week; Motihari, Mozufferpore, Durbhunga, Purneah, Bhagulpore, Shahabad, Patna, Midnapore, the 24 Pergunnahs, Howrah, Hooghly, Bancoora, Beerbhoom, and Dinapore between two and three times their normal amounts; Pooree, Cuttack, and Moorshedabad between one and a half and two times their normal amounts; and Rajshahye, Rungpore, Julpigoree, Darjeeling, Chupra, Hazaribagh, and Singbhoom between one and one and a half times their normal amounts. Burdwan and Jessore received their normal rainfall for the week.

The rainfall of the week was below the average in the Nuddea (which received 89 per cent.), Gya (77 per cent.), Backergunj (74 per cent.), Dacca (71 per cent.), Chittagong (69 per cent.), Bogra and Pubna (69 per cent.), Noakholly (40 per cent.), Furreedpur and Mymensingh (each 38 per cent.), and Commillah which obtained only 16 per cent. of the normal rain of the week.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 3rd October 1884:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.								
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of September.		Since 16th May.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	89°4	72°8	84°8	77°2	81°0	-2°4	3'61	1'39	+2'22	8'8	2'4	+5'4	15'74	10'81	46'08	46'79
South-West Bengal	89°8	74°8	86°4	76°2	81°3	-2°4	1'92	1'17	+0'75	8'0	2'8	+2'2	11'78	9'08	41'54	46'55
East Bengal	92°3	73°4	86°9	75°8	81°3	-1°7	1'30	2'30	-1'00	5'4	3'1	+0'3	12'70	12'28	58'18	77'41
North Bengal	91°0	72°1	86°8	74°9	80°7	-	2'59	2'05	+0'54	3'3	2'7	+0'6	6'83	14'51	46'04	76'00
North Bihar	91°7	71°9	87°0	74°8	80°9	-1°8	4'36	1'90	+2'46	3'1	1'7	+1'4	8'18	10'12	38'24	58'19
South Bihar†	91°7	75°0	87°6	76°6	81°8	-1°8	2'65	1'04	+1'61	3'2	1'6	+1'6	6'60	7'6	27'51	44'21
Chutia Nagpur	85°42	68°42	80°02	69°02	76°42	-2°32	1'86	1'24	+0'62	5'4	2'0	+3'4	10'21	8'60	26'15	30'63

* Dinagore not included.

† Aruah not included.

‡ Chyobama not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;

JOHN ELIOT,

The 6th October 1884.

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 28th September to 4th October 1884.

Month.	Loc.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 55° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Rain.	Weather.
						Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.	Miles recorded.		
Sept.	28th	18° 5'	7° 3'	29.775	80.5	86.1	10.9	75.2	77.9	0.923	76.8	80	8 by E and SSW	...	52	0.12	Chiefly cloudy, o, p, t.
"	29th	18° 9'	8.1	2.00	80.3	86.4	9.6	76.8	77.6	0.913	76.4	88	SSW and SE by E	...	88	0.04	Chiefly cloudy, o, s, d, t.
"	30th	18° 5'	7.8	3.16	80.1	86.6	10.5	76.1	77.3	0.902	76.1	68	SE by E and ESE	...	130	0.40	Chiefly cloudy, o, p, t.
Oct.	1st	18° 0'	8.7	7.44	79.4	83.7	6.6	76.1	76.5	0.895	76.9	91	SE by E and ESE	...	118	0.50	Chiefly cloudy, o, s, p, d.
"	2nd	18° 8'	9.0	6.73	80.3	83.7	8.3	75.5	76.9	0.886	76.6	87	ESE	...	137	0.03	Chiefly cloudy, o, s, d.
"	3rd	18° 5'	8.4	7.07	79.7	81.6	8.4	76.2	77.1	0.898	76.0	80	SE by E and S	...	125	1.53	Chiefly cloudy, o, s, d, p.
"	4th	18° 0'	8.3	8.13	81.3	87.6	10.3	77.2	78.4	0.933	77.1	87	S and SSW	...	78	Nil.	Chiefly cloudy.

The mean pressure of the seven days ... Inches. 29.764
 The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 29.750

The total number of hours of bright sunshine ... Hours. 86.6
 The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine ... 83.3

The mean temperature of the seven days ... ° 80.1
 The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 83.4
 The extreme variation of temperature ... 12.3
 The maximum temperature ... 87.5

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour ... Miles. 13

The highest pressure of wind on one square foot ... lbs. Not measurable.

The mean relative humidity ... % 88
 The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 83

The total fall of rain from 28th September to 4th October 1884 ... Inches. 2.71
 The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 1.62
 The total fall from 1st January to 4th October 1884 ... 61.04
 The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office ... 59.76

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No. 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, g gloomy, t thunder, p passing temporary showers, d drizzling rain.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
 Calcutta, the 6th October 1884.

JOHN ELIOT,
 For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

**Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 28th September to 4th October 1884.**

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				Mean wet bulb.	HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	Inches.
September	28th	80.0	88.8	13.3	75.6	78.8	.898	78.3	95	0.13
"	29th	79.5	87.8	11.0	76.3	78.2	.854	77.3	94	0.17
"	30th	79.4	87.8	11.5	76.3	78.0	.841	77.4	93	0.28
October	1st	79.3	82.8	7.0	75.8	77.8	.827	76.7	93	0.46
"	2nd	79.7	84.3	8.5	75.3	77.7	.824	76.8	91	0.11
"	3rd	78.8	85.8	11.8	74.0	78.0	.850	77.7	94	1.68
"	4th	81.3	89.3	12.5	78.8	79.7	.894	79.1	93	Nil

The mean temperature of the seven days ... 79.7

The extreme variation of temperature ... 15.3

The maximum temperature ... 89.8

The mean relative humidity ... 94

The total fall of rain from 28th September to 4th October 1884 ... 2.61

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h, and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
Calcutta, the 6th October 1884.

JOHN ELIOT,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 20th September 1884 on 359 miles open, including Calcutta and South-Eastern and Bengal Central Railway mileage.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boats.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	77,128	28,245 0 0	8,24,850 0	1,41,481 0 0	9,061 0 0	1,57,187 0 0	12,088	12,088	24,176
Or per mile of railway ...	215	78 9 0	1,462 0	393 0 0	.....	436 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	803,007	3,64,136 0 0	26,76,371 0	6,19,231 0 0	71,061 0 0	10,16,478 0 0	1,37,106	1,08,353	2,45,459
Total for 12 weeks ...	871,135	3,92,381 0 0	27,61,221 0	7,61,163 0 0	80,122 0 0	12,01,655 0 0	1,49,094	1,10,391	2,59,485
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	73,058	24,390 0 0	3,06,790 0	99,700 0 0	11,936 0 0	1,44,804 0 0	9,419	10,175	19,594
Or per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	277	138 11 8	1,402 0	279 1 11	.....	411 13 1	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	875,604	3,90,128 0 0	21,56,585 0	6,41,584 0 0	1,13,850 0 0	11,35,128 0 0	1,19,304	89,196	2,07,499

A.—Includes receipts of Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, and 50 per cent. of receipts of Bengal Central Railway, viz. Rs. 4,430 and Rs. 4,063 respectively apportioned over the several heads of traffic.

B.—Includes share of Bengal Central Railway receipts due to Eastern Bengal Railway for working, viz. Rs. 267, and Calcutta and South-Eastern receipts Rs. 5,193.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20th SEPTEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20th SEPTEMBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1883 TO 22nd SEPTEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1884 TO 20th SEPTEMBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
285	Rs. 1,44,804	507	269*	Rs. 1,57,187	521	234	Rs. 23,61,717	10,098	236	Rs. 22,59,101	6,827	.....	1,22,616

* Increase in mileage.

	Miles.
Eastern Bengal Railway	5
Bengal Central Railway	91
	96

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th September 1884, on 126 Miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. s.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	17,493	6,921 0 0	22,615 0	1,501 0 0	43 0 0	8,164 0 0	3,217	1,088	4,305
Or per mile of railway ...	139	55 0 0	1,800 0	12 0 0	.....	65 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	188,641	69,843 0 0	1,13,192 0	11,090 0 0	428 0 0	81,370 0 0	34,067	11,681	45,748
Total for 12 weeks ...	206,134	76,764 0 0	1,25,907 0	12,590 0 0	570 0 0	89,534 0 0	37,284	12,719	50,003
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	9,350	1,606 0 0	10,151 0	297 0 0	11 0 0	1,918 0 0	978	347	1,325
Or per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	267	46 13 0	290 0	5 7 0	0 5 0	54 10 6	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	111,420	19,333 0 0	1,66,111 0	4,234 0 0	337 0 0	24,006 0 0	10,719	3,816	14,535

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22nd SEPTEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20th SEPTEMBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1883 TO 22nd SEPTEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1st APRIL 1884 TO 20th SEPTEMBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
66	Rs. 1,918	66	196	Rs. 9,164	65	24	Rs. 22,744	1,507	126	Rs. 2,24,003	1,617	1,73,840	.....

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY.		Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			11th August 1883.	9th August 1884.	To 11th August 1883.	To 9th August 1884.			
1884.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
22nd August	Northern Bengal	240	20,093 0 0	23,497 0 0	18,82,780 0 0	11,77,498 0 0	2,14,882 0 0	...	-15
23rd "	Tirhoot	193	13,103 0 0	18,549 0 0	5,11,353 0 0	7,82,130 0 0	2,40,777 0 0	...	+27
23rd "	Nalhati	271	1,403 0 0	1,787 0 0	53,003 0 0	64,021 0 0	...	...	...
	Total	604	47,598 0 0	55,873 0 0	19,57,136 0 0	19,60,649 0 0	22,913 0 0	...	+1

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY.		Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			18th August 1883.	16th August 1884.	To 18th August 1883.	To 16th August 1884.			
1884.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
22nd August	Northern Bengal	240	26,488 0 0	30,000 0 0	14,10,328 0 0	12,04,503 0 0	...	2,10,463 0 0	-15
23rd "	Tirhoot	193	18,790 0 0	14,717 0 0	5,29,733 0 0	7,00,447 0 0	2,37,193 0 0	...	+46
23rd "	Nalhati	271	1,809 0 0	1,204 0 0	54,063 0 0	61,246 0 0	...	3,317 0 0	-6
	Total	604	46,896 0 0	45,898 0 0	20,04,024 0 0	20,26,095 0 0	23,413 0 0	...	+1

BENGAL PROVINCIAL RAILWAYS.

Weekly Statement of Traffic Receipts.

Latest return received.	Name of Railway.	Length open.	RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING.		TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST JANUARY.		Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
			24th August 1883.	23rd August 1884.	To 24th August 1883.	To 23rd August 1884.			
1884.		Miles.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
22nd August	Northern Bengal	240	23,198 0 0	23,497 0 0	14,61,460 0 0	12,42,290 0 0	...	2,10,170	-14
23rd "	Tirhoot	193	15,941 0 0	18,959 0 0	5,45,513 0 0	7,82,406 0 0	2,37,280	...	+46
23rd "	Nalhati	271	1,703 0 0	1,104 0 0	50,904 0 0	52,237 0 0	...	2,917	-7
	Total	604	20,755 0 0	20,560 0 0	20,54,777 0 0	20,77,493 0 0	23,206	...	+1

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs. A. P.
Earnings for week ending 13th September 1884	7,436 0 0
Corresponding week last year	7,420 2 0
Increase	15 14
Receipts from 1st July to 13th September 1884	85,659 3 8
" from 1st July to 15th September 1883	88,349 9 8
Decrease	2,680 0 2
Miles open week ending 13th September 1884	50
Corresponding week last year	50
Receipts per mile open week ending 13th September 1884	171 11 6
Corresponding week last year	173 0 8
Increase	0 5 1

DARJEELING, the 20th September 1884.

W. STEVENSON, Secretary.

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs. A. P.
Earnings for week ending 20th September 1884	9,527 0 0
Corresponding week last year	8,523 14 9
Increase	1,003 1 3
Receipts from 1st July to 20th September 1884	95,186 0 6
" from 1st July to 22nd September 1883	90,863 8 5
Decrease	1,677 7 11
Miles open week ending 20th September 1884	50
Corresponding week last year	50
Receipts per mile open week ending 20th September 1884	190 8 8
Corresponding week last year	170 7 8
Increase	20 1 0

DARJEELING, the 27th September 1884.

W. STEVENSON, Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
COOCH BEHAR STATE FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING THE
3RD OCTOBER 1883.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Darjooling, the 26th September 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Cooch Behar State for the half-year ending 3rd October 1889.

Read also—

The Report for 1882-83 and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

The administration by this Government of the Tributary State of Cooh Behar terminated on the attainment by the Maharajah of his majority on the 4th October 1883. His father, Rajah Narendra Narayan, died on the 6th August 1863 at the age of 22, and his only son, the present Maharajah, Nripendra Narayan, was confirmed in the succession by the British Government. The State was thus under the administration of British officers for a period of about twenty years. The first Commissioner, Lieutenant-Colonel Haughton, was appointed, in January 1864, with powers of general control. He was instructed to reduce taxation and expenditure where necessary, encourage the young seions of the family to manage their own properties, improve the roads and communications, put the police on a proper footing, and to take such other measures as

might seem advisable for the establishment of efficient administration. The then Agent to the Governor-General, North-East Frontier, was relieved of all responsibility as to the internal affairs of the State, and the Commissioner was instructed to correspond directly with the Government of Bengal regarding them.

2. Colonel Haughton continued as Commissioner, with one short interval, till the beginning of 1873, and exercised the powers entrusted to him with judgment and ability. In the following three years four officers succeeded him. In the year 1876, Lord H. Ulick Browne became Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division, and with brief intervals of privilege leave continued to conduct the affairs of the State up to the time of the installation of the young Maharajah. Thus for sixteen of the twenty years during which its Maharajah was a minor practically the administration of the State was supervised by only two officers. Of these, the first developed, and the second matured, by the aid of successive Deputy Commissioners, a complete system of financial, judicial, and political reform, the permanence of which the careful training and high character of the present Maharajah sufficiently guarantee.

3. The most urgent question to which the attention of this Government was drawn when it assumed the administration of the State was the necessity for a survey and re-settlement of the land. According to the system which previously existed, the greater part of the land in Cooch Behar was divided into 50 or 60 farms or *ijaras*, and of these more than one-half were in the hands of the ladies of the palace, the rest being for the most part held by relatives and servants in the employ of the Rajahs. The *ijaradars*, as well as the *jotedars* paying their rents direct to the Rajah, sublet their rights to middlemen, and of the latter there were frequently four or five grades deriving profits from the rents paid by the actual cultivator. The areas held by tenants, the rents and cesses payable for land, and the rights of the different grades of tenants were ill-defined, and but a small percentage of the gross amount paid by the actual cultivators of the soil reached the State as revenue.

4. The work of re-settlement and survey extended over a period of thirteen years. A *khasra* measurement of the lands was completed, and the State was divided into six main circuits, each circuit forming a *pergunnah*. The *ijaras* were abolished, and the settlement made directly with the *jotedars*. The lands were classified, and for each class a rate of rent per *beegah*, such as a new ryot coming on to the land might be expected to pay willingly, was fixed with reference to the rates (including all cesses) actually paid in Cooch Behar and in the neighbouring parts of Rungpore. All cesses were abolished. The rent payable by the actual cultivator and the percentage of profit of every superior grade of tenant, were fixed for the period of settlement. A record of the tenures of all persons having rights in the soil was framed, showing the names of the owners and under-tenants, the name and situation of each separate piece of land forming the *jote*, its area by measurement, classification, description of cultivation, rate of assessment, boundaries and period of settlement. The result was satisfactory both to the people and the State. At the same time that gross abuses were abolished, and the cultivators encouraged to industry by a complete definition of and confirmation in their rights, the revenue increased till the annual demand of the State, which in 1864-65 was for *mal* and *debutter* lands only Rs. 3,09,019, amounted at the close of the year 1882-83 to Rs. 9,23,884-9-8. The survey showed that the total area of land in the State, exclusive of the town of Cooch Behar, and of detached areas situated in British territory, was above 23,19,000 *beegahs*, of which above 15,62,000 were cultivated. The large increase in revenue was obtained without over-assessment, and without causing dissatisfaction among the people, and the rates fixed were low as compared with those paid to zemindars in neighbouring British districts. The term of the settlements expired on 31st March 1884, but with a view to give time for a personal consideration of all the circumstances of the case, the Maharajah has accepted the suggestion made to him to extend the settlement for five years at existing rates, merely assessing the lands which have been brought into cultivation subsequent to settlement. It was not considered just to abolish at once the system of subinfeudation, as the rights of the middlemen, which had originated in the transferability of the tenures, had become confirmed by lapse of time. The Commissioner, however, reports that he has made certain recommendations with a view to prevent all fresh subin-

feudation, and to diminish it on the occurrence of every vacancy in any grade of tenant, and the Maharajah has, it appears, adopted the suggestions.

5. The revenue derived from excise and stamps steadily developed during the period of the British administration. There was no regular excise system previous to its introduction by Colonel Haughton. In 1869 the system which is in force in British territory was introduced, and the receipts from excise revenue, which were in 1864-65 only Rs. 2,041, in the year 1882-83 amounted to Rs. 63,403. The cultivation of the opium poppy in Cooch Behar was prohibited by the Commissioner in 1867, and the drug has since been supplied by the Opium Department of this Government at the fixed cost price. It has been lately settled with the Maharajah that this arrangement shall continue. The growth of ganja was similarly prohibited in 1871, and the State allowed to procure ganja through its goladars, on the same terms as goladars in British districts, from Rajshahye. The Government of Cooch Behar will be asked whether it is willing to maintain this system. The stamp revenue system was introduced by Rajah Narendra Narayan, and, with slight modifications, has remained in force up to the present time. It was based on the Bengal Act, but the schedule of rates differed in some important respects from that in force in Bengal. The stamps were manufactured at the Rajburi. Owing chiefly to the increase in litigation, the receipts from this branch of revenue, which in 1864-65 amounted only to Rs. 25,965, in the year 1882-83 had risen to Rs. 1,27,957.

6. The state of trade and agriculture advanced, as might be expected, with the improvement in communications, the opening of foreign markets for produce, and the better condition of the cultivators. A large export trade is carried on in rice and mustard, tobacco and jute, which are the principal crops grown. There are, however, no statistics to show the actual quantities exported. The manufactures are of no importance. Experiments were made in the years 1878 and 1879 in curing tobacco. The first experiment was the curing of native-grown tobacco on the method pursued at Poosa; but although the price realized was considerably more than that of native-grown tobacco, the result was, on the whole, disappointing. An attempt was then made to grow and cure tobacco under the American, and finally under the Manilla system, but for various reasons the attempts resulted in failure. Enough was, however, done to show that the manufacture of tobacco in the State under skilled supervision and on a larger scale might be successful. In 1882 the establishment of a new Department of Forests and Agriculture on a small scale was sanctioned with a view to the introduction of improvements in arboriculture, horticulture, and cattle-breeding. The Maharajah's cousin, Coomar Gojendra Narayan, junior, who had studied and passed satisfactorily at the Agricultural College at Cirencester, was appointed Superintendent of Agriculture. Of this measure it is too early as yet to say more than that it gives promise of success.

7. The State, which at the commencement of the administration by this Government was destitute of good roads, has since been gradually provided with an excellent system of communications. A fine iron pile bridge has been made over the Boora Torsa at the junction of the Dhoobree and Rungpore roads, at a cost of Rs. 56,888, and other excellent bridges have been constructed. A regular system of feeder roads connecting the chief markets with the Haldibari station of the Northern Bengal State Railway was designed and completed under the direction of the present Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division. The average amount annually spent on road-making for the past twelve years is stated to have been Rs. 73,035, inclusive of the cost of bridges, maintenance and repairs: and the construction of a railway from the Dhurla river opposite to the Mogulhat terminus of the Government line from Kaunea is now under the consideration of the Maharajah. The preliminary surveys of the line have already been made. The town of Cooch Behar itself has been greatly improved. The streets have been widened, raised, and conveniently constructed, and much has been done in the way of sanitary reform by filling up holes and making tanks. Around the great square fine public offices have been erected, the principal of which, now the State Council-house, cost about a lakh of rupees. In the centre of the square is a great tank, 900 feet long and 600 feet broad. A design for the construction of a palace for the Maharajah, at an estimated cost of six lakhs of rupees, made by Major Mant, was

approved by this Government in 1877. Owing to difficulties of climate and soil, of which sufficient account had not been taken in the original estimates, and to subsequent changes in the plans, the palace will, when completed according to the present designs, have cost a good deal more than the amount at first estimated. At the end of the year 1882-83, the total amount that had been spent on what are called new buildings under Major Maut's designs was Rs. 6,29,548, but of this sum Rs. 1,79,552 were for four buildings other than the palace itself. In August 1882 the completion of the palace, at a cost of Rs. 7,37,765, was sanctioned, but this outlay was exclusive of ornamental works estimated to cost Rs. 2,36,039, the adoption of which was postponed till the Maharajah came of age and could decide for himself. The cost of new stables and coach-houses to be attached to the main building was estimated at Rs. 1,08,917.

8. Under the former native administration the Council of State and chief court of justice and appeals was the Rajshova, of which the Rajah sat as President and the Dewan of the State and the Dewan of the zemindaries as members. The powers of this Council do not appear to have been well defined. The principal civil and judicial officer under the Rajshova had jurisdiction to try heinous cases and pass sentence of imprisonment up to 14 years, referring the records to the Council if a heavier sentence was deemed necessary, and was also a court of appeal. The Rajshova was abolished in 1864 by the first Commissioner, and he assumed its functions. On the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner, the powers of a Civil and Sessions Judge were conferred on him. Naib ahilkars were placed in charge of the sub-divisions, and invested with judicial as well as revenue powers. Codes and laws in force in British India were, as far as applicable, introduced, and the procedure is now substantially the same as that which prevails under British rule. When the present Maharajah assumed the Government of the State, he sanctioned the continuance generally of the existing system, but proposed to make certain changes, which appeared expedient, for the performance of the duties of supervision hitherto discharged by the Commissioner and by this Government. Under the proposed scheme, which has since received the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, there will be a State Council under the presidency of the Maharajah consisting of the Superintendent of the State, the Dewan, and a judicial officer as members; the Superintendent acting as Vice-President in the absence of the Maharajah. To this Council the annual State budget will be submitted for the Maharajah's sanction. No new tax will be imposed by the Maharajah without its consent, but it will be open to him to veto any such tax proposed by the Council. No salaries will be altered, and no establishments changed, either by reductions or additional appointments, except by a decision of the Council confirmed by the Maharajah. The Council will hear appeals from sentences passed by the sessions court, civil appeals both on the facts and on points of law from the decisions of the judicial member in original suits, and special appeals on law points only in other civil and revenue cases. Sentences of death in every case will be referred to it for confirmation. The Maharajah, when presiding in the Council, will have two, and each of the members one vote. The Superintendent of the State will direct and control the administration of criminal justice, the Police, Military, Jail, Public Works, Education, and Audit Departments, and will be Sessions Judge, hearing all criminal appeals which ordinarily lie to the Sessions Judges, but will act as a Civil Judge only when sitting in Council. The Dewan will be in charge of the Revenue Department. The treasury officer will be subordinate to him, and it will be his duty to test the cash notes and stamp balances once in every three months on fixed dates. He will hear appeals from the orders of his subordinates in revenue and executive matters. The judicial member of Council will hear all civil and revenue appeals, in which the subject-matter of the suit exceeds in value Rs. 100 in Small Cause Court cases and Rs. 50 in other cases, and will try original, civil, and rent suits in which the value exceeds Rs. 500. The first outline of this scheme was prepared by the present Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division. It will of course be subject to such modifications as hereafter may be found expedient, but the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that its general principles will on application prove successful, and be of permanent benefit.

9. The increase of civil suits under British administration was continuous and rapid. In 1866-67 the number of civil suits for disposal was only 659; in 1882-83 they had increased to 3,336. On the other hand, the returns show that there is little crime committed in the State, and there was no increase in the total number of cases of all descriptions in 1882-83 compared with 1872-73, ten years previously. These facts indicate that the material prosperity of the people has much advanced. It is worthy of note that the proposal to appoint village police or chowkidars first originated in 1876 with the people themselves, who volunteered to pay them, and asked that the watchmen should be invested with police functions and be paid wages by the State. In the year 1882-83 there were 1,576 chowkidars so employed, but, as noticed in paragraph 16 of the last Resolution on the Annual Administration Report, a re-action appeared to have set in, and the chowkidars complained of irregular payments. It will devolve on the Maharajah to take the measures necessary for remedying the grievance. The new police system was established in 1866. In the year 1866-67 the strength of the force was one Superintendent, three Inspectors, eight Sub-Inspectors, 26 head-constables, and 200 constables, at an annual cost of about Rs. 40,000. At the close of the administration by this Government, the force consisted of a Superintendent, two Inspectors, 10 Sub-Inspectors, 29 head-constables, and 269 constables; and the annual cost was about Rs. 50,000. The result of the improved police system has been that, although petty offences have increased with the introduction of local laws, serious crime has diminished, and the organized bands of dacoits, which formerly infested the country, have been broken up.

10. The questions of the appointment of a Political Agent for the State, and of the extradition of native Indian and European British subjects for offences committed within its boundaries under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act of 1879, are still under consideration. As the courts of Cooch Behar are modelled on the system of the British courts, and justice is properly administered, there will probably be little difficulty in effecting an arrangement satisfactory to both Governments. Under the notification of March 1879 issued by the Governor-General in Council under section 434 of the Code of Civil Procedure, it was declared that decrees of the civil and revenue courts of Cooch Behar may be executed in British India as if they had been made by the courts of British India. The issue of a proclamation in the Cooch Behar State, notifying that decrees of the courts of British India may be executed in the State as if they had been made by the courts of the State, was thereupon authorized. In consequence of the assumption by the Maharajah of the administration, the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division has been asked to state whether any further action is necessary. The regulations introduced by the Commissioner, when in charge of the Cooch Behar Division, have not, however, so far as is known, been disturbed by the new Government, and no difficulty is anticipated in maintaining the arrangement which has hitherto worked satisfactorily.

11. The mass of the people of Cooch Behar are aborigines, but, like many other aboriginal tribes of India, they early embraced Hinduism. The Moghul invasions afterwards resulted in the conversion of a large proportion of the people to Islam, and about a third of the population is now Mussulman. The Hindu law regarding succession, however, prevails up to the present time for Mussulmans as well as Hindus. The earlier chiefs encouraged the immigration of Brahmans, and patronized learning, especially the study of Sanskrit, to a certain extent. In 1864, however, there were only two schools receiving State support, and the state of education had greatly declined. In 1871 an Educational Department was organized, and the system of grants-in-aid regularly introduced. These measures were followed by a rapid increase in the number of schools and scholars, and in 1879-80 the expenditure amounted to Rs. 60,695, while there were six State schools, 289 aided and 95 unaided schools, the number of scholars being 11,630, of whom 65 were girls. Retrenchments were considered necessary, and the sum of Rs. 63,000 fixed as the limit of State aid. There was consequently a decrease in the numbers of scholars and of schools, and in the year 1882-83 they had decreased to 9,541 and 330 respectively. The expenditure in that year by the State was Rs. 56,776, besides Rs. 20,368 from local sources. The result of the educational system is

reported to be good; the knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic is common even among the cultivators. The Maharajah takes a warm interest in education, and will, the Lieutenant-Governor feels assured, support the institutions, the growth of which has been encouraged by many years of patient labour.

12. The country has always been unhealthy, and the people suffer greatly from malarious fever, rheumatic affections, spleen, goitre and skin diseases. Under former native rule the only medical treatment was by the native Ojās, and consisted to a great extent of spells and incantations. The gradual extension of cultivation has, however, tended to make the country more healthy than formerly. Four dispensaries, at Dinahata, Mathabhanga, Mckligunge and the Sudder, have been established. The people have to some extent availed themselves of the European method of treatment, and during the last five years the total average number treated at the dispensaries has been 1,133 in-door and 12,559 out-door patients yearly. In 1879-80 it was decided that vaccination should be thoroughly introduced. Inoculation was prohibited, and the services of the inoculators, who were known to and trusted by the people, utilized for the extension of the new system. This arrangement has been successful. The paid vaccinating staff has been dispensed with, and the establishment maintained will now merely inspect the work of the independent practitioners.

13. The report at present under notice is merely for the portion of the year 1883-84, which terminated on the attainment by the Maharajah of his majority on the 4th October 1883. The report of the administration for the year ending 31st March 1883 has already been reviewed, and that now before the Government is only of interest as showing the statistics of the State at the time its management reverted to the Maharajah.

14. The current demand of *mal* and *debutter* revenue for the period under report was Rs. 4,93,471, and the net arrear demand Rs. 2,99,901. The collections amounted to Rs. 4,77,906. The collections for the corresponding six months of the year preceding were Rs. 3,11,854. The increase was, however, only apparent, and was due to the issue of orders that all collections should be credited in the treasury on or before the 3rd October, as the accounts were to be closed on that day. The total balance was Rs. 3,15,250. Of this, however, the greater portion was due on account of wards' estates made over to the proprietors at the end of 1882-83. Many of these were hopelessly involved, while others yielded such small profits that a large part of the arrears due from them will eventually prove irrecoverable, and the rest can only be realized gradually. The number of processes issued for arrears of revenue was 2,044 and of jotes sold 266.

15. The total revenue from all sources credited in the treasury in the period under review was Rs. 7,38,593. The chief items of revenue, exclusive of land revenue, were those from stamps, interest on invested capital, excise, Public Works, and miscellaneous (including Darjeeling house rents). The account for the whole of the year 1882-83 showed a total revenue of Rs. 13,31,660. The expenditure of the State treasuries from 1st April to 3rd October 1883, amounted to Rs. 8,37,757. Of this, Rs. 3,44,835 were on miscellaneous accounts; on account of household expenses and maintenance of the Maharajah and family Rs. 2,08,226; on land revenue Rs. 64,070; and most of the balance on Education, Law and Justice, Administration, Jails and Police. No details are given of the chief item Miscellaneous. The total of expenditure in 1882-83 was Rs. 12,36,380.

16. The balance of assets to credit of the State, after deduction of liabilities and of trust money on account of Anandaya Raj Cumari, amounted to Rs. 27,99,271. This sum represents almost entirely the accumulations of surplus funds during the period of minority. Over fifteen and a half lakhs of rupees are invested in Government securities; and over two and a half lakhs in loans to private parties. Rupees 5,68,630 are represented by the Darjeeling Capital Account, and Rs. 3,89,006 compose the treasury balance. The financial results therefore of the administration have been satisfactory. It is gratifying to the Lieutenant-Governor to know that these results have been accompanied and furthered by improvements in every department of the State and by the increased prosperity of the country which has resulted from those improvements. The present Maharajah has, since he attained years of discre-

tion, been constantly encouraged to take an interest and obtain experience in the management of the State, and the Lieutenant-Governor has every reason to hope that His Highness will take a pride in maintaining in efficiency the rich inheritance to which he has succeeded.

17. Nothing connected with the conduct of civil justice occurred during the half-year that calls for notice, except the appointment of an Assistant Dewani Ahilkar, and the number of suits instituted and re-admitted was almost the same as in the corresponding half-year preceding it. The criminal statistics show a total of 1,199 cases, of which 545 were cognizable and 654 non-cognizable. There were two cases of dacoity, 224 of burglary, 133 of theft, and 58 of serious offences against the person reported to have occurred. The amount of property reported to have been stolen in the commission of dacoity, burglary, and theft was Rs 2,984-12. There was no change in the strength of the police force; their conduct is stated to have been fair.

18. The average population of the Sudder Jail was 170. There were 12 deaths, and the death-rate was thus 70·58 per mille. Nine of these deaths were due to cholera, which broke out in an epidemic form in the Jail as well as in the district generally. The total cost of the jail was Rs. 7,356, and the earnings of the prisoners in coarse manufactures, wages as hired labourers, and in work done for the Public Works Department, amounted to Rs. 4,038. The system of jail management is similar to that employed in a British district.

19. The long break in the rains in July does not appear to have greatly injured the food-crops, and the cultivators received high prices for their produce in consequence of the partial failure of the crops elsewhere. But the scantiness of the rainfall was accompanied, as often occurs in India, by an outbreak of cholera, and the epidemic was more virulent than any which had visited Cooch Behar for many years. Dr. Briscoe reported that "in April the disease made its appearance in the Dinhatia sub-division, and soon extended to all parts of the State. Mathabhangha suffered the most. The disease was of a very virulent type, and when it appeared in any dwelling very few of its inmates escaped. Between the 13th and 27th April seven inches of rain fell, and there was another good rainfall during May and June, but the disease did not begin to abate till about the middle of June, and only disappeared towards the latter end of July. Chlorodyne and cholera pills were freely distributed among the people through the foudari and naib ahilkars, also by the police. By these means many lives which would have otherwise been sacrificed were saved. The Dinhatia Native Doctor and his compounder were out treating the sufferers. Two compounders were also sent from the sudder and one from Mathabhangha. The three latter were out nearly the whole time, and did all they possibly could, but in many instances, on account of the people being so ignorant and superstitious regarding the cause of the disease, they refused to be treated, and preferred dying rather than take medicine. The total number treated by them was 1,030, of which 457 recovered and 567 died. The police report that in the whole State 3,304 were attacked, 2,543 died and 761 recovered." For the purpose of showing the manner in which the cholera fastened on particular spots, the Deputy Commissioner mentions an instance in which a police investigation accidentally brought to notice that out of about 25 inhabitants of a homestead where a dacoity had taken place all, except four, had died of cholera; and of the police who made the investigation three were attacked by the disease, and one died. Every possible effort appears to have been made to check the progress of the disease, and the Lieutenant-Governor records with pleasure the self-sacrifice and devotion displayed during the epidemic by Dr. Briscoe and his subordinates in rendering assistance to the people.

20. The education statistics for the half-year under review show a decrease compared with 1882-83 of five in the number of aided, of 20 in the number of unaided schools and of 571 in the daily average attendance. It is stated, however, that these figures do not indicate that education is becoming unpopular or retrograding. The decrease noticed was due to the fact that the usual harvest of the season and the severe outbreak of cholera diminished the attendance at the schools of both teachers and scholars.

21. In civil buildings no original works of any importance were completed during the half-year. The expenditure on the new palace amounted

to Rs. 1,69,613. By the month of September last, the north wing had been built up to a height of 20 feet above ground level. The work then, owing to unsuccessful brick-making operations of the contractors, came to a standstill. The Superintendent of the Palace works reports that the brick manufacturing of this season was very satisfactory, and that by the 1st of January next the contractors will have a sufficient number of bricks delivered at the palace to continue the work uninterruptedly. A sum of Rs. 20,636 was spent by the Public Works Department on communications, of which Rs. 4,493 were spent on original works, and the balance on repairs.

22. The Lieutenant-Governor has repeatedly acknowledged the services rendered to the administration by Baboo Kulika Dass Dutt and other officers of the State, and he is satisfied that the Maharajah by retaining these gentlemen in his service will secure a body of officers thoroughly experienced in administrative business and of tried ability and probity.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

**RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE
POLICE DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1883.**

POLICE.

Darjeeling, the 27th September 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1883.

Read also—

The Reports for the years 1881 and 1882, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

The submission by the Inspector-General of Police of his Annual Administration Report for the year 1883 has been delayed partly by the late receipt from the Commissioners of the divisional reports, and partly by the desire of the Inspector-General to include, as far as practicable, in the returns for the year, the information which will in future be given in the revised forms of criminal statements. The delay in the submission of the divisional reports is very unsatisfactory. As in the preceding year, only one report was received on or before the due date. There can be no sufficient reason why the dates of submission of these reports should so widely vary as at present. The attention of Commissioners is again called to the inconvenience caused by the delay, and they are requested to submit, with such of their reports as may hereafter be forwarded after the due date, full explanations of their failure in punctuality. There will be less excuse for delay in future, as the changes in the statistical forms recently made under orders of the Government of India will simplify the district returns, and save a great deal of labour in their preparation and checking. Those at present in use were prescribed by the Government of India in 1870 on the Report of a Special Committee appointed to consider the subject; but that Government, finding that the want of uniformity in the returns fails to secure any accurate comparison of the results attained in one province with those attained in another, and vitiates the aggregate returns compiled for the whole of British India, has ordered certain changes in the forms, and explained the principles on which they are in future to be prepared on a uniform plan. The annual returns compiled for the Police Report for 1884 and future years will therefore be drawn up on the rules laid down by the Government of India. Officers concerned in their preparation should be careful to see that no additions or alterations are made in the forms now prescribed, and, in case of doubt as to the interpretation to be placed on any of the terms used in the statements, should make no change on their own responsibility, but refer the question to this Government for orders.

2. The police budget grant, including contributions to the Municipal and Railway Police, and the cost of the Chittagong Frontier Police, was Rs. 43,56,518. The actual expenditure only amounted to Rs. 41,70,698, or Rs. 1,85,820 less than the estimates. The difference was due chiefly to large savings under the headings of clothing allowance, of pay of executive police, and of ordnance stores due to a decrease in the issue of Snider-rifles. The actual cost of the police in 1882 was Rs. 39,63,251; consequently there was an apparent increase of Rs. 2,07,447 in the year under review. The explanation given of this is that the sum shewn as expended in 1882 did not include the whole cost of the Municipal Police taken over in that year, while in 1883 the cost of amalgamation is fully entered. The Inspector-General of Police, in paragraph 36 of the Report, points out that the return of expenditure on account of police buildings cannot be easily checked with the figures of the grants for the financial year, as it is sent in before the beginning of April, and is for the calendar year. The Lieutenant-Governor accordingly directs that this return shall for the future be for the financial year, and shall be submitted by District Superintendents of Police to the Inspector-General on or before the 7th April. The total sanctioned strength of the police force on the 31st December 1883, including the regular police and the frontier and civil force in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, but exclusive of the Government Railway Police and the temporary police employed in Orissa during the salt manufacturing season, consisted of 76 superior officers, 3,527 subordinate officers, and 20,296

constables and privates; but the number actually employed on that date were 76 superior officers, 3,451 subordinate officers, and 20,113 constables and privates. The introduction of the new fifth grade of Sub-Inspectors on Rs. 30 per mensem, created with a view to secure a better class of officers than the head-constables hitherto employed for the investigation of crime occurring within the jurisdiction of outposts, which had originally been sanctioned as an experimental measure in five districts, was, during the year under review, extended to the remaining districts of the Lower Provinces, with the exception of those in the Orissa Division. The Inspector-General of Police reports that only a few posts now remain to be filled up, and this will be done as the head-constables are absorbed for other duties. The change appears in most districts to have worked satisfactorily, and to have met on the whole with decided success. Although the primary intention of the scheme was to supersede a class of investigating officers found incompetent by a more intelligent class, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General that care must be taken not to overdo the introduction of outsiders so as to impair the efficiency of the very important grade of head-constables.

3. The cost of the force employed on purely police work was approximately Rs. 26,35,386, or 7·6 pies per head of total population. In Bengal (including the Chittagong Hill Tracts) the cost was 8·5 pies per head, in Behar 6·0 pies, in Orissa 8·4 pies and in Chota Nagpore 8·5 pies. The proportion of police to area was 1 to 6·4 square miles in Bengal (inclusive of the Chittagong Hill Tracts), 1 to 7·1 in Behar, 1 to 6·9 in Orissa, and 1 to 18·1 in Chota Nagpore. The proportion to population was in those provinces 1 to 2,950, 1 to 3,754, 1 to 2,680 and 1 to 2,836 respectively.

4. The difficulty felt in former years in enlisting suitable recruits in Bengal districts continued during the year under review. In 1880 sanction was given to the grant of batta of Re. 1 per mensem to constables of the 3rd and 4th grades employed in the reserve in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, Hooghly, Moorsshedabad, and Midnapore, and the grant of batta was afterwards extended to the reserves in Jessore and Dacca. The Inspector-General states that, judging by the number of resignations and desertions before and after the grant, the concession seems to have had no effect in Dacca and very little in the 24-Pergunnahs; while very good effects have resulted from it in Moorsshedabad, Jessore, Midnapore, and Howrah. The effect of the grant of batta in the improvement of recruiting has been to some extent neutralized by the amalgamation of the town with the regular police. The stricter discipline exacted from, and the supervision exercised over, the police in towns render the work distasteful to the regular force. It might be expected that capable Bengalis, with a preference for town duties, would be found willing to enlist and work in the districts in which they are inhabitants; but experience has shown that this is not the case. Of the Bengali applicants for enlistment, a large proportion are rejected on medical examination, and those hard-working active men who would be of use in the police do not apply as they are able to earn much more by manual labour. The subject is one presenting many difficulties; but since the submission of the Annual Report, the Lieutenant-Governor has received from the Inspector-General a report on the Municipal Police of the districts of Dacca, Hooghly and Howrah, containing certain recommendations as to pay and enlistment, upon which separate orders will be issued. The Inspector-General complains that the proper lighting of towns has not received adequate attention during the past year, but it is hoped that Municipal Committees, now that they have been relieved of police charges, will have larger funds available for this object. District Magistrates should, wherever necessary, bring strongly to their notice how greatly crime is facilitated in towns not properly lighted at night and the difficulties thereby caused to efficient police supervision.

5. The number of town and village police not subject to the rules of the regular police was 172,135, and the average annual emoluments of each man are estimated at Rs. 29·9. The accuracy of the estimates regarding the profits derived from service lands is, however, doubtful. The return of arrears of pay of chowkidars under Act VI (B.C.), 1870, shows that these officers are undoubtedly paid more regularly than formerly; and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that Magistrates will not relax their exertions in this matter. It is reported that in Patna the chowkidari system is working most satisfactorily.

but that the Act is entirely ignored. The whole district is divided into beats of 20 chowkidars on Rs. 3, with a mate on Rs. 4 over each beat; their pay is collected by a bukshi paid Rs. 5 a month out of the 15 per cent. raised under section XIII of the Act, and the punchayets "are rejoiced at the introduction of a system which has saved them much labour and responsibility." A similar system appears to have been introduced into Shahabad. The subject was fully dealt with in the report of the Chowkidari Commission, where it was shown that, though the plan adopted in Patna was at variance with the intention of the Act, and can hardly be reconcileable with its letter, its general success justified the enquiry whether it could be legalised and extended to other districts; and the question is now under the consideration of Commissioners. Generally, there appears to have been a slight improvement in the working of the Act during the year. The payment of the chowkidars was more punctual; in a good many districts, they received rewards for good service, and cases of punishment decreased.

6. The railway police force remained at the same strength as in the preceding year. The arrangements for the police of the East Indian Railway have, since the close of the year, been finally approved, and the change is stated to have been completed from the 1st April last. On the lower division that is, the part of the line which is in Bengal, including the Gya line, the strength of the police will be one Assistant Inspector-General, five inspectors, eight sub-inspectors, seven European constables, 41 head-constables and 175 constables, at a total annual cost of Rs. 70,444. Of this, the Government will pay three-tenths and the Company seven-tenths. The Company will make their own arrangements for watch-and-ward, but of the cost of the establishment entertained for this purpose the Government will also pay three-tenths. A scheme for a railway police, similar to that now introduced on the East Indian Railway, is under consideration for the other railways in Bengal.

7. Punitive police were quartered on villages in three districts—in Backergunge and Mymensingh to repress disturbances; in Rungpore on account of obstructions placed on the line of the Northern Bengal State Railway. The Dacca reserve employed in the preceding year in the Chittagong Hill Tracts suffered, as usual, from fever. At the Exhibition in Calcutta, men from the Doomka special reserve and the Dacca and Bhagulpore force were employed on duty. In December, 80 men were sent from the reserves then at Calcutta to the Chittagong Hill Tracts, owing to rumours of raids which ultimately proved unfounded. One hundred and sixty-six fairs, attended by over 3½ millions of people, were guarded by the police. The value of the property stolen at the fairs was reported to be only Rs. 1,081, of which Rs. 611, or over 56 per cent., were recovered by the police.

8. The percentage of educated men among the inspectors was 98·2, sub-inspectors 94·7, head-constables 40·4, and constables 27·9. The percentages but slightly vary from those of the preceding year, and it is reported that little can be done towards the education of the force, owing to the numbers at head-quarters being small. The Inspector-General remarks on the ignorance of drill prevalent among Assistant Superintendents. Although the Lieutenant-Governor considers that many parts of a police officer's work are much more important than this, he expects all officers above the rank of sub-inspectors to make themselves acquainted with its rudiments. During the year under review, the Government of India have held that, while there is some reason for giving a superior armament to special bodies, such as the Chittagong Hill Tracts police or the Assam frontier police, which are placed on a quasi-military footing and are engaged on duties for the protection of our frontier, the same circumstances do not exist in the case of the ordinary police of the Province, which can rarely have occasion to act with the frontier police. It has been decided not to arm the police with breech-loaders except when they are likely to be opposed by arms of precision. In replacing the unserviceable arms in possession of the Bengal Police, new weapons of the same description will therefore be issued, viz., smooth-bore carbines to the ordinary district police, and muzzle-loading rifled carbines to the special reserves. As experience has shown the unfitness of these reserves for the work of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and as it is not intended that they should again be so employed, no necessity seems to exist for arming them with superior weapons. If these bodies are again employed in small expeditions like that to Sirgoojah last year, and their new muzzle-loading

rifled carbines prove unserviceable in practice, a further reference may again be made on the subject of their armament. The body of police employed by the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore from his own division to capture a band of Karwa dacoits is reported to have been badly led and to have failed. The work was finally done by 80 men from the Doomka and Patna reserves. The Inspector-General does not state that any difficulty was experienced on account of their weapons being unserviceable.

9. The total casualties in the police amounted to 3,412, or 14·1 per cent.—slightly below the average of the preceding five years. In 1882 the number was 3,949, or 15·8 per cent. of the entire force. The death-rate was 2·2 per cent. against 2·4 in 1882. Fewer men deserted or were dismissed or discharged, but the number of resignations increased from 1,282 to 1,421 as compared with the preceding year. The greatest increase of resignations took place in Hooghly and Dacca, and is attributed by the Inspector-General to the unpopularity of municipal service. The difference in the percentage of resignations in Behar and Bengal is very great, being 8 per cent. in the latter and only 2 per cent. in the former. As usual, the Chittagong Hill Tracts show by far the highest percentage of admissions into hospital. During 1883 this percentage was 307·7, but the death-rate was considerably lower than in several of the other districts of Eastern Bengal. Arrangements for improved hospital accommodation for the police in this district cannot be carried out until the Lieutenant-Governor has decided what re-distribution of the force shall be made. This question is under separate consideration.

10. In ten cases, police, charged with torture or threats to torture, or with extortion, were convicted judicially. Most of these charges were of a petty description, but some appear to have been serious. In Mymensingh a head-constable was charged with beating a man to extort money from him. The man, who was suffering from fever at the time, died shortly after the beating. The head-constable was convicted by the Court of Sessions, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment for an offence under section 323, Indian Penal Code. In Chittagong a head-constable and a constable were convicted of extorting Rs 450 from a man charged with murder by threatening to maltreat the women of his family, and were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fines of Rs. 500 and Rs. 50 respectively. In Noakholly three constables were convicted in one case of extortion; one was sentenced to two years' and the other two to three months' imprisonment. In Balasore a sub-inspector, a constable, and a chowkidar were charged with beating seven persons—six male and one female—to procure evidence in a theft case. The sub-inspector forfeited his bail and absconded; the constable was sentenced to six and the chowkidar to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Besides the cases in which convictions were obtained, there were some in which, although the police charged were on trial acquitted, they were dismissed from the force on account of the strong suspicion against them. It is most unsatisfactory to find that, in spite of the punishments inflicted, this form of offence still continues, and that it is not confined to ignorant police officers of the lower grades. The Inspector-General remarks that the case of Muzhar Khan, a sub-inspector in Gya, murdered for torturing a man and a woman in a most disgusting manner, shows that a certain amount of oppression is committed that does not come to light. But allowing fully for this, and looking at the size of the body, and the great power which is wielded by low-paid officers, he claims that the list of offences shows that on the whole the police as a body did their duty fairly and without oppression to the people at large. In proof of this he notes that strong local opposition is always made to removals of stations and outposts, and that applications for new ones are numerous. While admitting the force of the Inspector-General's remarks, the Lieutenant-Governor feels strongly that no efforts should be spared to repress a form of crime which is the very worst that a police officer could be guilty of, and which shows at present no decided tendency towards diminution. The infliction of the sentence of course lies with the court convicting, and in some of the cases reported the sentences passed seem utterly inadequate to the heinousness of the offence committed; the Inspector-General therefore should bring prominently to the notice of Government any case in which the sentence appears inadequate to the crime committed, in order that, if advisable, a reference may be made to the High Court for its enhancement.

District Magistrates should, where offences of extortion or torture are aggravated by the position of the offenders as police officers, press on courts, through the officers prosecuting, after conviction, for severe sentences on grounds of public policy. The Inspector-General should, if this be not already done, inform the police generally, through their District Superintendents of the convictions and sentences against police for grosser offences as a warning and deterrent. The number of judicial punishments in 1883 under the Penal Code was 449; under Act V of 1861, 294. There was an increase of 68 in the former, and a decrease of 6 in the latter compared with the figures for 1882. The percentage of officers departmentally punished was 53. The Inspector-General remarks that this percentage is very high, but that many of the punishments are very light. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Inspector-General that Magistrates should check the excessive infliction of even light punishments, as they are vexatious and of little effect. An allowance of Rs. 15,704 was received by 8,770 men for good conduct stripes. The allowance, and the number of men receiving it, have been steadily increasing for some years. District Superintendents of Police should be careful to see that good conduct stripes, when granted, are not included in the return of special rewards given to the police for special services. The return is at present vitiated by their inclusion.

11. The character of inspections by District Superintendents is reported to have very distinctly improved since the issue of a circular calling their attention to this subject. In Moorshedabad, Pooree, Balasore, and Hazaribagh, however, this important duty appears to have been neglected. It is stated that some inspectors will not get out of the old groove of confining their inspections to an examination of books and registers, while others find it difficult, from age or failing health, to exercise the practical activity which their duties require. The Inspector-General suggests therefore that as, under section 495 of the present Criminal Procedure Code, no officer of police below the rank of police inspector is permitted to conduct prosecutions, such inspectors should be appointed to court duties, and that picked sub-inspectors should perform their duties of inspection, receiving so much of their pay as represents horse-allowance. Proposals of this kind cannot be satisfactorily dealt with in reviewing an Annual Administration Report, and should be made the subjects of separate communications.

12. In his report for 1882, the Inspector-General compared the police force of Lower Bengal, as regards its number and cost, with that entertained in other Provinces, and remarked that many parts of Bengal were undoubtedly under-policed. He was thereupon, before any sanction of an increase to the general force was accorded, asked to consider and report whether it was possible, referring to the proportion of crime to population and police in Bengal as compared with other Provinces, to make any such redistribution of the existing police as would enable him to strengthen those districts in which more men were required, without a general increase to the Police Department. The report submitted for the year under review shows that in the North-Western Provinces one cognizable case was reported for every 220 persons, in the Punjab one for 363, and in Bengal one for 606; that the number of cases in the year reported for each policeman was 5.9, 2.5, and 4.3, and of cases enquired into for each policeman 3.9, 2.5, and 3.5 in those Provinces respectively. These figures, which are, however, only approximately correct, indicate that the position of Bengal as regards the work to be done by the police is intermediate between the two other chief Provinces of Northern India. It is probable also that, owing to the greater extension of local laws, the number of petty cognizable cases, involving short and summary enquiry by the police in Bengal, is greater than in the other two Provinces. Even, therefore, allowing for the greater area over which their work is distributed, the Lieutenant-Governor is not of opinion that the numbers of the police require augmentation to any great extent. It will be best seen in what respects augmentation, if any, is necessary when the scheme for redistribution of the existing force has been for some time in operation.

13. The total crime, cognizable and non-cognizable, reported in these Provinces during the year was 214,985 cases, showing an increase of 4,314 as compared with 1882. There was a large decrease of crime in the Chittagong Division, and a smaller decrease in the divisions of Orissa and Chota Nagpore.

There was an increase in all the other six divisions. There is a wide difference between the proportions of cognizable to non-cognizable crime in Bengal and Behar. In Behar cognizable exceed non-cognizable cases by about 12 per cent., while in the more peaceable, but more litigious Bengal Proper, non-cognizable crime exceeds cognizable in about the same ratio.

14. The transfer of hurt cases under section 323 and section 334, Indian Penal Code, by the provisions of the new Criminal Procedure Code, from the cognizable to the non-cognizable class, effected a nominal reduction in the total number of cases under the former class. Deducting for purpose of comparison the numbers of cases under those two sections from the total numbers of cognizable offences in 1881 and 1882, there was in 1883 an increase of 8,740 cases as compared with the former, and of 5,289 cases as compared with the latter year. The total number of cognizable offences reported in 1883 was 104,454. Cases of offences against property increased by 2,312; against public tranquillity by 165, and other cases by 2,398. The percentage of increase in cases against property was 3·7. Considering the character of the season and the high prices which prevailed, this percentage was on the whole not so great as might have been expected, and the number of such cases was actually less than in 1881. The increase under the head of "Other offences" was due to the number of prosecutions for public and local nuisances exceeding that of the preceding year by 2,504.

15. The number of cognizable cases declared by Magistrates to be false, and never to have occurred, shows a decrease of 289 as compared with the year 1882. In 1876 they amounted to 21,812. In the succeeding years, up to and inclusive of the year 1880, there was a continued and marked decrease. Since that year, however, the variation has been slight. The decrease was no doubt due in a considerable degree to the proper definition and classification of charges intentionally false as distinguished from those false by mistake of law or fact, but more to the persistent prosecution, under orders of Government, of persons laying charges wilfully false. In the year under review the percentage of prosecutions to false cases was 20 against 18·6, but increase in prosecutions was accompanied by a decrease in the percentage of convictions following them from 34 to 31·2. The percentage of cases declared false to those declared true was 7·1, as in the preceding year. The Lieutenant-Governor must hold that this percentage is far too high, and that it represents the infliction of a large amount of suffering on innocent persons which might be checked. It is doubtless difficult, the evidence being generally of a negative character, to procure convictions in such cases. But the Lieutenant-Governor must reiterate his opinion that the mere prosecution of persons laying false charges acts as a check on this form of crime. The percentage of convictions to prosecutions may diminish with the increase in the number of prosecutions; but if the aggregate number of convictions increase, the decrease in the percentage is of comparatively little moment. There were no prosecutions for false charges in Singbhoon or the Chittagong Hill Tracts; while in other districts the prosecutions varied from 7 per cent. of the total number of false charges in Durbhunga, 8·07 per cent. in Cuttack, and 8·7 per cent. in Hooghly to 47 per cent. in Nuddea and Darjeeling and 54 per cent. in Moorshedabad. The repeated orders of Government therefore do not appear to be systematically carried out by Magistrates, and the Lieutenant-Governor requests that Magistrates of districts will exercise a stricter supervision in regard to this subject over the courts subordinate to them. As suggested by the Magistrate of Rungpore, the police, in reporting a charge false, should report in the form the names of the witnesses on whose evidence they have relied as proving it false. The Magistrate instituting and sanctioning a prosecution for a false charge should record properly in his proceedings the grounds of his action and the evidence against the accused. The courts would then more frequently than at present at least have *prima facie* evidence before them against those accused of laying the false charges. Proceedings taken against persons laying false charges will seldom, if ever, deter persons from laying true charges, unless the evidence they can produce is slight and insufficient; and this inconvenience, even supposing it to exist, is but inconsiderable in comparison with the inconvenience caused to the police, to courts, and to innocent persons by charges which are false. It is not necessary, when facts amounting to a petty offence are to some extent

exaggerated, that the charge should be considered wholly and maliciously false. It should be entered under the minor offence which the facts constitute.

16. Of the total number of cognizable cases reported to have occurred in 1883 and of pending cases of previous years, amounting to 105,868, the police enquired into 98,744, or 83·8 per cent. Of 21,301 instituted before the Magistrates directly, a police enquiry was ordered in 4,794 cases. The number of charges instituted before the police, in which enquiry was refused, was 704, or 3 per cent, but of these 87 were afterwards enquired into by order of the Magistrate, and 64 were wrongly entered owing to a mistake of jurisdiction. The total number not enquired into was thus only 553. The percentage in 1882 was 3·6. The apparent decrease in 1883 is owing chiefly to the transfer of charges under sections 323 and 334, Indian Penal Code, to the non-cognizable class. Excluding charges under those sections, the percentage of cases in which enquiry was refused was in 1882 only 7. Enquiry was refused during 1883 in no less than 74 cases in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and of this no explanation has been given. In Mymensingh enquiry was refused in 116 cases, owing to instructions issued by the Magistrate that the police should not enquire into but refer for orders all charges of cutting crops where a dispute was admitted and the accused named or the informant was not an eye-witness, and could not name eye-witnesses, or where there had been unreasonable delay. The Commissioner has rightly censured the Magistrate for issuing these orders, and it is presumed they have been withdrawn. The provisions of section 157 of the Code of Criminal Procedure require that investigation should be made into every cognizable offence which the officer in charge of the police station may have reason to suspect has been committed, unless the charge is not of a serious nature, or the police officer in charge sees no sufficient ground to investigate it. General instructions to the police, directing them to enquire or not to enquire into certain classes of charges of cognizable offences, are contrary to the principle of these provisions. Magistrates should be careful to see that general orders issued by them to the police do not conflict with the directions of the law. The Inspector-General remarks that from the returns of the North-Western Provinces it appears that only 65 per cent. of the charges of offences under classes III and IV, viz. of serious offences against person and property or against property only, and minor offences against the person, were enquired into by the police, this being due, he believes, to petty charges being refused enquiry under section 157 already referred to. Enquiries regarding the correctness of the supposition will be made of the Government of the North-Western Provinces. The question is one of interest as affecting the amount of work performed by the police in those Provinces relatively to that performed in Bengal. Of 76,111 cases enquired into by the police and reported true, convictions were obtained in 41,250. The percentage of convictions to cases enquired into was 47·7 in 1882, and in the year under review 46·4. There has been little variation for the last three years in this percentage.

17. There were 99,849 persons arrested in the year. In the preceding year they numbered 106,678. Of 97,309 persons actually appearing before the courts, 92,886 were actually tried and 60,827, or 65·5 per cent. of them, were convicted. In 1882 the percentage was 66·5. As in the preceding year, the districts of Darjeeling, Patna, Howrah, and Singhbhum, show the highest percentages of persons convicted to persons tried; while in Mymensingh, Midnapore, Noakhally, Jessore, Pubna, and Furreedpore these percentages were low, being all under 50. The general percentages of convictions to arrests, of convictions to persons brought to trial, and of convictions to persons actually tried, show a marked decrease as compared with the preceding year in classes II (serious offences against the person), III (against person and property or against property only), IV (minor offences against the person), and V (minor offences against property). The number of acquittals was greater both of persons arrested by the police *suo motu* and those arrested by order of the Magistrate, but the percentages show but slight decrease in the former and considerable decrease in the latter. The low percentage of convictions during the past year is attributed to the additional facilities for compromise given by the Criminal Procedure Code, and to the fact that under the new provisions contained in section 495 of that Code no officer of police below the rank of an inspector can be permitted by the Magistrate enquiring into or trying a case to conduct the prosecution. So much of the decrease as is

due to the first cause is not to be regretted, nor should any attempt be made to prevent or check compromises made in good faith of compoundable offences. How much of the decrease is due to the second cause is not plainly shown. A court sub-inspector can no longer address the court or examine and cross-examine witnesses as a prosecutor on behalf of Government. The Inspector-General observes:—"There is no doubt that the present Code, by prohibiting court sub-inspectors from acting as prosecutors, has had a bad effect on convictions. Some Magistrates allow the court sub-inspector to make suggestions as an *amicus curiæ*, and where this is allowed there is no great difference, but many Magistrates refuse to allow him to make any suggestion. It is difficult to take any single case and say that it has failed owing to the want of a prosecutor; but the result of the year's work, and the consensus of opinion that there is on the subject, leave no doubt that cases have suffered from this cause. In a police point of view the appointment of a public prosecutor is much to be desired. Such an officer, being unconnected with the police, would not be open to the imputation of unfairness so continually thrown on the police prosecutor. Should this not be possible, the amendment of the Act suggested by the Magistrate of Midnapore by the insertion of 'sub' before inspector in section 495 would be the simplest remedy." He then suggests, if neither alternative be possible, the arrangement already noticed, by which inspectors should be put in charge of court work at least at head-quarters of districts. On the latter point further suggestions of the Inspector-General will be awaited. On the general question, however, the Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that sufficient cause has yet been shown either for the appointment of public prosecutors or for an amendment of the Act. In charges of a comparatively petty nature the court in the vast majority of cases permits a mookhtear or pleader to prosecute on behalf of the complainant. The court sub-inspector having many other duties to perform, and not having made the enquiry himself, has less leisure to learn the particulars of the evidence, and no more sources of knowledge than are available to the pleader or mookhtear, and, in addition, has not the like professional experience in examining and cross-examining witnesses. The cases in which no mookhtear or pleader is employed by the complainant are generally of a simple nature, and the courts are quite competent to ascertain the true facts without any prosecutor but the complainant himself. In charges of serious offences the police inspector who, if he has not himself made the investigation, should at least be thoroughly acquainted with every step taken by his subordinate officers, is the proper person to prosecute the accused, and his services should be used for this purpose. If his services are not available, the Government pleader, when necessary, may be employed in prosecution.

18. The result of sessions trials was again unsatisfactory. The percentage of convictions decreased from 59.1 in 1882 to 57.5. Twenty-one districts show percentages of acquittals under 40; twenty-three of and above 40. The total number of convictions by the Sessions and High Court was 1,237, and of acquittals 912. Of the latter, 485, or 53.1 per cent., were of accused charged with serious offences against the person. In the Burdwan district, where in 1882 the percentage of acquittals was 50.9, in the year under review it was only 25.4, and the Commissioner attributes this result to the proper preparation of cases and to good supervision over magisterial work. In Julpigoree the improvement was also marked, but the number of sessions trials held there is small. The Presidency Division also, as a whole, showed a satisfactory improvement; but in the Dacca Division the Dacca district was the only one in which convictions exceeded acquittals. In Mymensingh 62 persons were acquitted to 52 convicted; in Furreedpore there were 31 acquittals to 22 convictions. Regarding Howrah and Hooghly the Commissioner remarks that he still adheres to the opinion expressed last year, that the jury system is unsuited to the country in its present circumstances. In the chief jury districts, however,—Howrah, Dacca, 24-Pergunnahs, Patna and Burdwan,—the number of convictions was 201 and of acquittals 131. The result of the jury system in these districts shows a very marked improvement compared with that of 1882, when the number of persons acquitted was 97 and of those convicted only 44. No cause is assigned for this sudden and great improvement. The subject of the results of trials by jury was fully considered by the Lieutenant-Governor in his Resolution on the Annual Police Administration Report for 1882, and the

working of the system during the year under review confirms the opinion therein expressed, that there is no reason at present to withdraw the trial of persons accused of the more serious offences against the person from the judgment of juries. If in any case a failure of justice occurs owing to a manifestly wrong verdict of the jury, the remedy lies in the application of section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, which provides that when the Sessions Judge disagrees with the verdict of the jury, or of a majority of the jurors, on all or any of the charges on which an accused person has been tried, so completely that he considers it necessary for the ends of justice to submit the case to the High Court, he may submit it accordingly for orders, and if the original verdict had been one of acquittal, the High Court may acquit or convict the accused of any offence of which the jury could have convicted him on the charge. These provisions, in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, are too often overlooked. They should, if fully used, be a sufficient check on improper acquittals by juries.

19. Property amounting to Rs. 9,57,779 was stolen in 32,978 cases. In the preceding year the figures were Rs. 8,80,388 and 32,032 cases respectively. The value of the property recovered in 15,456 cases amounted to Rs. 2,79,823. The percentage of recovery to loss was slightly better than in the year 1882, being 29·2. In 1882 the amount recovered was Rs. 2,45,803, and the percentage of recovery 27·9. In the new forms prescribed by the Government of India, the percentage of cases in which property is recovered to cases in which property has been stolen has been made one of the tests of police work, and the Inspector-General has accordingly submitted a statement showing the percentage under this heading for each district. From this it appears that the percentage was over 50 in 22 districts, the highest being in Burdwan, where property stolen was recovered in 70·9 per cent. of the cases. This result must be taken as on the whole satisfactory, but it appears doubtful whether the theft of property is generally reported. The Inspector-General points out that in the Chumparun district property is reported to have been stolen in 70 per cent. of the burglaries of which information was given, while in the neighbouring districts of Mozufferpore and Durbhunga the figures are only 27 and 26 per cent.; in other words, if the figures are correct, men continue to commit burglary in the two latter districts, though only successful once in four times, while in Chumparun they are successful in seven times out of ten. It is obvious that in Mozufferpore and Durbhunga the first informations cannot be correct, and the district officers should endeavour to ascertain for the future what amount of property has been taken with greater exactness. The number of true cases of burglary for the whole Province was 17,643. In the preceding year the number was 16,682, but the percentage of these cases in which property was reported to have been taken is stated to have decreased from 60·6 to 58·4.

20. The number of true cases under each of the six different classes for the last five years is shown in the following statement:—

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.
Class I.—Offences against the State and public tranquillity	2,460	2,629	2,427	2,574	2,619
.. II.—Serious offences against the person	3,976	4,961	4,801	4,207	4,654
.. III.— Furtive ditto: person and property or against property only	20,802	18,065	19,051	18,520	19,609
.. IV.—Minor offences against the person	9,098	10,874	11,096	12,450	2,813
.. V.— Do to property	62,412	58,850	55,673	56,391	57,090
.. VI.—Other offences not specified above	18,094	24,056	24,556	27,181	29,354

There was thus an increase compared with the preceding year under all classes except class IV, and in that the decrease was due to the transfer of charges under sections 323 and 334, Indian Penal Code, to the non-cognizable class.

21. Under class I there was a total increase of 131 true cases. There were 63 true charges of riot, and 102 of resistance to arrest or escape from custody more than in 1882. The percentage of cases ending in conviction increased from 47·5 to 49·2, and of persons convicted from 56 to 56·3. The police investigated a slightly larger proportion of the charges with slightly better results than in 1882, but there were a few more arrests of persons against whom there was no proof. The result of trials of offences under this

class in the court of sessions was worse than in 1882, and of 502 persons on trial, only 103 were convicted. In the Rajshahye and Chota Nagpore Divisions not a single person was convicted by the court of session. The increase in the total charges of rioting was due to an increase of 33 cases in the 24-Pergunnahs owing to land disputes in the south of the district; of 29 cases in Bogra, mainly owing to disputes between the zemindars of Jopeshaye and their ryots; of 21 cases in Rungpore, reasons for which are not given; of 15 in Dacca, chiefly in the Naraingunge sub-division, where two rival zemindars quarrelled; and of 33 in the different districts of the Bhagulpore Division. It is creditable to the Backergunge officers to find that there was a reduction of 27 in the number of charges of riot—a description of offence for which this district was formerly notorious. There was a decrease of 31 riot charges in Mymensingh, probably due to the increased employment of police, the percentage of cases enquired into by the police in this district having risen from 54·8 to 72·9. The returns from Mymensingh show a very large number of pending cases. The Magistrates should use their best endeavours to reduce the arrears. The Lieutenant-Governor is well aware how heavy is the charge of this great district, but the means at his disposal do not at present admit of its division into two separate districts. The only riot attended by loss of life which occurred on account of religious quarrels took place at Bhagulpore, where a number of Mussulmans committed riot under the apprehension that one of their mosques would be pulled down by Hindoos. Twenty-four persons were convicted. The Lieutenant-Governor has subsequently remitted the unexpired sentences of ten of those convicted in consideration chiefly of the fact that the Mussulman community made a *bond fide* effort to settle the matters in dispute in a proper manner. The large increase in the number of charges under sections 224 to 226, Indian Penal Code (resistance to arrest and escape from custody), is not explained except as regards the district of Mymensingh. The Magistrate and Commissioner attribute the increase of 36 charges in that district to the employment of chowkidars in effecting arrests and forwarding prisoners owing to the insufficient number of police.

22. In class II, serious offences against the person, there was a total increase of 417 true cases. There was a decrease under the headings of murders, unnatural offences, exposure of infants, attempt at suicide, and disposing of a minor for prostitution. Under other headings, there was an increase in culpable homicide of 10 cases; rape 31 cases; hurt for purposes of extortion, &c., 11; kidnapping 30; criminal force to a public servant or to a woman 77; grievous hurt 97; hurt by dangerous weapons 166 cases. The total increase was due chiefly to increases under the last three headings. The Inspector-General attributes the increase of 336 cases under these headings partly to the transfer of charges under sections 323 and 334 from the cognizable to the non-cognizable category, and states that a certain number of charges which would formerly have been reported as hurt were reported under the more serious heading in order to make them cognizable. He remarks that this result was to be expected as hurt cases are very profitable to the police, and it is natural that an attempt should be made to retain the power of enquiry in as large a number of this class as possible. The same result was noticed in the Annual Administration Report for the Police of Calcutta and its Suburbs for the past year, but was attributed by the Commissioner of Police to *bond fide* efforts on the part of police officers to check affrays. The cause now assigned is highly discreditable to the force, and the Lieutenant-Governor must insist upon Magistrates taking action to prevent police officers receiving any charges which are not strictly cognizable according to the present law. The percentage of convictions to persons tried was 43·4—a result worse than in the year 1882, when the percentage was 46, or in any of the previous three years. Before courts of sessions the percentage of convictions was 43·3. The total number of murders of all kinds was 264—a number less than in any of the preceding seven years, notwithstanding the fact that only 24·4 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted, and that this proportion has for some years past been steadily decreasing. Seven of the murders were committed by robbers; 11 by means of poison.

23. In accordance with the orders of the Government of India, the Inspector-General gives the following details of murder of infants by their

mothers:—"One case of this kind occurred in Khoolna. A widow of the Chundal caste gave birth to an illegitimate child. She and her mother placed the infant in an earthen pot and covered it with ashes immediately after its birth. One of the women got six months, and the other seven years on conviction before the Sessions Judge. Two cases occurred in Rungpore. A Hindoo widow gave birth to a child, murdered it, and concealed the body. She was sentenced to transportation for life, but acquitted by the High Court. In the second case a woman quarrelled with her husband and cut her own throat and that of her son, who died. She lived, and was tried and transported for life." The sentence was, however, commuted by Government to one of rigorous imprisonment for seven years. "A very similar case took place in Furreedpore. A woman quarrelled with her husband and hanged herself. The suicide was successful in this case. Two cases occurred in Chumparun. In the first a mother was discharged on the ground of insanity; in the second a Mahomedan woman was being tried for deserting her illegitimate child. Pending trial it was made over to her, and she strangled it in jail. The case was pending at the close of the year. In Patna a widow threw her illegitimate child into the river. She was tried and acquitted by the jury, but the Judge differing referred the case to the High Court, and she was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment under section 317. In Mozufferpore two cases occurred of exactly similar nature. In both a wife had a quarrel with her husband. In the first case the wife threw her child into a well and killed it, but was prevented jumping in herself. In the second the wife jumped into a well with two of the children. She and one child were rescued. Both the women were sentenced to be transported for life." In the former case the Lieutenant-Governor commuted the sentence to one of rigorous imprisonment for five years; in the latter to one of rigorous imprisonment for seven years. "In Purneah a mother jumped into the river, having previously tied her child to her back; she was rescued, but the child was drowned. She was sentenced to transportation for life, which was reduced to seven years' imprisonment by the High Court. A family quarrel was the cause. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs two widows murdered their illegitimate children. Both were sentenced to one year's imprisonment. In Cuttack a widow gave birth to an illegitimate child. The child was found dead and partly eaten by dogs. She was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life, but was released by the High Court." Since the close of the year under review, the Government of India have issued a further Resolution on this subject, confirming the orders noticed in paragraph 25 of the Resolution of this Government on the Annual Police Administration Report for 1882, and pointing out that the orders issued have not received sufficient attention in all the Provinces. The original and recent orders of the Government of India have been communicated to the High Court and all District Judges and the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpore. For the future all cases in which women are found guilty of murdering their infant children, whether legitimate or illegitimate, must be submitted by the judicial authorities to the Local Government, so as to give an opportunity for a consideration of the question whether any commutation or reduction of the sentence should be allowed.

24. Offences under class III of serious crime against property increased from 18,520 in 1882 to 19,609—a total larger than in any year since 1879, when the number was 20,602. There was a slight decrease in the offences of dacoity and receiving property stolen in dacoity, and in robberies by drugging. There was an increase under the head of house-breaking of 974 cases, under robbery of 50, serious mischief and cognate offences of 55, house-trespass of 15 cases. There was a decrease of three in the total number of dacoities. In 13 districts no dacoity took place; 13 show one each, four return two, three return three, and six four. Five dacoities occurred in each of the districts of Dacca and Hooghly, seven in each of the districts of Gya and 24-Per-gunnahs, 12 in Dinagepore and Rungpore respectively, and 17 in Midnapore. In the last-named district, however, the majority of the cases were, it is stated, petty. The decrease in Hooghly, Beerbhoom, Howrah, and Burdwan amounted to nine. In the Presidency Division there was an increase of five true cases of dacoity. It is satisfactory to learn that since the close of the year a Calcutta gang of dacoits has been traced, arrested and convicted, and their

arrest has been followed by a cessation of fresh cases. Another gang was also arrested in the Diamond Harbour sub-division. Thirty-five true cases occurred in the Rajshahye Division against 32 in 1882; but out of 146 persons sent up for trial, only 28 were convicted. The total amount of property stolen in the commission of dacoities was Rs. 61,460, of which Rs. 8,858 were recovered. In 1882 the figures were Rs. 53,490 and Rs. 7,358 respectively. As directed in paragraph 27 of last year's Resolution, a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Baker, was deputed to supervise and direct operations against the dacoits in the so-called Midnapore circle. It is now stated that so far no good result has followed this arrangement, and the Inspector-General promises to submit a separate report on the subject. The Lieutenant-Governor remarks, however, that the Commissioner of Burdwan ascribes the decrease in dacoity in the Bankoora, Burdwan and Hooghly districts to the close watch which was kept on the Tantias of Chunderkona in Midnapore, and has no doubt that strict supervision, if continuous, will do much to stamp out professional dacoity. It is not obvious from the report what proportion of the reported dacoities there was reason to believe was committed by professional dacoits, and the Lieutenant-Governor requests that in future reports the Inspector-General will indicate this point more clearly. Many offences against property, which technically are described as dacoities, are in reality of comparatively slight importance, and require no special means to check them. It is very desirable, when possible, to distinguish them from real dacoities of a professional character. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes that in submitting the promised report the Inspector-General should submit, as far as at present possible, a complete scheme for the suppression of professional dacoity. The subject should be considered in connection with the proposed redistribution of the police force which is now relieved of much work by the removal of hurt cases from the cognizable to the non-cognizable class. A special system for the suppression of professional dacoity has, it is believed, been developed and employed with success in the North-Western Provinces, and it should be ascertained how far its principles can be usefully made applicable for the same purpose in these Provinces. One of the Deputy Inspectors-General might, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be properly employed in the preparation of the scheme under the supervision, of course, of the Inspector-General himself, and the Lieutenant-Governor would be prepared to sanction to a reasonable amount the expenditure it might necessitate.

25. The value of the property stolen in the commission of robberies increased from Rs. 3,504 to Rs. 11,005. The increase in robberies extended over all the divisions except Chota Nagpore. There were two mail robberies in the Dinagepore districts, one in Hooghly and one in Lohardugga. The Inspector-General observes that during the past year enormous sums have been carried by the postal-runners with no protection, and that it is rather to be wondered at that robberies have not been more frequent. In many places the mails pass through jungly places far from any village or human habitation, and where robbery may be committed with comparative impunity. Such protection as can be given by the police is now afforded, but there is undoubtedly great danger in the present system. The Commissioner of Burdwan has recommended a system of postal cheques to be given to local bankers. The Inspector-General states that he has been in correspondence for some time on the subject of giving additional security to postal remittances, and the result will doubtless be communicated to Government. Meanwhile the Inspector-General, with the sanction of Government, has issued a circular directing District Superintendents to give every facility to postmasters in the way of furnishing them with information and granting escorts, and a special report on the working of the rules will be submitted at the close of the year.

26. Of minor offences against the person under class IV, 2,813 were reported true. The percentage of cases ending in conviction to cases decided was 34.7. Except a large and unexplained increase in the Presidency Division, there was but slight fluctuation in the offences in this class. No less than 371 were compromised.

27. In minor offences against property there was an increase of 1,389 true cases, the total number being 37,690 against 36,301 in 1882. All the headings, except those of criminal breach of trust and breaking a closed receptacle, in which there were small decreases, show an increase. In lurking

house-trespass there was an increase of 38 offences, in cattle-theft of 87, in ordinary theft of 339, in receiving stolen property of 42, in criminal trespass 925. Including the increase under the headings of house trespass and house-trespass with intent to commit an offence, amounting to 989 cases, the increase was 2,378 cases. The increase in the number of burglaries was out of all proportion to that of thefts. In Mymensingh alone there was an increase of 422 cases of burglary, and the number has nearly trebled in the last three years, while at the same time thefts actually decreased. The increase under burglaries in this district is attributed by the District Superintendent and Magistrate partly to the influx of bad characters working on the railway, partly to the influence of the newly-introduced punchayets in preventing concealment of crime, and partly to the introduction of the beat system; but the same causes, if operating, should have shown an increase in thefts also. The large number of thefts and burglaries reported to have occurred in the year under review is no doubt primarily to be attributed to the high price of food-grains, and this view is strengthened by the fact that crime against property in Cuttack, Backergunge, and Khoolna, where the harvest was good, decreased. At the same time it would *a priori* appear that persons usually earning an honest livelihood would, if driven to crime by distress, resort to theft rather than to housebreaking. The Inspector-General should impress on District Superintendents the necessity of giving clearer explanations, when submitting their annual statement, of the fluctuations between these two classes of crime.

28. The offences reported to have been committed during the year under class VI of other offences, and those cognizable under special and local laws, amounted to 29,645. In the previous year the number was only 27,248. Excise cases show an increase of 140; vagrancy and stamp offences a slight decrease. From a statement given in the report of true cases in every year since 1877, it appears that there has been a very large increase in the number of offences under this class. In 1878 the total of offences was 14,996, of which 9,068 were offences of public and local nuisances. In the year under review the total number of true cases was 29,554, of which 22,071 were of nuisances. The total increase in six years was thus 14,558, and of nuisances 13,003. The latter class of offences will probably continue to increase.

29. The number of true vagrancy cases decreased from 1,121 to 1,082. The Inspector-General again brings to notice the great delay in the disposal of bad livelihood cases. Ten districts show an average duration of two months and over, and Khoorna, Rungpore, and Noakholly of over ninety days in disposal. Mr. Lyall remarks:—"I am strongly in favour of trial in the accused's village when it is possible; but there is often no judicial officer available to go out within a reasonable time, and the advantage of trial on the spot is dearly bought by such delay as is above shown. The greatest delay took place in Bengal Proper, where only 78 cases were tried in court against 463 on the spot. In the Patna Division 146 cases were tried in court against 155 on the spot, and including Shahabad the average time was 35 days. These figures show that a large proportion of the delay is due to adhering to the rule of trial on the spot, and when it is relaxed the delay is less. The existing orders on the subject also place the police in a distinct difficulty, as the Criminal Procedure Code makes the vagrancy section of the Code cognizable, and the police ought therefore to arrest and send up persons against whom bad livelihood is proved, while executive orders direct that a mere report should be sent." He then suggests that the orders of Government should be so far modified that the police should in future be directed to send up A forms in accordance with the law, and that orders should be issued to Magistrates to hear at once the evidence so sent up, and to fix, when possible, the next date of hearing in the village, so as to be able to test the evidence sent up by the police and recorded in court. The Lieutenant-Governor is, however, not disposed, until stronger reasons are shown, to modify the existing orders on the subject. The delay in the disposal of charges of bad-livelihood which occurred in certain districts cannot be considered as an inevitable result of the orders for local enquiry, when in other districts the charges were disposed of in a comparatively short time. Some delay, more than would otherwise occur, must of course take place, but this is a small evil compared with the danger of vexatious arrests, which experience has shown to be really oppressive to the people. The most dangerous class of bad-characters are wandering thieves whose names and residences are unknown, and regarding whom no local enquiry can be held, and these should of course be at once arrested and sent up for trial by the police. But where the accused has a

settled home in the district, it is better for every reason that the enquiry should be first made from his neighbours by the Magistrate himself. If the police exercise care in reporting bad characters, the extra work entailed will never be too great for the Magistrates to accomplish. It is satisfactory to find that the number of persons under surveillance was reduced from about 59,000 to 48,269, and the police relieved of much unnecessary work. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that even this present number admits of very considerable reduction without any relaxation of proper supervision over professional criminals. During the past year the number under surveillance of the police was actually more than three times the average jail population in the same period.

30. There was an increase of 109 excise cases under the head of illicit possession of ganja over the number in 1882, and of 284 cases over the number in 1881. There is reason, however, to suspect that these were mainly connected with the possession of wild bhang, and that the offences were in many cases merely technical. Similarly, there is a large and suspicious increase in the prosecutions for the possession of fermented tari, simultaneous with the decrease in cases for the possession of fresh tari under the orders issued during the year. The Lieutenant-Governor wishes to impress on the Inspector-General of Police and on Commissioners and Magistrates, the necessity of carefully watching the proceedings of the subordinate police in excise matters. It too often happens that when pressure is put on the police to show more activity in the prevention and detection of illicit practices, the sole result is that the people are harassed by vexatious prosecutions for trivial or technical breaches of the law, while really serious offences, which endanger the revenue, are overlooked. There were 123 prosecutions for illicit distillation in Beerbhoom alone. This practice seems to have been for a long period unusually prevalent in this district. In Bengal there were 1,437 salt cases, an increase of 151 compared with the preceding year. In Behar, under the North-Western Provinces excise authorities, the number was 903. There were 1,082 offences under the Arms Act, of which 255 were in the Bhagulpore Division. These offences are for the first time shown separately in the statements for the year under review.

31. The efforts made to induce the Mughya Domes in Chumparun to settle down to an honest life were continued during the year under review with considerable success. The outturn of the crops was very unfavourable, and the people were put to considerable straits. The Domes were, however, very properly made to understand that they must support themselves, and that no gratuitous aid would be given them. Some conservancy work was found for them, and they were enabled to earn their own living and support themselves till the prospects of the crops brightened and a good demand for agricultural labour set in. At the time the report for the second year of the settlement was written, there were 175 Domes at the Bargaon settlement cultivating 39 local bighas—about 50 acres. Forty-four persons, including women and children, had left the settlement. Nearly all of those that remained in the district were apprehended for theft and lodged in jail. At the Futtehpoore settlement there were 95 persons cultivating 13½ bighas. Twenty-two persons left the settlement during the year. The settlers have some cattle, pigs, goats and fowls. Mr. Henry remarks that, having regard to the conditions under which the settlements were maintained during the year, it will be admitted that the main body of the settlers has withstood a severe trial and come well out of it. They now actually realize that they have to depend solely on their own exertions, and it is hoped that the experience of the past year may have some effect in making them self-reliant and provident. Of the contribution of Rs. 1,050 made by this Government in the preceding year for assisting the settlers, Rs. 728-4, were expended chiefly in the purchase of bullocks and in roofing and tiling the houses. Mr. Henry, considering that the settlement has achieved greater financial independence, has asked for a further grant of Rs. 500 only, and the Lieutenant-Governor has given his sanction. The circumstances of the Mughya Domes in Chumparun differ widely from those in Sarun. The latter having settled homes of their own, it has not been found practicable to remove them from their villages. Since the close of the year under review a sum of Rs. 2,000 has been placed at the disposal of Colonel Skinnor, District Superintendent of Police, Sarun, for carrying out his scheme for the reclamation of the Mughya Domes in that district. The main features of his scheme are to give the adult Domes small quantities of land in their own villages with the view of inducing them to take to agricultural pursuits and to abandon their predatory habits; to give them a stock of pigs, poultry and the like; and to find employment for them in the indigo factories and municipalities in the neighbourhood of their villages.

So far as the scheme has been tried, the results have been encouraging. But the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the quantity of land obtained for the settlers both in Chumparun and Sarun is at present too small for their numbers. It is insufficient for their support, and if they are compelled to wander about in search of chance employment as day-labourers, there is great probability that they will be tempted to resume predatory habits. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes therefore that the district officers will be able at the close of another year's duration of the settlements to report that the area cultivated by the Domes has considerably extended.

32. The number of re-convictions was 1,159. In 1882 the number was 1,397. The decrease appears to be real, and it indicates that the increase in offences against property during the year was not due to an increase in the number of crimes committed by habitual offenders. The decrease is probably due to the severity with which re-convicted offenders are now generally treated. The Inspector-General, however, quotes the opinion of one Judge who, in giving a man a light sentence on a third conviction, remarked: "I am of those who follow the practice of courts at home where petty punishments are invariably inflicted for petty thefts even up to a much greater number of thefts than that proved on the present occasion." It is to be hoped that but few courts share this opinion, which is incorrect as regards the supposed facts on which it is based, and which would have the practical effect of removing the strongest check which at present exists on habitual criminals. The number of habitual criminals photographed during the year was 170, 90 being Burwars, 46 Bedias, Kayents and Mochies, and 34 poisoners; 11 men were recognized by their likenesses. The result of the enquiry regarding the inexpensive method of photography referred to by the Inspector-General in his report of the preceding year was not favourable to its adoption. The employment of a photographer for the express purpose of photographing criminals has now been sanctioned. The system of photographing criminals should be extended, as it is the cheapest and most effective means of detecting notorious criminals who conceal their names and residences. The photographs would be of great service if circulated, not merely among the police, but among jail officials, as the latter, having criminals under their charge for a much longer period than the police, are better able to recognize the portraits. Unless the police work in conjunction with the jail authorities, it is not probable that photography will lead to the detection of many old offenders.

33. Offences occurring on railway premises are included in the criminal statistics of the districts in which they occur, and only require notice as showing the working of the East Indian Railway Police. There were 694 cognizable offences declared true, showing an increase of 100 as compared with the preceding year. The percentage of persons convicted was 74.8, and of recovery of property 52. Most of the charges were for theft. The number of non-cognizable cases enquired into was 372 of which 94 were of cattle-trespass. Previous convictions were proved against 21 persons. In 1882 the number was 34. In one case a man who was travelling in the same carriage with a Jeypore merchant changed to the next compartment, and there rolled about on the floor feigning illness. He contrived in doing so to steal money and jewels from the complainant's bag by putting his arm through the bars, but was detected and arrested. He then tried unsuccessfully to prove that another passenger was the thief. Subsequently ten previous convictions were proved against him, and he was sentenced to four years' imprisonment. The reasons for passing a sentence apparently so inadequate to the offence have not been stated.

34. The total number of railway accidents increased from 114 to 151; petty collisions from 12 to 19, accidents in which death was caused from 52 to 70, and those in which only wounds were received from 34 to 56. In the 70 accidents resulting in death, 76 persons were killed, and of those 30 were railway servants. Of the 46 other persons, 11 committed suicide. The only very serious accident, which occurred to a special train, was near Muraroe. The train left the line on a girder bridge; 14 passengers and the guard were injured. The accident resulted in one death. The number of cases of obstruction on the line decreased from 20 to 12. Three boys and a girl were convicted in petty cases. Thirteen cases of theft of rail-spikes were reported true. The return does not show any conviction. Only three persons were convicted of thefts in running trains. The Assistant Inspector-General reports that the preventive measures adopted checked the thefts; but as the number is stated to have increased, the measures do not appear to have been effective.

35. The number of non-cognizable offences taken up by the Magistrates of their own motion was 7,374, and 103,157 were instituted by complaint during the year. The total for the year was thus 110,531. In 1882 the total was only 101,691, but the increase is chiefly due to the transfer to the non-cognizable class of offences under sections 334 and 323, Indian Penal Code, numbering in the year under review 8,151. Offences against public justice increased by 428, offences of false evidence by 238. Charges of petty offences and of riot not cognizable by the police decreased by 48. There was a decrease of 1,585 cases under the head of criminal force, and of 1,664 under the head of hurt. The decrease in petty cases generally accompanies any rise in the price of grain owing to failure of crops, as the people are thus less able to afford to spend money in litigation. There was a considerable increase in offences against the marriage laws, in offences of criminal intimidation, and of cases under Chapters VIIIA, X, XII, and XXXVI of the Criminal Procedure Code, but of these the Report does not give any clear explanation. The police were employed to enquire into 6·4 per cent. of non-cognizable charges, and 1,908 of the charges were of minor offences against the person. Magistrates of districts should discourage the excessive issue of orders to the police to enquire into this class of offence. Mr. Lyall remarks that there is a disposition on the part of the police in several districts to accept such charges, and that this is not unnatural, as it is in petty cases of this nature that profit can most safely be made. The large number of benches of Honorary Magistrates now appointed should enable the regular criminal courts to dispose of the great mass of such charges without employing the police in enquiries and without the courts being overwhelmed with an increase of work. Process was issued in 88,769 cases against 78,315 in 1882. Process was issued against 118,860 persons, and 44·7 per cent. of these were convicted.

36. The conduct of the police is reported to have been fairly good in most districts. In Bogra, however, the honesty of several members of the force was considered questionable, and the giving of nuzzers by complainants was stated to prevail in a more or less degree. Any police officer against whom such malpractice is proved should be severely dealt with. The conduct of the Rungpore police was also unfavourably reported on, and it is stated that they became so demoralized owing to lax supervision some years ago, that it will be a matter of time to set them again in order. The Inspector-General should consider whether it would not be well to transfer a number of Rungpore police to other districts, supplying their places from those districts. Their work may improve if they are removed from their old associations. There is still the complaint of want of detective ability in the police. It is doubtful, however, whether this could be generally improved except by the employment of police officers of much higher qualities than are possessed by the present police, at a cost wholly disproportionate to the service rendered. The only means at present available to encourage detective energy and ability is the promotion of officers who display special aptitude in this branch of police work.

37. The Lieutenant-Governor records with regret the death of Mr. G. H. French, first grade Assistant Superintendent, and, since the close of the year, that of Colonel Hitchins. The office of Inspector-General of Police was held by Mr. D. R. Lyall throughout the year, and the Lieutenant-Governor records with pleasure his appreciation of the interest, energy, and ability displayed by Mr. Lyall in the administration of his department. A copy of the remarks made concerning the officers favourably mentioned in paragraph 53 of the Report will be forwarded to the Appointment Department for record.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information.

Ordered also that a copy of the Resolution, and extract paragraph 53 from the Report, be forwarded to the Appointment Department of this office for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE BOARD'S REPORT ON THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE LOWER PROVINCES OF BENGAL FOR 1883-84.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—LAND REVENUE.

Darjeeling, the 10th October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Board's Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1883-84.

The Report has been punctually submitted by Mr. Dampier, by whom the Land Revenue Department of the Board was administered during eight months of the year, Mr. Reynolds being in charge for the remaining months. Mr. Cockerell presided over the Land Acquisition and Partition Departments.

2. Number of "Estates."—The number of estates on the revenue-roll during the last and preceding years is shown in the following statement:—

	Class I. Permanently- settled estates.	Class II. Temporarily- settled estates.	Class III. Government estates.	Class IV. Bryotwari tracts.	Total of all classes.
1883-84	142,929	7,088	2,704	28	152,749
1882-83	143,842	7,765	2,933	28	154,568
Difference	+913	+677	+229	0	+1,169

The causes of increase have been partitions which affect Class I, *dearab* settlements which affect Class II, escheats, purchases at auction-sales, transfers and resumptions of police lands which affect the remaining classes.

3. Land Revenue demand.—The year opened with an arrear demand of Rs. 20,40,300. The current demand amounted to Rs. 3,79,39,887, classified as in the margin. The total demand, current and arrear, realizable in 1883-84 was, therefore, Rs. 3,99,38,487, or nearly four crores of rupees.

	1883-84. Rs.	1882-83. Rs.
Class I	3,23,06,862	3,23,99,847
" II	27,13,650	27,00,892
" III	19,90,054	20,86,623
" IV	8,45,839	8,52,525
Total	3,78,56,345	3,79,39,887

It will be observed that while there was a decree in the revenue demand from permanently and temporarily settled estates, a small increase was shown against estates belonging to the Government. The decrease is attributed to the redemption of Land Revenue under the Partition Law, and to purchases by Government at auction-sales. The increase, on the other hand, is due to the transfer to Class III or IV of estates so purchased, and to re-settlements. On the whole, the increase has been considerably less than in the two preceding years, though still sufficient to indicate some small decree of expansiveness in the land revenue of the Province. The orders which have recently been issued limiting enhancements of rent in Government estates will probably need still stricter enforcement, when the provisions of the Tenancy Bill become applicable to Government estates and khas mehals in the same substantive measure as they will be applicable to ordinary zemindaries: for the Lieutenant-Governor may here repeat, what he has at greater length explained in his report on the Tenancy Bill, that it is altogether an error to imagine that there is any intention to exempt the Government Khas Mehals from the operation of that Bill.

4. Collections.—Of the total demand, arrear and current, amounting to Rs. 3,99,38,487, the collections amounted to Rs. 3,75,94,546, or 94.03 per cent., on the demand. Of this sum, Rs. 16,17,847 were on account of arrears and Rs. 3,59,76,697 on account of the current demand. The percentage of collections on the current demand was thus 94.5, the percentage of arrear collections being 79.2. Both percentages are below the corresponding percentages for the previous year.

5. *Remissions and Balances.*—The remissions allowed during the year amounted to Rs. 1,03,580, leaving, at the close of the year, an outstanding balance of Rs. 22,82,061. This total, however, is liable to adjustments which usually result in reductions. On the whole, the financial results are not so satisfactory as they were last year, but it must be said that last year's results were the best that had been reached in recent years; while the year under review was one of short crops in several districts on account of insufficient rainfall and the consequent postponement of the demand.

6. *Financial results in estates permanently settled.*—To enter into more detail, it may be said that, having regard to the general character of the seasons, the financial results in permanently-settled estates are good. In them the collections averaged 98·2 per cent. on the demand, and in no district, except Khoolna and Darjeeling, did the collections fall below the standard. The former district has since retrieved itself, for the greater portion of the arrears has been recovered since the close of the year; while in regard to Darjeeling the explanation offered is satisfactory. It is also satisfactory to find that the balances

Results in estates temporarily against Wards' estates are small and considerably lower than in 1882-83. The balances against temporarily-settled estates, though still large, show an improvement on last year, and measures are in progress for the prompt realization of recoverable balances.

Results in Government estates and ryotwari tracts. It is only when the Government estates and ryotwari tracts are approached that the Lieutenant-Governor finds a large increase on the balances shown last year. The unsatisfactory state of the collections in Government estates was noticed in last year's Report; but as the information then furnished was not full, it was impossible to trace the results to their causes, or do more than call attention to the matter, and indicate the points in which fuller information was desirable. That information has now been in some measure furnished, and it shows that Government estates may be divided into two classes—estates under direct management, and estates leased out to farmers. From the former of these classes, the total demand (arrear and current) in 1883-84 was Rs. 20,18,180, out of which Rs. 7,57,413 remained due at the year's end. From the latter class the demand was Rs. 9,31,818, of which Rs. 2,69,031 is still due. Therefore, out of a gross demand of Rs. 29,49,998 only Rs. 18,69,262, or 63·36 per cent., has been recovered. This result is worse than that reported last year, which itself was not good.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor is thus brought to consider more minutely the causes which produce such large accumulations of arrears in Government estates. Exceptional cases apart, these causes seem to be laxity of administration, crop failure, or excessive rentals. The largest arrear against any estate is Rs. 3,87,623, due from Khoorda, and no explanation deserving the name is attempted to be given in regard to more than half of that large sum. In regard to about a lakh and three quarters of the arrear, it is stated that collections have been postponed till the *jumma* of each ryot has been adjusted in accordance with the orders of this Government reducing the rental assessed at the late settlement by 20 per cent. The orders of Government directing that such a reduction should be made were passed on 6th August 1883, and the Lieutenant-Governor is surprised to learn that it has not been fully carried out before this. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that local officers still cavil at these orders as involving an unnecessary sacrifice of public revenue, and the Board, by reproducing these cavillings in their report, give them a prominence which the circumstances of the case do not justify. This is not the only instance in which Mr. Rivers Thompson has found difficulty in giving effect to a policy in Land Revenue administration, which looks more to moderation and equableness in the public assessments than to an increase in their amount. The large balances shown in the Khoorda Estate seem to indicate a laxity of administration, because this is not a case of excessive rental. The rental, as fixed at the settlement, has been, under the orders of Government, reduced so far that the Board repeat "the opinion of every officer who has been concerned with the settlement that the effect of the general reduction ordered by Government has been to change a light assessment into a very light assessment." The Lieutenant-Governor denies

that the public interests have been injured by his orders, but it is clear that the admission of the local officers as to the character of the settlement leaves them less excuse for not collecting such a "very light assessment." The Khoorda case accounts for nearly four lakhs of the outstanding balance, and a special report should be submitted of its final adjustment; and another lakh is sufficiently explained by the necessity of suspending the demand in estates where partial crop failure occurred. There remains a balance of over five and a half lakhs, for which the Lieutenant-Governor can find in the Board's report no adequate explanation.

8. Mr. Rivers Thompson very willingly admits that direct management of Government estates in Bengal is attended with difficulties not experienced in other portions of India. The want of a mofussil organization corresponding to the putwaris, canoongoes, and tehsildars of other Provinces, is nowhere more sensibly felt than in the management of Government estates. It may be hoped that in course of time matters will improve in this direction, but improvement will take time; and meanwhile it should be our aim to concentrate attention as much as possible upon administrative arrangements within the power of Government. It was with this view that the Lieutenant-Governor sanctioned the Board's proposal to sell such outlying estates as could not be managed directly without disproportionate expenditure of money and time. The Board's proposals in this matter are not yet matured. When submitted in complete shape, the Lieutenant-Governor will discuss the question further.

9. *Estates under direct management.*—Last year the Board submitted an interesting and valuable report on estates under direct management, by which term is meant not only estates belonging to the Government, but also estates the property of private owners and managed by Government owing to the owners' refusal to agree to a settlement. This year the Board's remarks on estates under direct management form a section of the report under notice. This section necessarily goes over, to some extent, the ground already covered in dealing with Government estates and ryotwari tracts, but it also exhibits it in some new aspects. It shows that there are 1,323 estates in these Provinces under direct management, with a rental of Rs. 27,50,451. In regard to these estates, there had accrued at the beginning of the year an arrear balance of Rs. 12,08,029. The total demand during the year was therefore Rs. 39,58,480, out of which Rs. 26,45,546 were realized. The realizations, therefore, were 98.1 per cent. on the current demand, but only 66.8 on the total demand of the year. These results are not only below last year's results, but below the standard which they should have reached. Making allowance for an unfavourable season, they appear to be tantamount to a confession either that the administration has been lax or that the system of collection is bad, or that the rentals are excessive. The accrual of large balances year after year is a very unsatisfactory feature of Land Revenue administration, and though no doubt some portion of these balances is due to the system of accounts, whereby sums due in one year are collected in the following one, still the arrears are mostly real. The Lieutenant-Governor is unwilling to believe that they can be altogether due to laxity of administration, and it is therefore expedient that so soon as the enactment of the Tenancy Bill defines the law and facilitates the procedure, steps should be taken to ascertain the true cause, and to remedy the evil when discovered. Results which show continually increasing balances with recurring applications for remission stand self-condemned; for nothing more discourages an industrious tenant than to find an ever-growing balance against his name. The true policy and the only remedy for the evil is so to regulate the tenant's rent that he can pay it with punctuality, and yet have a sufficient surplus on which to live and prosper.

10. *Management. Improvements, &c., in estates under direct management.*—The Board, in continuation of similar remarks made last year, comment upon the agency and mode of management, miscellaneous work of improvement, and the condition of the ryots on estates under direct management. In connection with these matters, the Lieutenant-Governor can only repeat what was said last year. That was in effect that there was no management properly so-called beyond the endeavour to collect the rents punctually, and no organized system of land improvement. The most that could be said

was that the cost of collection was low; and that local officers did their best for the people with the means at their disposal, to be met in some cases with distrust and suspicion, and in others by open opposition. The zemindars, from whom the most effectual aid might be expected in the introduction of new and remunerative staples, apparently take little interest in the matter. In the Resolutions recorded last year, the Lieutenant-Governor indicated his policy on this question of land management and improvement, and the Board's present report shows that the Lieutenant-Governor's views have been fully accepted by them, and that they have taken such steps as were possible to give effect to it; but it was not possible to do much in this direction pending the Secretary of State's approval of the proposals made by this Government in connection with an Agricultural Department, and still more, pending the passing into law of the Tenancy Bill. It is not too much to say that improvement in every branch of the administration in these provinces is more or less impeded by the uncertainty which prevails as to the issue of that Bill. With an equitable and workable Tenancy Law, instead of the present unfair and unworkable one, and with an organized Agricultural Department, which Mr. Rivers Thompson hopes to see established before the close of the year, the plans developed in the Resolutions recorded last year should result in manifold benefit to all classes of the agricultural community. Until the Tenancy Bill has become law, and furnished for the Agricultural Department an assured basis to start from, it is hopeless to expect tangible or permanent improvement in the existing chaotic state of things.

11. *Surveys.*—The revision of the Midnapore survey still continues. The work, involving minute attention to details, is tedious, and probably will not be completed for some considerable time longer. The dearah survey in the Dacca Division was closed last year, and only settlement work now remains. Some minor work was done in the Presidency and Patna Divisions, and the operations in Khoorda were advanced towards completion. The survey of ghatwali and other service lands in Beerbhoom and Chota Nagpore continues. This survey has turned out far more tedious and intricate than had been expected, and doubts are expressed regarding its utility. The Lieutenant-Governor will take special measures during the ensuing cold-weather to hasten the settlement of these ghatwali disputes and to push on the survey.

12. *Settlements.*—Six hundred and twenty settlements—some original, some summary, and some re-settlements—were concluded during the year, bringing in an increase in revenue of Rs. 64,479. In the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions the settlements were unimportant. In Rajshahye a question of some moment was raised in regard to Mircha Dearah, on which the Board have not yet finally reported. In Dacca the dearah re-settlements raised no points of difficulty; but in the Chittagong Division many very intricate and important questions came to notice in connection with the Tipperah settlements and the rights of Government in noabad lands, and the legal *status* of tenure-holders or *talukdars* in regard to the cultivating ryots on the one side and to the Government on the other. The Tipperah settlements have progressed smoothly and satisfactorily, a result for which Mr. Cooke, the Officiating Collector, deserves much credit. There are still some questions connected with them awaiting judicial decision; but as the Tenancy Bill repeals the Settlement Act of 1879, those questions will probably cease to be important when the Bill becomes law. The noabad question in Chittagong is still unsettled. In 1882 the Board of Revenue reported to Government the successful completion of the long-pending noabad settlements; but on examination it seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor that the rights of the parties had not been fully considered, and accordingly further enquiries were instituted. These enquiries will, it is hoped, be shortly completed, when Mr. Rivers Thompson will be in a position to deal finally with one of the most intricate questions of revenue law and administration which has come before this Government in recent times. The discussions which have taken place in regard to the applicability of the principles of the Tenancy Bill to Chittagong and other deltaic districts have served to elucidate many obscure points in the case; while they have also helped to adjust the provisions of the Bill to the requirements of that portion of the country. In the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions no important settlement questions came

to notice. In Orissa the Khoorda case was unfinished; but the orders passed on it belong more to the previous year than to that under review. From Chota Nagpore very important questions, indeed, did come before the Government; and Mr. Rivers Thompson found it necessary to moderate the assessments imposed by the local officers, and to insist on the recognition by the settlement proceedings of the rights of the actual cultivators who cleared the soil from jungle and, by large expenditure of labour, converted the hill-sides into productive land. Under the instructions now enforced, there should be no longer any danger of excessive enhancements of rent, or rejection of ancient titles.

13. Paragraphs 119 to 130 of the Board's report which deal with irrigation, drainage and embankments, will be considered in the Public Works Department of this office.

14. *Subordinate Executive Service.*—Since the establishment of the Subordinate Executive Service it has been customary for the Board to state annually their opinion as to the usefulness of that Service. As the value of this branch of the public service is now so well established, the Board propose for the future to discontinue any special reference to the subject. To this the Lieutenant-Governor agrees, as he is satisfied that the duties upon which Sub-Deputy Collectors and Canoongoes should be employed are now clearly understood and generally enforced. Briefly, their duties are executive, in contradistinction to judicial; and this principle should be strictly maintained.

15. *Land Registration.*—In paragraphs 134 to 150 of their report, the Board review the Land Registration operations which are now all but complete. The record of Land Registration operations under Act VII (B.C.) of 1876, is very satisfactory. Begun under circumstances of doubt and discouragement, the enforcement of the Act has been continuously successful, and the Government is to-day in possession of an authentic record of titles at which the framers of the Permanent Settlement aimed, but which they entirely failed to secure. There are still no doubt some defects in the record; but these admit of easy removal, and the important question now is to keep up to date the valuable information already gained. That is a question which is engaging the Lieutenant-Governor's attention, and on which his views have been briefly communicated to the Board. A further development of the principle is the registration of tenures in connection with rent-suits, and on this the Lieutenant-Governor's views have been submitted to the Government of India in paragraph 19 of his recent Report on the Tenancy Bill. Further reference to the point here is unnecessary, pending the result of the deliberations on the legislation for the amendment of the Rent Law.

16. *Road Cess and Public Works Cess.*—The following statement compares the results of the year under review with those of the preceding two years:—

	DEMAND.			BALANCES.			Deduct. remissions.	Net amount.	Percentage of net balance on gross demand.
	Current.	Arrear.	Total.	Current.	Arrear.	Total.			
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1880-81	69,14,687	9,22,041	78,36,728	10,00,326	1,84,886	11,85,212	17,823	11,73,389	14.9
1881-82	70,10,994	11,71,053	81,82,047	9,56,919	1,92,243	11,49,162	20,941	11,38,221	13.9
1882-83	73,10,811	11,46,236	84,57,047	10,00,530	1,77,300	11,77,830	27,940	11,50,890	13.7

The demand has thus considerably increased owing to re-valuations carried out in various districts; and it is a satisfactory feature in the year's retrospect that, with such an increased demand, the arrear balance has not also grown to any considerable extent. As the Board point out, the system of cess accounts shows in the demand sums not realizable till the cess year has closed. Adjusted with regard to this consideration, the cess realizations would appear better than they do in the statement quoted above. A satisfactory point in the statement is that the "arrear" balance is not large.

17. It is noteworthy that wherever re-valuations have been carried out on any extended scale, there an increase, more or less considerable in the valuation and assessments, has been secured. This fact is explicable only in two ways, either the zemindars in point of fact derived a considerably larger rental from the land than had been inferred from the returns submitted by

them at the early valuations, or, since the date of these valuations, rents have been very largely enhanced. It may be added that the records of the Civil Courts indicate no such enhancements, which if effected must therefore have been effected otherwise than through the agency of the Civil Courts.

18. *Operations of the Sale Law.*—The number of "estates, interests and shares of estates" which became liable to sale for arrears of revenue was 10,789, and out of these 2,225, or 20·6, were actually sold, the remainder having been exempted on payment of the arrears due. The percentage of estates sold on the total number of estates, shares or interests liable to sale under Act XI, 1859, cannot be precisely stated, the number of such interests not being given. But from the fact that the number of entire estates liable to sale for arrears exceed 150,000, and that the number of "shares and interests" subject to the provisions of the Sale Law is very large, it is safe to say that the percentage of sales on the number of interests liable to sale was less than one per cent.

19. The Board report that there does not appear to have been any especial circumstances at work influencing sales, and this is probably true everywhere except in the Chittagong district. In paragraph 23 of the Resolution recorded last year, the Lieutenant-Governor took occasion to remark on the frequency of sales in Chittagong, and he regrets to find that this year, too, a similar remark is called for. No doubt there is peculiar difficulty in collecting from the 72,000 owners of saleable interests in the Chittagong district; but, as remarked last year, the causes for default lie deeper than the system of collection. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that the enquiries now in progress may serve to remove those causes, and reduce the frequency of forced sales.

20. The following passages from the Board's report on the general spirit and policy of the Sale Law merits quotation:—

The remarks in paragraph 139 of the Board's report for 1882-83, regarding proprietors wilfully allowing their estates to be sold for arrears of Government revenue in order to break up the undertenures, and then becoming themselves the re-purchasers *benami*, have provoked much discussion in the Patna Division. Collectors of standing have argued that the law does not allow them to interfere before sale with the object of protecting the interests of the tenureholders; while, on the other hand, it gives, by means of the provisions for registration of tenures, ample means to tenureholders to protect themselves. In this opinion the Commissioner seems to concur. Some Collectors have objected that they have not facilities for making enquiries; that to undertake them will be to delay sales; and that ordinarily, where the intentions of the proprietor are fraudulent, the officers of Government will be the last to be informed of his intentions. Some propose to take action when they have cause to suspect any underhand motive before a sale commences; while others consider that a sufficient remedy will be provided if, in the notice published under section 7, Act XI of 1859, a clause is inserted to the effect that holders of tenures are at liberty to bring to the knowledge of the Collector the existence of any right which will, it is feared, be injured by the sale, and that any person who wishes to do so can save the sale by payment of the arrears. The Board propose to take up the subject separately, and to deal with it as may seem best in the interests of Government and the public.

In the meantime Mr. Dampier has no hesitation in affirming the broad principle that it is the clear duty of a Collector to avoid, as far as is practicable, promoting and encouraging sales of estates which are allowed by the proprietors to fall into arrears for the sole purpose of obtaining the higher price which is realized by a sale free of encumbrances and tenures. The discussion arose out of a case in which the Commissioner of Patna gave, as an express reason, which ought to have led the Collector to refuse exemption on payment of the arrears after the last day, that it was not right to thwart the desire of the proprietors if they wished the estate to be put up to sale under this procedure for the purpose of obtaining the higher price which such a sale realizes. Mr. Dampier pointed out that the higher price realized at revenue sales in many such cases was nothing more than a second payment to the defaulting proprietor of the value of encumbrances and liens and tenures which he had himself created in consideration of value received; and he would have been glad in the discussions to find some of the local officers giving more prominence to their acceptance of the principle involved, and less to the practical difficulties in the way of carrying it out.

In a recent communication Mr. Dampier has suggested, for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, whether the time has not come for remodelling the system of revenue sales for the realization of arrears of revenue. The apparent harshness of the "sunset" law is much mitigated by the right which sections 10 and 11 of Act XI of 1859 conferred on joint-proprietors of having separate accounts of revenue demand and payment opened for their respective shares, the defaulting share only being in the first instance put up to sale; as also by the free use by Collectors of the discretionary power of exempting estates from sale on payment of arrears after the fixed last day of payment, and in the last resort by the right reserved to the Government under section 26 of annulling sales on representation of hardship made to the Commissioners and the Board.

Something more might now be done without material risk to the public revenue for giving security to tenures and encumbrances generally on estates such as is now afforded by the registration, under section 38, *et seq.*, of Act XI of 1859, of "talukdari and other similar tenures created since the time of settlement and held immediately of the proprietors of estates and of farms for terms of years so held."

A system could probably be organized on the model of that which has been introduced into the Bengal Tenancy Bill in respect of the sale of tenures for arrears of rent; the estate being put up to sale in the first instance subject to registered and declared encumbrances (only); and no absolute sale of it free of all encumbrances being held until the attempt to realize the arrear by this means has failed.

21. These remarks deserve the careful attention of Government, and if by the passing of the Tenancy Bill, and the initiation of the improvements contingent on its passing, the Lieutenant-Governor be set free to attend to other matters, he will take them into early consideration. In regard to the opening of separate accounts, and the registration of tenures under Act XI, 1859, the Board's observations call for no remarks here.

22. *Working of the Public Demands Recovery Act.*—The following statement summarizes the information contained in Appendix XIA of the Board's report on the working of Act VII (B.C.) of 1880:—

	Number pending from last year.	Number filed during the year.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	PENDING.		
					More than six months.	Less than six months.	Total.
Demands of all kinds under section 5 ...	2,647	3,113	5,760	3,843	403	1,314	1,716
Arrears of rent due to Government, clause 6, section 7 ...	22,054	43,340	65,394	41,100	3,393	17,362	20,755
Embankment dues, section 50, Act VI (B.C.) of 1873 ...	500	3,023	3,523	2,478	353	1,276	1,629
Water-rates, Act III (B.C.) of 1876 ...	62,344	50,109	112,453	68,533	16,733	31,111	47,844
Cases, Act IX (B.C.) of 1880 ...	26,339	74,818	101,157	77,496	13,806	22,793	36,599
Demands of the Court of Wards, clause 7, section 7 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1880 ...	4,704	12,008	16,712	11,231	4,334	3,381	7,715
All other certificates under section 7 ...	15,910	37,356	53,266	30,561	7,679	6,004	13,683
Total ...	105,555	220,008	325,563	225,668	34,169	58,411	92,580

The total number of certificates filed during the year was thus 220,008 against 281,922 in the preceding year. The decrease must be regarded as very satisfactory, and as a fit response to the remarks made on this subject in last year's Resolution. Still the number is very large, and this is especially remarkable in the case of certificates filed for the recovery of water-rates and cesses. It is, however, satisfactory to find that, though the number of certificates is large, the necessity of pushing matters to the extreme length of sale does not occur as often as might have been expected.

The following statement is interesting, as showing that the number of cases in which the issue of certificates has to be followed up by sale of the debtor's property is few. In the vast majority of cases, the proceedings never go further than attachment of property, while in two-fifths of the cases even attachment is not made—

NAME OF DIVISION.	Number of certificates filed during the year 1883-84.	Number of cases in which attachment was made on issue of certificate.	Number of cases in which attachment was made on sale of property.	Number of cases in which recovery to actual sale was necessary.	Number of cases in which amount paid without recourse to imprisonment of defaulters.	NUMBER OF DEBTORS IMPRISONED.	
						Number released on payment of debt before imprisonment.	Number released on payment of debt.
Hardwar ...	67,710	30,654	17,778	703	376	5	11
Presidency ...	8,483	1,906	1,800	404	1,304	1	10
Malabar ...	6,368	2,086	1,806	88	233	1	1
Dacca ...	19,311	3,327	3,371	1,070	1,808	11	7
Chittagong ...	7,303	4,781	3,708	373	478	5	18
Patna ...	49,384	24,616	7,465	304	105	16	9
Bhagalpur ...	3,478	2,747	3,146	138	197	6	3
Orissa ...	44,091	25,923	18,233	316	1,364	1	...
Chota Nagpore ...	1,703	503	638	34	...	...	...
Total ...	220,008	99,113	64,561	3,000	6,235	63	67

23. *Partitions; Land Acquisition; Waste Lands; Patwaries.*—The Board's remarks under these heads broach no fresh ground, and record no information of special interest. The proposal to limit the right of claiming partition, which had been urged at the instance of some experienced officers of the Patna Division, fell through last year. In was seen that the end in view—

the facilitation of partition cases—would be secured by the cadastral survey of Behar, which, on the passing of the Tenancy Bill, it is proposed to set on foot. There has been an increase of 20,000 acres in the area of waste land let on lease; and some modifications in the rents chargeable have been made in favour of grantees. The changes, however, involve no question of principle and need no detailed explanations here. The great question of the reorganization of the putwari system is now under consideration, and will be made the subject of legislation when the Tenancy Bill has made further progress.

24. *Relations between Landlord and Tenant.*—In the Patna Division the previous relations between landlords and tenants remained unchanged, but both the Collectors of Mozufferpore and Durbhunga report that rents are being enhanced throughout the Durbhunga Estate in a manner which seems to disclose an attempt to evade the provisions of the Tenancy Bill. It will be remembered that the Durbhunga Estates were very recently settled under the supervision of an officer of Government, the general result being an enhanced rental. The Collector of Durbhunga states that—

“from the few notices of enhancement, it is not to be assumed that rents are not being enhanced. The Raj Durbhunga is steadily and quietly at work obtaining *sharanamah* from its ryots. At first these documents were rendered in the form of an agreement, by which the village headmen and others bound themselves to payments for different kinds of land at rates specified in the agreement. Since it was decided by the Board of Revenue that a *sharanamah* of this nature must bear a stamp of the aggregate value calculated at the rate of eight annas for each executant, the documents have been changed into a form of mere declaration on the part of the executants of the rates prevailing in their villages for different kinds of land.”

In his Administration Report, the Collector adds to the above:—

“In whatever way these documents may be interpreted by the authorities, the ryots view them with distrust as an engine to be employed in the subversion of their tenancy rights. The ryots are by some means or other induced to give their assent to certain rates which they really are disinclined to pay, and which, on mature consideration, they decline to pay.”

Mr. Norman, Collector of Mozufferpore (in which district also portion of the Durbhunga property is situated) writes as follows:—

“This practice of *sharanamah* means practically that the Rajah of Durbhunga is making a new settlement of all his lands at increased rates. The thing is managed in this way. The malik has been bothering the ryot for the arrears of rent: his crops have been poor, and he has been only able to just pay his mahajans; he cannot pay off his arrears. Suddenly he is called up to the zemindary cutcherry, where he finds himself one of a crowd of ryots, all in the same condition. The patwaris, gumastahs, jyth ryots, &c., tell them that, if they execute a *sharanamah*, then arrears will be wiped off. They do so, and the ryot does not pause to see that his rent has been raised by an anna or two. All that he cares about is that it is evidently the *sarkari hukum*, that he should execute the document, and that by so doing he cannot be bothered any more for those hateful arrears of rent, and so the document is signed for him, and he goes off contented, and perhaps forgets all about it until he and his fellow-ryots are brought up by the village amlah to admit execution. In some cases he has had time to reflect before he comes up to the registrar, and then he tries to get out of his bargain by sturdily denying that he ever executed that *sharanamah*, but in most cases he is brought up in good order, admits execution, and goes away again with his rent raised, but in a state of blissful ignorance until the next time he is called up to pay his rent. Beyond this enhancement in the Durbhunga Raj there has been no other enhancement in the district of Mozufferpore.”

All this is an argument in favour of those provisions of the Tenancy Bill which make agreements for enhancements of rent liable to registration before a public officer.

From both the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions come reports that indigo-planters seeking, the Lieutenant-Governor believes, to shake off the trammels of the thikadari system, and to enter into direct dealings with the ryots for land whereon to grow the indigo-plant, are largely having recourse to what is called the *kartaoli* system. The Patna Commissioner explains the matter thus—

“Kartaoli leases are sub-leases by occupancy ryots of their holdings or portions of their holdings to indigo-planters for long terms on receipt of fines, repayable with or without interest, and it is becoming a common thing for a ryot to sublet the whole of his holding to an indigo concern from 15 to 20 years. The parties have a tacit understanding that the ryot is to continue to occupy the land, cultivating indigo in a small portion only, but there is no condition of any sort in the lease allowing the ryots to remain in possession. On the contrary, the instrument guarantees complete possession to the indigo-planters. Very large numbers of the ryots are now mortgaging away their lands in this way.”

The Lieutenant-Governor understands that this system has grown up owing to a current belief that the occupancy ryot is incapable of subletting a portion only of his holding, and owing to the fear that, even if capable of subletting a portion—the bigha or half bigha which the planter wants—the ryot might be forced by the landlord to break his bargain and collusively surrender his holding to the planter's detriment. The system seems to the Lieutenant-Governor an abuse of the power of subletting, estranging, as it must, the ryot from his landlord, and producing bitter feelings of hostility between the latter and the planter. The remedy is contained in the proposals which the Lieutenant-Governor has just submitted to the Government of India in paragraphs 35 and 69 of his Report on the Tenancy Bill. The point will be noticed at greater length in the Resolution to be recorded on the Report on the Administration of the Patna Division.

From the Burdwan Division the existence of unsatisfactory relations between some important zemindars and their ryots is reported; but no open outbreak of bad feeling has been manifested. In the Presidency Division relations have been satisfactory; but in Pubna, Mymensingh, and Tipperah there is considerable tension, and in all the districts of the Chittagong Division complaints are common of the difficulty of recovering rents. In Hazaribagh the zemindar of Ramghur, proprietor of about two-thirds of the district, is attempting to oust his makararidars and jagirdars, and the relations between them are consequently most unfriendly. From Balasore the Collector, Mr. Grant, reports:—

"I see great reason to fear that the diminution of rent-suits is nothing but a brief pause while the landlords are making preparations for a campaign to raise the rents, and the ryots are preparing to resist them. The records of rent cases in 1882-83 show but few issues regarding the actual rent, while in those of 1883-84 it is an issue that appears very often. The landlords have been made excessively uneasy by the rent law question, especially with the proposals to interfere with their power to enhance at all, and to limit the range of enhancement. It can astonish no one that the landlords who would otherwise have let things go on unaltered should rouse themselves up now, whilst there is yet time to screw up their rent-rolls as high as the law and the courts (not always the same thing) will allow them, so that the new law may find them in the best possible position as regards the present, and also in the best possible position as regards enhancement in the future. As soon as the Legislature begins to talk of limiting future enhancement to some multiple of the present rents, it must be expected that every landlord, good, bad, or indifferent, will promptly seek to raise the present rent to the greatest possible height. The feeling of tension is increasing generally, but things are worst in the Mangalore estates of Balabhadra Pershad Das Bhunyan. Here the rent cases are very few in number, but nevertheless the aim is to raise the rents of the whole estates generally, for which purpose special test cases only have been laid."

The general conclusion to which the Lieutenant-Governor comes on this question of the relations existing between landlords and tenants is that the landlords, wherever they are powerful and stronger than their ryots, are now taking advantage of their position to secure themselves against the effects of the Tenancy Bill in regard to fixity of tenure and fair rents. The tenants, who are mostly ignorant, are not in a position to resist. In this may be seen the source of future difficulty which the landlords are preparing for themselves. On the other hand, where the ryots are strong and united, the landlords are getting the worst of it, and are being kept out of their just dues. On all hands, it is a matter of emergent necessity that the present unsettled condition of things should be brought to a speedy termination by the enactment of a measure which shall place the rights and liabilities of all on a sure, intelligible and equitable basis.

25. The remainder of the Board's report is concerned with matters of detail, which, though important in themselves, need not be reviewed here. It is only necessary to say that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to find that greater attention is being paid to the important duty of office inspection, and that the training of young Civilians in survey and settlement work is being attended to.

26. The thanks of Government are due to Mr. Dampier for his full report, and to Messrs. Cockerell and Reynolds for the share they have taken in the administration of the Department. The names of the officers mentioned in the Board's 284th paragraph, as deserving of special recognition, will be communicated to the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MacDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

LIBERALITY OF RAJAH RAM RANJAN CHAKRAVARTI BAHADOOR
OF HEETAMPUR.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION.

Darjeeling, the 10th October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

A letter from the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, No. 365, dated the 12th August 1884, recommending the acceptance by the Government of the offer made by Rajah Ram Ranjan Chakravarti Bahadoor of Heetampur, in the district of Beerbhoom, to found a scholarship to perpetuate the memory of Mr. S. H. C. Taylor, lately District Judge of Beerbhoom.

The Rajah has, for this purpose, made over to the Magistrate of Beerbhoom, who is Vice-President of the Beerbhoom District Education Committee, a sum of Rs. 2,000, to be invested in Government securities, from the interest of which the scholarship will be paid. Its award will be governed by the following conditions determined in consultation with the Director of Public Instruction :—

- I.—That the scholarship be called the "Taylor Scholarship," and be in the gift of the District Education Committee, Beerbhoom.
- II.—That it be tenable for only two years in any college affiliated to the Calcutta University.
- III.—That it be awardable in the first instance to a candidate of the Heetampur higher class English school, who has successfully passed the Entrance Examination immediately preceding the biennial award, or the one next preceding it, provided that in the latter case he has already been for one year a student of an affiliated college.
- IV.—That of the eligible candidates from the Heetampur higher class English school, whoever obtains the highest number of marks in English literature in the Entrance Examination, be entitled to the scholarship. In case there be more candidates than one fulfilling this condition, the poorest of them be given the scholarship.
- V.—That in the event of no qualified candidate from the Heetampur higher class English school offering or being available, it be open to the Committee to award the scholarship to a qualified candidate from the Beerbhoom Government zillah school, under the conditions mentioned above for candidates from the Heetampur higher class English school.
- VI.—That should no eligible candidate be forthcoming from the Beerbhoom Government zillah school, or in the event of any other contingency not provided for above, the Committee will be at liberty to dispose of the scholarship in any way they deem best in the interest of the cause of education of the district.

The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in accepting the liberal offer of Rajah Ram Ranjan Chakravarti. His Honor also approves the conditions proposed by the Rajah in communication with the Director of Public Instruction for the award of the scholarship.

The Government securities for Rs. 2,000 should, under the rules of the Department of Account, be endorsed to the Comptroller-General. The Accountant-General will be requested to open a Trust Fund account, called "The Taylor Scholarship Fund," the Vice-President of the District Committee of Public Instruction, Beerbhoom, being constituted the administrator of the Fund.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MacDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

EXHIBITION OF SILK COCOONS.

The following letter from the Commissioner of the Presidency Division, and its enclosure, are published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 5MA, dated Calcutta, the 10th September 1884.

From—A. SMITH, Esq., Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

WITH reference to your No. 277F of the 8th April last, I have the honour to inform you that the Moorshedabad Silk-Cocoon Exhibition Committee have, at a meeting held on the 27th ultimo, resolved to hold a second Exhibition from January 19th to 24th. A copy of the proceedings is herewith submitted.

Proceedings of a Public Meeting held at the Collector's Office at 3 P.M. on Wednesday, 27th August, to take into consideration the subject of holding an Exhibition of silk-cocoons.

PRESENT :

The Collector of Moorshedabad.	Mr. Forbes.
Mr. Stocks.	" Morey.
" Galois.	Baboo Mukundalal Barman.

Proposed by Mr. Stocks, seconded by Mr. Morey—

1. That an Exhibition of cocoons be held on Monday, January 19th, 1885, closing on Saturday, January 24th, when the prizes will be awarded.

Proposed by Mr. Galois, seconded by Mr. Fraser Forbes—

2. That the following be appointed a Working Committee with power to add to their number :—

The Collector of Moorshedabad.	Baboo Sciram Dutt.
Mr. Stocks.	Rai Dhunput Singh, Bahadoor.
" A. Galois.	Baboo Shamadas Rai.
" Morey.	" Mukundalal Barman.
Baboo Radlica Churn Sen.	

3. Resolved that the Collector be requested to communicate with the Collectors of neighbouring districts, and to apply to the leading firms to renew their subscriptions.

4. The Collector reported that the balance at credit of fund is Rs. 2,681-2-3.

5. Resolved that the Collector be further requested to take the necessary steps to advertise the Exhibition throughout the district and elsewhere.

J. C. VEASEY,
Offg. Collector of Moorshedabad.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different District of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 11th October 1884.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Budder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date
BENGAL.			
<i>Western Districts.</i>			
BURDWAN DIV.	1 Burdwan, Oct. 11 '84	0.67	Weather—clear and sunny. Prospects in Raneegunge becoming favourable, except in thana Kakaa. Prospects in Cutwa fair, but dependent on further rain this month. Prospects of crops in Culna less favourable, especially in thana Montessor and parts of Sudder sub-division, prospects in other parts doubtful. Price of rice rising in Cutwa, but falling in Raneegunge, where coarse rice selling at from 12 to 15 seers per rupee. Public health good.
	Culna ...	Nil	
	Cutwa ...	0.61	
	Raneegunge ...	1.71	
	2 Bankura, " 11 "	0.82	Weather—nights and evenings cool; day fair and sunny. Very little rain fell during the week. <i>Aus</i> crop harvested with about 8-anna outturn on an average. Winter paddy promising owing to rainfall of last week. Sugarcane very fine. Prices fallen by several seers owing to new rice, the price of which ranges from 15 to 20 seers per rupee. Public health very good.
	Bishnupore ...	0.11	
	Malihara ...	0.48	
	Khattria ...	0.03	
	3 Beerbhoom, " 11 "	1.38	Weather—rainy at the beginning of the week and fine at the close. Standing crops much benefited by recent rain. Prospects of harvest in thana Sulhati, Shishpore and other affected tracts still very uncertain and poor at the best. <i>Aus</i> crop, where transplanted late, is doing badly. <i>Aus</i> crop ripening. Prices have fallen slightly. General health satisfactory.
	Rampore Haut ...	.22
	4 Midnapore, " 11 "	0.44	Weather—cool. Prospects of crops generally good except in thana Dantua. Taking the district as a whole, the yield is not likely to be below the average.
	5 Hooghly, " 11 "	0.12	Weather—seasonable. Prospects now generally favourable except in some parts of Pandua thana. Heavy rain required during this month to secure a good outturn. Prices steady. Fever prevalent.
	Serampore ...	1.79	Weather—fine. Prospects of <i>aus</i> paddy and sugarcane good.
	Jehanabad ...	0.23	
	Howrah, " 18 "	Nil	
<i>Central Districts.</i>			
PRESIDENCY DIV.	6 24-Pergha, Oct. 13 '84	Nil	Weather—seasonable, but cloudy at times. Harvesting of <i>aus</i> finished with an outturn of 12 annas. Prospects of <i>aus</i> paddy satisfactory. Sugarcane doing well. Public health generally good. Fever as usual in this season reported from Baraset, Basirhat, and Barrackpore.
	7 Nuddea, " 11 "	Nil	Weather—hot and cloudy at times. State of paddy crops in parts of Meherpur very unsatisfactory. In other parts of district fair, but more rain wanted. Winter crops being sown. Fever somewhat increased.
	Koochtea ...	.55
	Meherpur ...	.47
	Choochdanga ...	1.21	
	Ranghat 68	Weather—seasonable. State and prospects of crops good. Public health fair.
	8 Khoolua, " 11 "	Nil	
	9 Jessore, " 11 "	.88	
	Jhenida ...	Nil	
	Narail ...	0.41	Weather—days hot, but nights cool. <i>Aus</i> crop doing well. Ploughing for <i>rubbee</i> or winter crops has commenced. Price of rice increased. Cases of fever here and there.
	Magoorah ...	.08
	Bangong ...	1.40	
	10 Moorsheadabad, " 11 "	1.23	
RAJSHAHY DIV.	Lalbagh ...	0.40	Weather—fine, northerly winds setting in. No rain since Saturday night. The rain of the last three weeks has done much good to <i>aus</i> , which still, however, requires at least one more heavy shower. In the <i>Khar</i> alone will there be a full yield. <i>Khar</i> sowings considerably damaged by the late unexpected rise in rivers. Ploughing much facilitated by rain.
	Kandi ...	1.73	
	Jungipore ...	0.40	
	11 Dinapore, Oct. 10 '84	.70	
	12 Rajshahye, " 11 "	.22	Weather—clear. Much good resulted from late rain, but more required. Prices rising. Health good.
	Natore ...	1.40	
	Nowgong ...	3.47	
	13 Rangpore, " 11 "	3.36	Weather—mornings cool and days hot. The recent rain is too late for transplanting, but has done much good to standing <i>aus</i> crop. Sugarcane, ginger, &c., doing well. Coarse rice selling at from Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 4-8 per maund. Fever extending rapidly.
	Gaibanda ...	1.78	
	Kurigram ...	5.60	
	Nilphamari ...	7.80	
	14 Bogra, " 11 "	.11	Weather—cooler than before, but still sultry in the daytime. Heavy rain in the west of the district has done much good, but <i>aus</i> crop is very stunted and backward. Small patches here and there are d. i. The crop at the best will not be more than half a full outturn; it may be less. There is a good deal of fever.
	15 Patna, " 11 "	0.94	
	16 Darjeeling, " 11 "	7.52	Weather—getting cool; very little rain during the week. No rain wanted for <i>aus</i> crops and also for sowing of winter crops. River have risen and done damage to newly sown <i>khar</i> crops. Prices somewhat lower than the last week.
	17 Jalpigoree, " 11 "	3.46	Weather—cool and fine. Prospects of all crops now fair. Mornings and evenings chilly. The late rain removed all apprehension, and <i>aus</i> crop, if not a bumper one, will be sufficient. Sugarcane doing well. Fever prevalent.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—<i>contd.</i>			
<i>Eastern Districts.</i>			
Dacca Divs.	18 Dacca, Oct. 11 '84	·66	Weather—rainy at beginning, hot and dry at the close. Harvesting of jute and <i>amra</i> nearly completed, that of <i>ashini</i> paddy commenced. Land being ploughed for mustard, chillies, and potatoes. Prospects of crops on low lands favourable. Damage to crops is anticipated owing to fall of water and insufficient rain. Price of rice rising. Public health generally good except in Naraingunge, whence few cases of cholera and fever reported.
	Manickgunge	·88	
	Moonsheegunge	2·58	
	Naraingunge	3·32	
	19 Farreedpore, " 11 "	·03	Weather—appears to be more settled. <i>Amra</i> paddy fair. Sugarcane good. Jute being harvested.
	Gostindo	·40	
	Madaripore	·86	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>amra</i> crop good. Fever prevailing in almost all the thanas in the Sudder. Price of rice stationary. Public health fair.
	20 Backergunge, " 10 "	1·33	
	Perozepore	3·32	
	Patuakhali	1·50	Weather—cool; morning fogs begun. The recent rain done much good to standing crops. Prospects improved generally except in the Tangail sub-division, where they are still bad.
	21 Mymensingh, " 10 "	1·55	
	Jamapore	1·15	
	Kishoregunge	3·39	
Chittagong Divs.	Attia	·40	Weather—very sultry. Prospects of crops good. Prices somewhat low. Sporadic cases of cholera still reported, otherwise general health good.
	22 Chittagong, Oct. 13 '84	·20	
	23 Noakhally, " 10 "	4·34	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of <i>amra</i> crop good. Cholera much abated.
	24 Tipperah, " 9 "	2·55	
	Brahmanbariah	·83	Weather—generally fair; northerly winds prevail. Standing crops healthy, though backward in some places. <i>Amra</i> crop with a little more rain will be an excellent one. Price of rice high and rising. Public health generally good.
	Chandpore	1·55	
	25 Chittagong Hill Tracts, " 7 "	2·36	Weather—variable throughout the week; foggy in the morning. Harvesting of <i>joma</i> paddy still continues. Plough-paddy doing well. Prospects of cotton good. Sugarcane and <i>til</i> doing well. Lands being prepared for mustard.
BEHAR.	Hill Tipperah, " 8 "	1·34	Weather—rainy and somewhat cold. Transplanting of <i>amra</i> paddy over. Some cases of cholera at Augurtollah, public health otherwise good.
PATNA Divs.	26 Patna, Oct. 11 '84	0·26	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>bhadoi</i> crops almost over. Rain still wanted for paddy on the dearah lands. <i>Rubbee</i> sowings destroyed by high flood. Health fair, but some cases of cholera still in district.
	Dinapore	0·36	
	27 Gya, " 11 "	0·05	Weather—cool. Harvesting of <i>bhadoi</i> crops completed. The late rain benefited paddy crop very much. It has also facilitated <i>rubbee</i> sowings, which have already commenced.
	Nowada	0·04	
	Aurangabad	0·5	Weather—seasonable. Prospects of winter paddy fair. Harvesting of <i>bhadoi</i> crops in progress.
	28 Shahabad, " 11 "	Nil	
	Rubbhna	Nil	
	Buxar	4·96	Weather—mornings and evenings cool. The late rain much improved prospects of paddy. Ploughing and sowing for <i>rubbee</i> in progress. Potatoes, tobacco, and <i>rahar</i> are doing well. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.
	29 Sasaram	·93	
	Durbhanga, " 11 "	2·50	
BRAGULPORE Divs.	Tajpur	·72	Weather—clear and fine. Light west winds have set in. Paddy crop has been saved by the rain which fell between the 25th September and the 4th October, and a moderate outturn has been secured. Moisture has also been obtained sufficient for <i>rubbee</i> cultivation which is in progress. Public health good.
	30 Mozufferpore, " 11 "	1·54	
	Hajipore	0·43	Weather—seasonable. Sowings of <i>rubbee</i> crops, poppy and potato have commenced. <i>Rahar</i> , sugarcane, and cotton doing well. The late rain done much good to paddy on low lands and to paddy on high lands where it was planted out just before the rain fell. Paddy lands lying along the Ganges are being irrigated from overflow of the river and promise good crops. Prices stationary. Public health good.
	31 Siwan, " 11 "	Nil	
	Pawan	1·03	Weather—cool. Prospects of crops good, average <i>aghani</i> harvest is expected. Prospects of <i>rubbee</i> good, there being abundant moisture in the soil. Public health good.
	Gopalgunge	2·06	
	32 Chumpanan, " 11 "	0·17	Weather—clear with west winds. Prospects of crops now very promising. More rain required in parts of the Jamui sub-division. Prices easy. Public health good.
	Bettiah	Not received.	
	33 Monghyr, Oct. 11 '84	·40	Cold weather spring in. The recent rain greatly improved prospects of paddy harvest, though it came too late to save a great deal of paddy. More rain will still be wanted at the end of the month. There is now every prospect of a good <i>rubbee</i> harvest. A very high flood in the Ganges destroyed a great deal of <i>kutki</i> and <i>kalai</i> , and will greatly retard <i>rubbee</i> sowings. Prices of rice 11 seers, in the south, to 12½ in Bhoopole. The tendency of prices to rise has been checked. Public health good.
	Begusarai	1·93	
BRAGULPORE Divs.	Jamui	·86	Weather—cool. Prospects of crops good. Fever increasing.
	34 Bhagalpore, " 11 "	4·60	
	Banka	4·98	Weather—cool. Winter paddy benefited by the rainfall of the week, but much of the area sown with <i>kala</i> and mustard in the dearah submerged owing to the rise of the rivers which have destroyed much of those crops. Common rice selling at 12 seers per rupee. General health good.
	Mudhopura	6·62	
	Bhoopole	5·39	Weather—heavy dew at night, bright sun during the day, mornings and evenings cold. The recent rain has very materially improved prospects everywhere. There is now every hope of a fair <i>aghani</i> paddy crop, and a very large area is under preparation for <i>rubbee</i> .
	35 Purneah, " 11 "	0·23	
	Kisanganje	0·78	
	Arrah	4·71	
	36 Malda, " 11 "	4·08	
	37 Sonthal Pergas, " 11 "	0·10	
	Dugbur	3·26	
	Rajmahal	5·02	
	Jamtara	3·52	
	Pakour	3·70	
	Godda	·63	

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Dist.	38 Cuttack, Oct. 10 '84	1.09	Weather—clear and seasonable. Cutting of <i>beati</i> completed. Early <i>sarad</i> in ear and in some places ripening. Late <i>sarad</i> promising well. Sowing of <i>rathee</i> commenced. Common rice selling at from 15 to 18 seers per rupee in town. <i>Sarad</i> crops in Banki greatly damaged by flood. Sporadic cases of cholera reported from almost all parts of the district, and fever prevalent.
	39 Pooree, Kuoorda " 9 "	2.93 .87	Weather—fair and seasonable. Weeding of <i>sarad</i> going on. Early paddy being harvested. Miscellaneous crops doing well. Common rice selling at an average of 19 seers 14 chittacks per rupee in the Sudder sub division and 22 seers 3 chittacks in Kuoorda. Cholera reported from a few places.
	40 Balasore " 10 "	1.40	Weather—cool and clear. Prospects of crops continue favourable. Public health generally good.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
<i>South-West Frontier Agency.</i>			
41	Hazaribaga, Oct. 10 '84	Nil	Weather—seasonable. Harvesting of <i>bhadoi</i> crops nearly finished. Prospects of paddy generally fair. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.
42	Lohardugga, " 11 "	0.68	Weather—seasonable. Cold weather appears to have set in. <i>Bhadoi</i> harvest continues with good results, and paddy crops look most promising. Prices falling; with the exception of a few cases of fever, public health generally good.
43	Palamow " 10 "	.37	Weather—bright, clear, and comparatively cool. The rains appear to be over. All crops doing well and promise excellently. An outbreak of cholera reported from one village. Fever very prevalent. Cattle-disease reported from several villages.
44	Singbhoom, " 11 "	1.31	Weather—mornings and evenings cool; days hot. Autumn paddy will give an outturn of about 12 annas. The recent rainfall has ensured a fair winter paddy crop, particularly to the north of the district. Sugarcane promises well. Coarse rice selling at from 17 to 21 seers per rupee at Puralia. Public health good. Cattle-disease reported from thana Puralia.
	Manbhoom, Govindpore " 11 "	Nil 1.88	

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 14th October 1884.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE STOCKS OF RICE IN AND AROUND CALCUTTA.

NAME OF WARE.	STOCK IN HAND AS COMPILED ON--									
	1st week of Oct. 1883.	1st week of Nov. 1883.	1st week of Dec. 1883.	1st week of Jan. 1884.	1st week of Feb. 1884.	1st week of March 1884.	1st week of April 1884.	1st week of May 1884.	1st week of June 1884.	1st week of July 1884.
Bellachalia	Mds. 4,68,000	Mds. 2,51,000	Mds. 2,45,000	Mds. 2,11,000	Mds. 4,71,500	Mds. 10,18,000	Mds. 10,12,000	Mds. 9,53,000	Mds. 8,03,000	Mds. 8,08,000
Ootchandga	" 77,300	" 76,100	" 46,000	" 47,500	" 66,000	" 98,300	" 86,000	" 79,500	" 68,000	" 64,100
Chitpore, Golabara, Cooner- pore, Hathbala, and Gulp, Chit.	" 8,97,700	" 7,48,300	" 7,74,600	" 6,92,300	" 6,97,700	" 6,06,750	" 7,76,000	" 784,300	" 7,98,100	" 8,31,100
Patherichatta, Posta, and Jorabagan.	" 12,500	" 8,000	" 6,700	" 10,000	" 13,000	" 10,400	" 6,400	" 8,700	" 6,500	" 7,000
Tullagore, Chitlich, Kidderpore, and Moonshurum.	" 1,29,900	" 91,200	" 96,000	" 86,700	" 1,20,400	" 1,09,000	" 1,47,150	" 1,31,000	" 1,29,500	" 1,24,500
21 Minor Basars (estimated) --	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000
Other retail shops, 2,129 in number (estimated).	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000	" 2,40,000
Midrabatty, Newbours, Bundrenar, and Chander- nagore.	" 30,000	" 18,610	" 9,475	" 8,700	" 10,112	" 7,713	" 34,087	" 13,300	" 19,105	" 19,853
Total	29,94,713	16,10,519	16,78,075	15,59,000	18,48,918	34,50,801	34,03,337	32,71,500	33,09,605	32,43,553
On Railway premises on both sides of the river.	4014 (on 3rd Oct. 1883.)	573 (on 3rd Nov. 83.)	308 (on 3rd Dec. 83.)	1,000 (on 5th Jan. 84.)	2,340 (on 4th Feb. 84.)	8,116 (on 3rd March 84.)	1,500 (on 3rd April 84.)	1,901 (on 3rd May 84.)	2,903 (on 4th June 84.)	2,903 (on 4th July 84.)
On boats un- loaded -- (By Port Com- missioners' re- turns.)	30,656 (End to 4th Oct. 1883.)	15,700 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1883.)	24,107 (1st to 3rd Dec. 83.)	24,181 (2nd to 4th Jan. 84.)	25,503 (2nd to 4th Feb. 84.)	31,111 (2nd to 4th March 84.)	25,528 (1st to 3rd April 84.)	25,528 (1st to 3rd May 84.)	25,528 (1st to 3rd June 84.)	25,528 (1st to 3rd July 84.)
(By Canal returns)	20,211 (End to 4th Oct. 1883.)	27,505 (1st to 3rd Nov. 1883.)	29,090 (1st to 3rd Dec. 1883.)	54,186 (2nd to 4th Jan. 84.)	1,70,000 (2nd to 4th Feb. 84.)	1,00,000 (2nd to 4th March 84.)	40,754 (1st to 3rd April 84.)	22,074 (1st to 3rd May 84.)	13,048 (1st to 3rd June 84.)	24,026 (1st to 3rd July 84.)
Grand Total of Stocks	31,01,232	16,54,000	17,32,420	16,94,387	20,97,098	37,00,347	36,21,179	34,06,529	33,31,141	33,02,076
Probable stock available for exportation by sea.	114 lakhs.	3 lakhs.	61 lakhs.	64 lakhs.	104 lakhs.	174 lakhs.	154 lakhs.	149 lakhs.	149 lakhs.	129 lakhs.

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
The 13th October 1884.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

RETAIL SALE—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

		RETAIL SALE.—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																							
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULWER MILLER— CUMBOO, BAJRA.			GRANT MILLER— CHOLU JOWAR.								
Number.	DISTRICTS.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.						
BENGAL.																									
Western Districts.																									
1	Bardwan	14 4	14 8	13 4	22 0	22 0	25 0	12 0	12 0	17 8	15 0	14 4	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Bankura	15 8	16 0	13 0	17 0	16 0	14 0	12 12	13 0	19 0	15 8	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	16 8	16 8	15 12	...	...	...	11 8	12 0	16 8	14 0	14 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	17 0	14 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	16 0	15 0	13 0	...	...	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	12 8	12 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Howrah	14 8	14 8	13 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 4	16 0	12 0	12 4	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Districts.																									
7	Calcutta	17 10	17 10	15 8	26 10	26 12	29 0	8 8	8 8	11 8	10 8	10 12	16 0	11 8	11 8	11 8	11 7	11 7	20 10						
8	24-Pargunnahs	14 0	14 0	12 12	17 8	17 8	18 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	14 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Nudda	16 0	16 8	14 8	20 0	20 0	24 10	11 2	11 2	15 4	12 0	12 0	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Khoolna	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 8	16 0	16 0	17 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Jeasra	14 0	14 0	11 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Mooredabad	16 0	16 8	15 12	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	16 0	12 0	12 0	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Dinapore	16 12	16 0	16 0	17 0	17 8	16 0	12 0	12 0	19 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Rajshahye	17 0	{ 16 8 to 16 3 }	16 0	24 0	24 0	29 0	11 8	{ 9 0 to 12 8 }	15 0	15 0	15 0	{ 17 0 to 18 0 }	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Rangpore	16 0	16 0	13 8	...	...	...	10 0	9 8	12 8	11 10	11 10	19 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Bogra	17 1	16 2	18 0	...	...	...	9 12	9 12	12 0	12 0	12 8	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Pabna	19 8	19 8	18 12	...	...	...	7 14	8 4	8 4	12 12	12 8	17 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
18	Darjeeling	10 4	...	8 0	10 0	...	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Jalpigoree	19 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	12 8	16 0	...	18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Districts.																									
20	Dacca	16 0	16 0	13 8	...	23 0	22 10	8 0	11 10	16 0	11 0	14 0	17 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
21	Farrakpore	20 0	20 0	21 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	11 0	12 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	Backergunge	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Mymensingh	12 0	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	12 4	11 8	12 8	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...

A In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Outwa 12 seers, and Rangpore 12½ seers.

B In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11 to 16 seers per rupee.

C In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 11½ to 13½ seers per rupee.

D In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Ghatala 14½ seers, and Contal 12½ seers.

E In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Barasat 14 seers and Jehanabad 13½ seers.

F In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Koshtia 12 seers, Haughat 12½ seers, Meherpore 12 seers, and Choudanga 11½ seers.

G In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Koshtia 12 seers, Haughat 12½ seers, Meherpore 12 seers, and Choudanga 11½ seers.

H In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee were:—Jhenidah and Nall 12 seers, and Bongong 12 seers.

I In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt at Jangpore and Kandhi was 12 seers per rupee.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 30th September 1884.

THE SALT OF SO TOLAHS.																		WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 40 SEERS.			DISTRICTS.
LINES MILLER- BAGI OR MURWA AND CHENNA.			MATS OR INDIAN- COGS.			GRAN.			PINEWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.						
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.				
BENGAL.																					
Western Districts.																					
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.				
...	18 8	19 0	21 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 10	13 0	13 8	2-14-9	2-14-8	2-15-4	Burdwan.			
...	27 0	24 0	25 0	17 8	17 8	17 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 12	12 0	12 0	3 3	3-2-6	3-2-6	Bankoora.			
...	18 4	18 12	21 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3-2-6	3-2-6	3-2-6	Beerbhoom.			
...	16 0	16 0	16 0	165 0	165 0	165 0	12 12	12 12	12 8	3-0-3	3-0-3	2 14	Midnapore.			
...	17 0	17 0	17 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	13 2	13 2	13 2	2 14	2 14	2 14	Hooghly.			
...	16 8	17 8	17 12	80 0	80 0	80 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Howrah.			
Central Districts.																					
...	21 8	21 8	20 10	19 11	19 0	20 0	100 0	100 0	90 0	12 12	12 12	12 6	2 12	2-11-6	2 12	Calcutta.			
...	16 0	...	18 0	17 8	17 8	18 0	90 0	90 0	90 0	12 12	12 12	12 12	3 0	3 0	3 0	24-Pargunnahs.			
...	21 8	21 8	19 12	...	...	...	12 12	11 10	11 10	3 0	...	3 0	Nudda.			
...	16 0	16 0	16 0	220 0	220 0	180 0	12 0	12 0	10 8	3 2	3 2	3 4	Khoolna.			
...	16 0	16 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	10 12	10 12	10 12	3 1	3 2	3 2	Jessore.			
...	21 0	21 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3-1-3	3 3	3 0	Mowbadabad.			
...	16 0	17 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	11 0	12 8	11 8	3 2	3 2	3 6	Dinagapora.			
...	21 0	21 0	19 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	12 12	12 12	12 0	3 0	3 0	3-1-3	Rajahmudy.			
...	20 0	15 4	17 8	100 0	100 0	110 0	11 14	11 14	11 14	3 5	4 5	3 5	Margapore.			
...	17 1	18 0	16 6	90 0	75 0	68 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3-5-4	3-5-4	3-5-8	Bogra.			
...	17 4	17 4	18 12	200 0	200 0	200 0	12 6	12 6	12 0	3 1	3-1-6	3-5-6	Pubna.			
16	12 0	12 0	24 0	25 0	23 0	10 0	10 0	10 0	102 8	102 8	128 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	4 8	4 8	4 8	Darjeeling.			
...	16 0	16 0	16 0	128 0	128 0	128 0	12 4	12 4	12 0	3 4	3 4	3 4	Jalpigora.			
Eastern Districts.																					
...	16 0	16 0	19 0	90 0	110 0	99 0	12 0	12 5	12 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	Dacca.			
...	16 0	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 2	3 2	3 5	Farredpore.			
...	17 0	17 0	18 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	3 0	...	2 11	Backergunge.			
...	14 8	14 8	15 0	...	...	...	12 8	12 4	12 4	3 2	3 2	3 4	Mymensingh.			

I In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nithpore 12 seers and Raigunge 11½ seers.

J In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt at Nattore and Nongong was 12 seers per rupee.

K In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda and Korigram 12 seers, and Nuphamari 12 seers.

L The retail price of salt at Rajshahi was 12 seers per rupee.

M The retail price of salt in Kurseong was 8 seers per rupee, and in Silliguri 10 seers per rupee.

N In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Mamukgunge 12 seers, Narangunga 12 seers, and Moonahigunge 10 seers.

10½ chittacks.

O In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goulundo 12 seers, and Madaripur 12 seers.

P In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10½ seers, and Peromspore 11 seers.

Q In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 10½ seers, Attia 12 seers, and Jamalpore 11½ seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains, Firewood and Salt in the

Number.		DISTRICTS.	RETAIL SALE :—QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY THE																																
			WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULBOON MILLET— CUMBOO, BAJMA.			ORRAT MILLET— CHOLUM JOWAR.																	
			Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.															
			Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.	Ch. S.							
22	Chittagong	...	15	0	15	0	11	4	...	...	...	13	0	13	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Noakhully	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	13	0	19	0	17	0	14	0	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	...	18	5	13	5	11	19	...	...	...	12	12	12	12	17	0	16	0	16	0	20	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	13	5	13	0	13	5	16	0	14	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	...	12	0	12	0	10	0	...	...	...	14	0	12	0	16	0	16	0	14	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			BEHAR.																																
26	Patna	...	21	0	21	0	21	0	25	0	25	0	29	0	11	4	11	4	15	0	12	0	12	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	...
27	Gya	...	17	8	18	0	17	8	21	8	21	0	23	0	9	4	9	0	12	0	11	4	11	4	16	8	...	...	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	...	18	0	19	0	16½	17	22	0	19	0	24	0	9	0	8	0	11 0 13 0	13 0	12 8 18 0	15 0 18 0	20 0	20	0	25	0	...	...	...	...	...
29	Durbhanga	...	17	10	17	9	14	0	2	15	20	15	24	0	9	5	9	15	14	0	12	1	13	3	16	0	...	...	...	...	...
30	Muzafferpore	...	17	0	17	0	17	0	26	0	26	0	30	0	11	0	9	0	10	0	13	0	13	0	15	0	...	...	...	...	...
31	Baran	...	19	8	19	0	17	0	25	0	25	0	28	0	8	0	8	0	10	0	12	4	12	0	17	8	36	0	36	0	29	0
32	Champeran	...	14	0	15	0	19	0	21	0	...	31	0	11	0	11	0	14	0	15	8	14	8	17	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	...	19	0	18	14	17	13	21	0	21	0	27	12	9	8	9	7	13	10	10	8	10	8	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Bhagalpore	...	18	15	18	4	15	2	18	15	20	3	25	4	10	1	10	1	15	10	12	10	19	10	18	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35	Purneah	...	...	...	16	0	19	0	...	...	...	11	0	12	0	15	0	15	0	13	0	13	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Maidah	...	20	0	20	0	18	0	...	...	...	9	0	11	0	15	0	12	0	14	0	14	0	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Southal Perga.	...	18	0	16	0	18	9	...	...	...	12	0	11	0	17	8	14	0	14	8	23	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			ORISSA.																																
38	Cuttack	...	18	6	18	6	13	2	...	...	...	13	2	13	2	13	2	18	6	18	6	21	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
39	Pooree	...	13	2	14	7	11	13	...	...	...	17	2	13	12	21	0	18	3	15	1	23	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Balasore	...	16	0	16	0	16	0	11	0	11	0	...	13	0	13	0	16	0	19	0	19	0	23	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			CHOTA NAGPORE																																
			South-Western Frontier Agency.																																
41	Hazareebagh	...	14	0	13	8	15	0	15	8	16	0	24	0	11	0	10	8	10	0	12	0	11	12	18	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Lohardugga	...	12	0	12	0	16	0	...	...	...	29	0	12	0	12	0	16	0	18	0	14	0	20	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43	Singbhoom	...	16	0	18	0	18	0	23	0	23	0	24	0	20	0	20	0	23	0	24	0	24	0	26	0	
44	Manbhoom	...	18	0	18	0	13	0	13	0	13	0	17	0	20	0	19	0	19	0	27	0	

- * In the interior price of rice ranged from 10 to 20½ seers per rupee.
 R The retail price of salt in the interior ranged from 9 to 12 seers per rupee.
 S The retail price of salt at Brahmauriah and Chandpore was 12½ seers per rupee.
 T In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Nowada 10 seers, and Aurangabad 12 seers.
 T1 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Buxar 12 seers, and Bhishbhua 11 seers.
 T2 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Tajpore 11½ seers, and Madhubani 11 seers.
 T3 In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Bettanarhi 11 seers, and Majipore 12½ seers.

CALCUTTA,
 The 14th October 1884.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending the 30th September 1884.—(Concl'd.)

SEER OF 80 TOLARS.																		WHOLESALE PRICES PER MAUND OF 50 SEERS.				DISTRICTS.
LUMBER MILLST— MAJOR MURWA AND CHENNA			MAIZE OR INDIAN- CORN			GRAM.			FIREWOOD.			SALT.			SALT.							
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.					
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Eastern Districts.—(Concluded.)																						
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.					
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U In the sub-divisions the retail price of salt per rupee at Bawan and Gopalgunge was 12 seers.

U¹ In the interior the retail price of salt ranged from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

V In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Bengurahi 11 seers, Jamai 11½ seers.

V¹ In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Barka 12 seers, Madhupara 10½ seers, and Nopole 11 seers.W¹ In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Barka 12 seers, Madhupara 10½ seers, and Nopole 11 seers.

X In the sub-divisions the retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Barka 12 seers, Madhupara 10½ seers, and Nopole 11 seers.

Y The retail price of salt at Bhuddach was 8½ seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

COLMAN MACAULAY,
Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Report of the Province of

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION	DISTRICT.	Representative stations.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.														
			AIR PRESSURE.					TEMPERATURE.					HUMIDITY.		CLOUD.		
			Highest, 10 A.M. barometer reading of month.	Lowest, 10 A.M. barometer reading of month.	Mean, 10 A.M. for month.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from normal mean.	Highest of month.	Lowest of month.	Mean daily maximum temperature.	Mean daily minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean, 10 A.M. humidity.	Variation from normal mean.	Mean cloud amount, 10 A.M.	Variation from normal mean.
			of month.	of month.	of month.	of month.	of month.	of month.	of month.	of month.	of month.	of month.	of month.	of month.	of month.	of month.	of month.
ORISSA.	Poonce	Gopalpora	29.780	29.670	29.703	29.748	—	87.0	75.8	84.4	79.9	82.1	—	83	—	6.9	—
	False Point	False Point	29.633	29.502	29.722	29.744	—0.27	80.5	73.1	80.1	77.2	81.7	—1.5	83	—2	7.5	+1.2
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29.758	29.618	29.683	29.735	—0.20	91.4	79.9	86.0	77.0	82.1	—1.8	78	—4	7.0	+0.9
	Balasore	Balasore	29.800	29.622	29.714	29.733	—	90.4	75.8	83.0	76.8	81.6	—	81	—	7.9	—
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South-West Midnapore and South 21-Pargunnahs.	Saugor Island	29.846	29.635	29.728	29.751	—0.20	89.7	76.5	85.7	77.9	81.8	—1.0	87	+1	6.3	+1.7
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29.722	29.615	29.668	29.752	—	91.3	74.8	87.5	76.8	82.2	—	80	—	6.8	—
	24-Pargunnahs, Howrah, and Joochly.	Calcutta	29.840	29.621	29.735	29.750	—0.005	89.0	74.2	85.7	76.7	81.2	—1.3	81	—7	6.1	+1.3
	Burdwan	Burdwan	29.800	29.601	29.644	29.764	—0.003	93.0	74.1	88.7	77.9	83.3	—1.0	76	—8	7.7	+0.7
EAST BENGAL.	West Burdwan, Bankura, and Boerhoom.	Rangun	29.854	29.625	29.625	—	—	93.0	73.0	84.5	76.7	82.0	—	82	—	7.4	—
	Moorsheadabad	Berhampore	29.852	29.602	29.705	29.772	+0.008	94.2	75.3	89.7	77.5	83.1	—1.5	80	—5	8.3	+0.6
	Nuddea	—	—	—	—	—	—	Observatory not started.									
	Jessore and Khoolna	Jessore	29.870	29.640	29.730	29.769	—0.13	93.8	75.4	88.6	77.7	83.1	—0.8	81	—5	8.7	+1.4
NORTH BENGAL.	Chittagong	Chittagong (a)	29.830	29.601	29.693	29.780	—0.10	90.1	73.0	81.8	75.2	77.5	—1.7	81	—5	6.2	—0.3
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demagiri	—	—	—	—	—	92.5	68.2	80.5	69.0	77.0	—	—	—	6.3	+3.7
	Backergun	Bartul	29.853	29.633	29.774	—	—	97.4	70.4	80.5	79.3	79.8	—	81	—	7.9	—
	Noakhally	Noakhally	29.814	29.583	29.778	29.829	—	91.0	72.0	80.4	76.1	80.8	—	83	—	6.0	—
SOUTH BENGAL.	Furzedpore	Furzedpore	29.890	29.645	29.745	—	—	91.5	74.0	86.0	76.0	81.0	—	80	—	7.3	—
	Dacca	Dacca	29.900	29.660	29.760	29.784	—	94.6	75.1	89.5	77.2	83.2	—0.5	82	—4	6.5	—0.5
	Comillah	Comillah	29.802	29.603	29.755	29.786	—	93.2	74.8	88.0	76.0	84.0	—	81	—	5.3	—
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29.820	29.620	29.723	—	—	92.0	70.1	80.0	74.2	80.1	—	79	—	6.9	—
NORTH BENGAL.	Bogra and Pabna	Sarajgunj	29.878	29.648	29.738	29.780	—	93.0	73.7	88.1	76.8	82.0	—	80	—	7.0	—
	Rajshahi	Rajshahi	29.823	29.607	29.695	29.760	—	91.0	71.7	82.8	73.0	77.9	—	81	—	5.9	—
	Dinapore	Dinapore	29.717	29.612	29.665	29.763	—	95.1	75.1	90.1	77.2	83.7	—	78	—	3.6	—
	Rangpore	Rangpore	29.701	29.533	29.667	29.791	—	93.8	73.1	90.4	76.8	83.0	—	77	—	5.0	—
NORTH BENGAL.	Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar.	Jalpaiguri	29.605	29.507	29.595	29.789	—	90.0	73.1	89.5	78.6	84.3	—	77	—	5.3	—
	Darjeeling Hill Tracts	Darjeeling (b)	23.108	22.895	23.018	—	—	92.0	62.0	66.5	54.3	60.3	—	83	—	6.6	—
	Purneah and North Bhagulpore.	Purneah	29.800	29.583	29.655	29.777	+0.10	95.2	74.9	90.0	76.0	83.5	—0.6	79	—	7.3	—
	Mozufferpore and Durrain.	Mozufferpore	29.744	29.470	29.592	—	—	95.0	73.5	90.4	78.8	83.1	—	79	—	5.1	—
SOUTH BENGAL.	Chumbarum	Motihari	29.681	29.422	29.536	29.764	—	96.6	70.8	91.2	76.4	83.7	—	70	—	4.8	—
	Barua	Chupra	29.609	29.414	29.557	—	—	90.5	73.0	90.8	77.4	84.1	—	75	—	5.3	—
	Arrah (d)	Arrah	29.606	29.437	29.523	29.730	—	95.4	72.7	92.0	77.9	85.0	—	74	—	5.3	—
	Shahabad	Dehree	29.608	29.200	29.382	29.738	—	93.6	72.0	90.4	77.5	82.1	—	75	—	5.0	—
SOUTH BENGAL.	Patna	Patna	29.651	29.383	29.510	29.752	—	91.0	71.5	87.7	77.5	82.5	—	75	—	5.1	—
	South Bhagulpore and Mozufferpore.	Bhagulpore	29.721	29.470	29.595	29.769	+0.12	93.7	73.3	92.7	76.6	84.7	+0.3	69	—9	9.0	+2.0
	South Pargunnahs	Naya Doonka	29.395	29.080	29.737	—	—	95.1	73.8	97.6	75.7	81.7	—	86	—	4.7	—
	Hazratnagar	Hazratnagar	27.661	27.603	27.634	27.758	—0.07	87.5	69.7	83.0	71.5	77.7	—0.9	83	+1	9.3	+1.8
SOUTH BENGAL.	Patna and Mozufferpore.	Patna	27.751	27.600	27.680	29.752	—	90.5	68.8	81.8	70.0	76.2	—	83	—	7.6	—
	Chattogram	Chattogram	29.103	28.781	28.900	—	—	90.0	73.7	87.2	76.4	81.3	—	81	—	7.6	—

a. Mean for 10 days.

b. Do. do. 20 do.

c. Mean for 20 days.

d. Do. do. 20 do.

e. Mean for 20 days.

f. Do. do. 20 do.

Bengal for the month of September 1884.

DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.											Representative stations.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
RAINFALL.													
Of month.				Since 15th May 1884.									
Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation from mean.	Number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.	Mean of district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean number of rainy days.	Normal mean number of rainy days.				
12.50	10.21	+2.29	20.5	14.4	40.39	30.07	-9.32	72.4	60.6	Gopalpore	Pooree	CENTRAL INDIA.	
11.67	9.32	+2.35	20.4	14.0	43.67	44.89	-1.22	69.7	62.0	Cuttack	Cuttack		
13.77	11.02	+2.75	22.9	14.2	40.64	40.77	-0.13	72.7	67.2	Balasore	Balasore		
10.83	10.06	+0.77	22.0	15.3	58.45	62.80	-4.35	81.9	74.1	Saugor Island	South-West Midnapore and South 24-Pergunahs.		
8.14	7.73	+0.41	17.6	12.3	38.67	41.87	-3.20	50.3	63.7	Midnapore	Midnapore	SOUTH-WEST BEHAL.	
12.70	8.20	+4.50	18.6	15.8	45.71	45.07	+0.64	80.5	80.8	Calcutta	24-Pergunahs, Howrah, and Hooghly.		
9.02	7.50	+1.52	16.3	13.0	33.07	41.49	-8.42	63.0	67.4	Burdwan	Burdwan		
8.00	8.13	-0.13	17.7	14.2	36.41	40.00	-3.59	72.7	73.8	Raniganj	West Burdwan, Bankura, and Beerbhoom.		
7.62	10.10	-2.48	15.1	14.1	31.80	41.91	-10.11	63.7	60.0	Berhampore	Moorshedabad	SOUTH BEHAL.	
7.83	8.14	-0.31	12.3	12.8	32.05	43.65	-11.60	50.9	67.0	Nuddea	Nuddea		
14.07	8.43	+5.64	10.0	14.3	49.37	48.00	+1.37	73.2	70.0	Jessore	Jessore and Khosha		
19.73	14.25	+5.48	19.3	18.3	55.67	50.72	+4.95	102.5	94.7	Chittagong	Chittagong		
10.14	13.29	-3.15	20.0	20.1	51.36	70.02	-18.66	103.5	89.3	Dumra	Chittagong Hill Tracts	SOUTH BEHAL.	
13.80	11.43	+2.37	20.0	17.5	70.70	60.80	+9.90	80.1	91.5	Barrack	Backerganj		
16.46	17.74	-1.28	18.0	19.5	78.50	100.32	-21.82	89.5	99.7	Nonkholy	Nonkholy		
9.80	9.05	+0.75	15.0	13.8	40.02	50.87	-10.85	60.0	70.3	Purnea	Purnea		
8.23	10.23	-2.00	14.3	14.2	43.17	53.53	-10.36	80.9	78.5	Dacca	Dacca	NORTH BEHAL.	
9.27	11.05	-1.78	14.3	16.5	53.00	64.70	-11.70	70.1	88.0	Comilla	Comilla		
5.05	13.17	-8.12	9.5	10.1	11.16	62.40	-51.24	71.0	62.0	Mymensingh	Mymensingh		
4.77	9.70	-4.93	0.2	12.8	32.72	50.50	-17.78	54.3	68.0	Serajgunj	Hoara and Pubna		
4.61	11.25	-6.64	12.0	14.0	29.82	40.13	-10.31	61.3	70.8	Rampore	Rajshahi	NORTH BEHAL.	
3.51	10.16	-6.65	11.5	13.0	34.03	52.25	-18.22	60.7	69.6	Dinapore	Dinapore		
2.45	13.00	-10.55	10.3	13.7	43.82	60.95	-17.13	63.1	60.8	Rangpore	Rangpore		
0.03	22.63	-22.60	8.4	17.4	85.00	100.07	-15.07	70.0	90.0	Jalpaiguri	Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar.		
7.73	25.18	-17.45	14.0	21.8	101.07	132.31	-31.24	94.0	107.0	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill Tracts.	NORTH BEHAL.	
3.08	12.36	-9.28	9.2	12.8	37.77	54.00	-16.23	68.4	62.0	Purneah	Purneah and North Bhagalpore.		
7.30	8.88	-1.58	10.3	10.4	39.41	39.04	+0.37	43.1	51.0	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore and Darbhanga.		
11.00	7.43	+3.57	7.3	9.5	40.36	39.20	+1.16	42.3	49.3	Motihari	Chumpran		
7.14	7.1	+0.04	10.0	10.3	28.78	30.08	-1.30	48.6	51.3	Chupra	Saran	SOUTH BEHAL.	
6.05	6.54	-0.49	10.8	11.8	20.01	35.58	-15.57	45.0	55.0	Arrah	Shahabad		
4.97	6.97	-1.99	11.0	9.3	24.40	30.80	-6.40	47.1	49.3	Gya	Gya		
5.23	6.04	-0.81	11.0	10.7	35.40	36.66	-1.26	50.3	53.3	Bankipore	Patna		
3.36	7.16	-3.80	8.4	11.7	26.40	36.57	-10.17	40.0	60.0	Bhagalpore	South Bhagalpore and Mounyr.	SOUTH BEHAL.	
6.10	9.23	-3.13	14.8	12.9	28.58	44.08	-15.50	67.1	63.8	Naya Dooika	Sonthal Pergunahs		
7.43	8.28	-0.85	21.0	15.0	31.41	43.60	-12.19	71.8	74.1	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh		
9.57	7.91	+1.66	20.7	14.2	54.34	43.74	+10.60	73.4	72.5	Rancha	Lohardugga and Ma. Ghoom.		
11.00	8.03	+2.97	22.0	17.1	43.73	45.23	-1.50	77.0	82.8	Chabama	Singbhum	SOUTH BEHAL.	

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

[illegible]

Explanation—indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left

in Bengal in September 1894.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
0.51	0.49	0.49	0.11	...	...	...	...	0.03	0.37	29	17.8	15.10	10.11	6.50	47.49	45.34	Poorce, Khurdah, Bampur, Palse Point, Hookidola.	Poorce	Orissa.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
0.03	0.00	0.11	0.04	...	...	...	...	0.11	0.36	29	11.7	13.43	8.23	4.14	57.50	45.59	Jagatsingpore, Barabati, Cuttack, Kendrapara, Jajpore.	Cuttack.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
0.03	0.07	0.10	0.04	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.18	22	10.1	8.05	9.07	1.05	56.57	50.76	Chandbali, Bhadrach, Sorah, Bahalora, Jella-oro, Baripodah.	Halasore.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
NORTH BENGAL	Pubna	Pubna	...	...	0.16	1.67	3.24	...	...	0.22	0.55	0.05	...	...	...	0.11	...	...	...	1.00	0.03	...
		Seraingunge	...	0.04	0.24	0.25	0.20	...	...	0.45	...	0.09	...	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...	0.21	...
	Bogra	Bherpore	...	0.08	...	...	...	...	...	0.55	0.13	...	0.18	...	...	0.79	...	...	...	...	1.12	...
		Nowkhilla	...	...	...	0.10	0.20	...	...	0.55	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.65	...
		Bogra	...	...	...	0.10	0.40	...	...	0.28	...	0.09	...	...	...	1.71	1.09	...	...	...	0.82	...
	Rajshahye	Brailah	...	0.09	0.22	0.10	0.11	3.09	0.04	...	0.31	0.03	...	...	...	0.03	...	...	...	0.17	0.02	...
		Natore	...	...	...	0.12	1.15	...	...	1.29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maidah	Nowgong	...	...	0.12	0.07	...	...	...	0.32	...	...	0.07	...	...	0.31	1.05	...	...	...	0.56	...
		Maidah	...	...	...	0.15	0.04	...	...	0.09	0.05	...	...	...	...	...	0.48	...	...	...	...	...
	Dinapore	Mohadebpor	...	0.12	...	0.15	0.03	...	0.38	0.12	...	0.14	...	...	...	3.28	0.83	...	...	...	0.37	...
		Chowamun	...	...	0.20	0.19	...	...	...	0.43	...	...	0.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.90	...
		Rangpur	...	0.06	...	0.24	0.03	...	...	0.04	...	...	0.21	...	...	...	0.07	0.24	...	...	...	...
	Rangpur	Dinapore	...	0.12	0.14	0.13	...	...	...	0.03	...	0.04	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	...
		Haldobhat	...	...	0.09	0.18	0.02	...	0.21	0.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.97	0.19	...	...	0.07	...
		Rangpur	...	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	0.11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jalpigore	Rangpur	...	0.06	0.20	0.45	0.01	...	0.38	...	...	...	0.35	...	...	0.20	4.09	0.56	...	...	...	...
		Kurigram	...	...	0.07	0.02	...	...	0.34	0.21	...	...	...	...	...	0.22	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rangpur	...	...	0.05	0.13	...	...	0.79	0.34	0.04	...	0.04	...	...	0.94	1.04	0.55	...	...	...	...
NORTH BENGAL	Cooch Behar	Dinhat	...	0.02	0.24	0.01	...	...	...	0.19	...	...	...	...	...	0.48	2.12	...	...	...	...	...
		Cooch Behar	...	...	0.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.15	4.03	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling Hill	Mekligunge	...	...	0.11	...	...	...	...	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	3.27	1.62	0.14	...	...	...	...
		Matlabhanga	...	...	0.05	...	...	...	...	0.18	...	...	0.02	1.82	1.33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Darjeeling Hill	Bura	...	...	0.17	...	...	...	...	0.60	0.72	...	...	0.70	0.21	0.04	0.29	...	...	...	...	...
		Siliguri	...	...	0.20	0.35	...	...	...	...	0.37	0.25	...	0.62	0.17	0.78	0.25	0.14	...	...	...	...
		Kampong	...	0.03	0.54	0.11	0.15	0.44	...	1.81	0.23	0.23	...	0.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.07	...
	Purneah	Kresungunge	...	...	0.23	...	...	...	0.23	...	...	0.04	...	...	0.03	0.73	...	...	0.18	...	...	0.07
		Purneah	...	0.18	0.37	0.21	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	...	0.15	...	0.25	...	...	...	...	...
	North Bhagalpore	Maddapote	...	0.21	0.45	...	...	...	...	0.27	...	0.18	...	...	...	0.36	...	...	0.21	...	...	...
		Boopool	...	0.34	0.28	0.16	0.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Durbhanga	Tajpore	...	...	0.25	...	...	...	...	0.28	...	0.04	...	0.25	...	...	1.05	0.39	...	...	0.80	...
		Durbhanga	...	0.34	0.09	0.06	...	...	...	0.19	...	0.28	...	...	...	...	0.09	0.32	...	...	0.12	...
	Moufferpore	Madhubani	...	0.12	0.07	0.29	...	...	...	0.19	...	0.28	...	...	...	...	1.30	...	...	...	...	...
		Madhubani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chumpran	Madhubani	...	0.06	0.01	...	...	...	...	0.44	...	...	...	1.04	...	0.03	0.71	0.33	...	...	0.35	...
		Madhubani	...	0.20	...	...	...	...	0.18	0.03	...	...	...	...	0.33	...	0.15	0.04	...	...	...	...
	Baran	Madhubani	...	0.12	...	...	...	...	...	0.03	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Madhubani	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH BENGAL	Shahabad	Buxar	...	...	0.45	...	...	0.02	...	0.16	...	...	...	...	...	0.48	...	0.91	...	...	0.12	...
		Buxar	...	0.31	...	0.06	...	...	...	0.15	0.03	...	...	0.80	1.50	...	...	...	...	...	0.29	...
	Gya	Buxar	...	...	0.35	0.00	...	...	...	0.35	...	...	...	...	...	0.17	1.50	...	...	...	...	...
		Buxar	...	0.40	...	...	...	0.20	...	0.23	...	...	...	...	...	0.08	0.88	...	...	...	...	...
	Gya	Aurangabad	...	0.08	0.39	0.03	...	...	0.08	0.10	...	...	...	...	0.73	4.56	0.11	...	0.11	0.18	...	0.36
		Nowadah	...	...	0.44	...	...	...	...	0.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.78	...	...	...	...	0.30
	Patna	Patna	...	0.02	...	...	...	0.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.17	...	...	...
		Patna	...	...	...	...	...	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Monghyr	Monghyr	...	...	0.25	...	0.04	0.08	...	0.06	0.13	...	...	...	...	0.88	0.12	0.03	...	...	...	...
		Monghyr	...	0.05	...	...	...	0.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	...	...	...	...
	South Bhagalpore	Bhagalpore	...	0.02	...	...	0.10	0.18	...	...	0.06	...	0.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bhagalpore	...	...	...	0.15	0.17	0.40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.15	...	...	...	...	...
	South Bhagalpore	Rajmehal	...	0.09	...	0.09	0.06	0.31	...	0.06	0.47	...	0.21	...	...	...	0.18	0.07	...	...	...	...
		Rajmehal	...	...	...	0.09	0.41	0.70	...	0.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoon	Patna	...	0.07	0.50	0.01	0.41	0.70	...	0.18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patna	...	0.26	0.65	0.02	0.37	0.35	...	0.48	0.12	0.04	0.14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Singbhoon	Patna	...	0.31	0.34	0.47	0.06	0.37	...	0.01	0.02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Patna	...	...	...	0.08	0.06	0.31	0.39	0.09	0.27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
CHUTTA NAGPUR	Rasbhat	Rasbhat	...	0.21	0.25	...	0.10	1.15	0.12	...	0.01	0.20	0.04	...	...	0.40	0.01	0.12	...	...	...	...
		Rasbhat	...	...	...	0.29	0.40	0.45	0.90	0.18	0.24	0.09	0.02	0.11	...	0.28	0.01	0.12	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	Rasbhat	...	...	...	0.14	...	1.75	...	0.15	0.06	0.24	0.12	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rasbhat	...	...	...	0.14	...	1.75	...	0.15	0.06	0.24	0.12	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	Rasbhat	...	...	...	0.14	...	1.75	...	0.15	0.06	0.24	0.12	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rasbhat	...	...	...	0.14	...	1.75	...	0.15	0.06	0.24	0.12	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	Rasbhat	...	...	...	0.14	...	1.75	...	0.15	0.06	0.24	0.12	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rasbhat	...	...	...	0.14	...	1.75	...	0.15	0.06	0.24	0.12	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	Rasbhat	...	...	...	0.14	...	1.75	...	0.15	0.06	0.24	0.12	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rasbhat	...	...	...	0.14	...	1.75	...	0.15	0.06	0.24	0.12	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	Rasbhat	...	...	...	0.14	...	1.75	...	0.15	0.06	0.24	0.12	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rasbhat	...	...	...	0.14	...	1.75	...	0.15	0.06	0.24	0.12	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	Rasbhat	...	...	...	0.14	...	1.75	...	0.15	0.06	0.24	0.12	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rasbhat	...	...	...	0.14	...	1.75	...	0.15	0.06	0.24	0.12	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	Rasbhat	...	...	...	0.14	...	1.75	...	0.15	0.06	0.24	0.12	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rasbhat	...	...	...	0.14	...	1.75	...	0.15	0.06	0.24	0.12	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lohardugga	Rasbhat	...	...	...	0.14	...	1.75	...	0.15	0.06	0.24	0.12	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Rasbhat	...	...	...	0.14	...	1.75	...	0.15	0.06	0.24	0.12	0.15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Supplement to the Rainfall

Explanation—indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. * Not received from

in Bengal in September 1884—concluded.

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	Number of rainy days.	Average number of rainy days.	Total rainfall for the month.	Average rainfall for the month.	Heaviest rainfall during the month.	Total rainfall from 1st January up to 30th September 1884.	Station.	District.	Meteorological division.
0.12	0.13	0.14	0.11	0.28	0.07	...	0.10	0.06	...	16	14.9	8.41	10.71	3.28	45.46	Patna	Patna	NORTH BENGAL.
0.05	...	...	...	0.16	2.89	...	...	...	0.36	12	11.0	0.97	0.68	0.29	48.75	Patna	Patna	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	0.30	...	0.51	...	...	8	13.1	2.71	0.34	1.12	41.77	Sherepore	Hooghly	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	0.13	...	...	...	...	...	8	14.3	2.18	0.80	0.85	47.57	Nowkhilla.	Hooghly	NORTH BENGAL.
0.05	0.06	0.05	...	0.10	0.01	...	...	0.50	...	10	14.1	2.59	1.10	0.82	45.20	Hooghly.	Hooghly	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.40	...	7	9.6	4.32	0.20	1.71	40.00	Panditbibi.	Hooghly	NORTH BENGAL.
0.37	1.00	0.17	0.02	0.01	...	0.03	0.23	...	...	15	15.0	0.42	0.14	0.09	30.03	Benaulah	Rajshahi	NORTH BENGAL.
0.00	0.00	...	...	...	1.15	...	...	...	0.20	10	12.1	0.32	0.30	1.20	41.40	Natore.	Rajshahi	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.10	...	10	7	2.80	...	1.05	45.12	Nowgong.	Rajshahi	NORTH BENGAL.
0	...	0.34	...	...	0.10	0.03	...	...	0.27	10	14.3	1.02	10.22	0.48	32.30	Maldah.	Maldah.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.05	...	0.10	0.12	0.09	...	...	...	...	...	11	11.7	0.20	0.75	0.28	37.96	Mohadepore	Dinapore.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	0.45	...	...	0.32	1.10	...	0.02	...	9	13.2	4.03	10.80	1.10	42.55	Churamon.	Dinapore.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	0.74	...	...	0.03	0.24	0.10	0.47	...	12	12.1	3.65	7.09	0.74	40.03	Manunge.	Dinapore.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	0.05	...	...	0.10	...	...	0.00	...	11	12.1	1.29	12.40	0.18	37.75	Dinapore.	Dinapore.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	0.04	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	0.15	11	7	2.19	0.07	0.07	28.00	Raisonghat.	Dinapore.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	0.38	0.04	...	...	...	7	11.1	4.40	11.03	3.00	52.40	Bhawungunge (Gyabanda).	Rangpur.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.16	...	...	0.02	0.04	1.59	0.20	...	0.99	0.01	16	16.0	8.41	12.00	4.09	60.45	Rangpur.	Rangpur.	NORTH BENGAL.
1.49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12.0	3.80	1.11	1.08	33.45	Kariganj.	Rangpur.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.15	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.20	...	12	15.0	0.92	11.75	1.02	40.40	Baidyarn.	Rangpur.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.10	...	...	...	...	0.42	1.97	...	...	...	7	18.2	5.00	21.50	0.97	105.02	Jalpaiguri.	Jalpaiguri.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	17.0	8.09	22.43	0.53	47.09	Dinhatte.	Cooch Behar.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.43	...	...	...	...	0.41	0.80	...	0.25	...	7	17.0	7.04	22.18	4.43	124.83	Cooch Behar.	Cooch Behar.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.72	...	...	...	...	0.13	1.22	...	...	...	8	19.0	6.45	25.09	2.27	90.01	Mickungunge.	Cooch Behar.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.49	...	...	...	...	0.10	1.24	...	0.35	...	10	15.0	5.76	24.02	1.82	88.05	Wakabhunga.	Cooch Behar.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.10	...	...	...	...	1.12	1.40	...	...	...	11	21.3	6.20	32.00	1.40	140.01	Dara.	Darjeeling Hill.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.71	...	...	...	...	0.04	0.25	0.04	0.05	...	14	7	5.34	...	0.74	31.50	Shibpur.	Darjeeling Hill.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	0.12	0.94	0.05	0.51	1.67	17	22.3	0.24	17.24	1.51	92.88	Darjeeling.	Darjeeling Hill.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	0.36	0.25	0.20	0.20	0.60	...	0.16	0.74	14	7	6.75	...	0.80	63.28	Kalimpong.	Darjeeling Hill.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	0.08	...	0.71	0.20	...	...	2.10	...	9	15.2	4.00	12.00	2.10	61.54	Kawranpur.	Purnea	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	0.29	0.08	0.04	0.40	...	...	2.20	...	9	12.3	3.09	13.11	1.50	45.65	Arar.	Purnea	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	0.29	0.06	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	14.2	4.55	13.02	3.20	60.92	Purnea.	Purnea	NORTH BENGAL.
0.22	...	...	...	...	0.74	...	...	...	...	10	17.0	3.31	0.61	1.39	28.77	Maddapore.	North Bhagulpore.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	0.74	...	...	...	...	10	12.2	3.10	0.58	0.84	24.08	Souppal.	North Bhagulpore.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	0.57	0.92	...	...	...	7	10.2	4.14	7.32	1.65	28.55	Tajpore.	Durbhanga.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	0.94	2.25	...	0.79	1.41	13	10.4	7.66	8.42	2.25	25.84	Durbhanga.	Durbhanga.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.20	...	...	...	...	0.54	7.45	...	0.51	0.30	12	10.5	12.24	10.00	7.45	40.20	Wadhawan.	Durbhanga.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	1.50	2.75	...	0.16	1.29	9	9.0	9.13	8.05	2.75	37.10	Salamari.	Mosufforpore.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	1.45	2.17	0.14	0.93	0.00	13	11.0	7.14	8.10	2.17	37.42	Mosufforpore.	Mosufforpore.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	1.06	1.16	0.12	...	...	9	11.1	5.83	6.93	1.60	39.10	Hajipur.	Mosufforpore.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	3.85	5.10	...	...	0.57	8	8.8	12.07	5.08	5.10	47.47	Motihari.	Champaran.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	4.10	8.92	...	...	0.00	8	9.2	13.03	0.32	8.92	40.40	Botnah.	Champaran.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	2.49	2.31	0.07	...	...	6	10.6	6.34	5.91	2.40	30.77	Gopalgunge.	Saran.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	1.63	2.16	0.06	0.64	...	12	17.0	8.99	8.05	2.40	28.00	Sawan.	Saran.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.37	...	...	...	...	2.59	0.33	...	...	...	8	9.0	6.59	7.21	2.60	31.50	Chupra.	Saran.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.05	...	...	...	...	1.70	0.00	...	...	...	10	12.4	4.07	6.79	1.70	23.06	Buxar.	Shahabad	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	0.03	0.53	0.07	...	0.05	12	7	4.25	...	0.04	29.12	Buxar.	Shahabad	NORTH BENGAL.
0.63	0.15	0.10	...	...	1.62	1.15	...	...	...	12	10.3	9.47	6.98	2.20	27.59	Buxar.	Shahabad	NORTH BENGAL.
0.20	0.15	0.20	...	...	1.50	0.06	...	...	...	11	12.2	7.08	6.02	2.80	31.06	Sasaram.	Shahabad	NORTH BENGAL.
0.20	0.20	...	...	...	1.80	...	...	...	...	10	12.3	4.87	8.27	1.20	23.52	Arrah.	Shahabad	NORTH BENGAL.
0.00	0.13	0.18	0.28	0.40	0.36	0.10	...	...	...	13	9.1	7.04	0.50	4.56	30.23	Aurangabad.	Gya.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.03	0.14	0.12	0.47	...	0.04	0.03	...	...	...	14	12.0	3.03	0.50	0.94	31.92	Bara.	Gya.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.10	0.20	0.15	...	...	0.30	...	...	...	0.50	9	8.5	3.09	0.12	0.78	18.93	Nawadah.	Gya.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	0.41	...	...	...	2.50	0.06	...	...	...	8	7.6	3.73	4.60	2.50	22.75	Johannabad.	Gya.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.20	...	...	...	...	3.44	0.42	0.16	...	...	10	12.1	8.71	7.05	2.64	24.64	Patna.	Patna.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.12	...	...	...	...	3.78	0.70	0.66	0.05	...	11	10.1	8.02	0.53	3.25	33.39	Dinapore.	Patna.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.08	0.02	...	...	...	6.13	0.14	...	...	...	13	11.6	8.41	0.75	0.90	18.55	Barh.	Patna.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	0.20	2.12	1.00	...	...	8	9.1	8.28	7.47	5.92	28.33	Barh.	Patna.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	0.22	0.76	...	...	...	2	10.9	2.77	6.40	0.75	22.45	Rogosemra.	Monghyr.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	0.00	0.43	...	...	...	9	12.4	2.08	7.11	0.75	20.03	Monghyr.	Monghyr.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.30	0.42	9	9.6	3.92	7.03	1.33	33.68	Jamui.	Monghyr.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	0.41	1.22	0.55	0.12	1.17	11	12.6	3.84	7.11	1.22	30.84	Bhagulpore.	South Bhagulpore.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	0.07	1.00	0.20	...	0.07	...	...	...	...	8	12.7	3.41	7.62	1.15	22.24	Banks.	South Bhagulpore.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	0.11	...	...	...	...	9	10.9	1.67	10.53	0.47	31.11	Rajmahal.	South Bhagulpore.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.13	0.07	0.34	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11.2	2.02	9.20	0.67	22.18	Gidh.	South Bhagulpore.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.03	0.04	0.23	0.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	13.1	0.97	0.47	1.04	32.40	Pakour.	South Bhagulpore.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.20	0.15	0.77	0.80	0.08	1.01	...	1.05	0.93	0.00	20	17.1	7.06	0.47	1.65	29.03	Nya Dookma.	South Bhagulpore.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.21	0.04	1.55	0.10	0.00	0.09	0.33	0.23	...	...	20	14.6	7.50	8.42	1.22	30.31	Deoghar.	South Bhagulpore.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	0.55	0.08	1.32	2.48	...	...	...	...	...	15	11.7	11.40	7.68	2.60	45.94	Jamtara.	South Bhagulpore.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.20	0.53	0.07	0.49	0.43	...	0.52	0.02	0.14	...	18	12.1	6.33	0.05	1.15	27.08	Pachamba.	Hasaribagh.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.10	0.07	0.03	1.05	1.81	0.41	0.04	...	...	0.05	24	17.7	8.63	7.03	1.01	38.67	Hasaribagh.	Hasaribagh.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14.3	...	...	...	17.0	Santakurah.	Hasaribagh.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12.0	...	...	...	2.00	Manul. Hill.	Hasaribagh.	NORTH BENGAL.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	7	10.00	...	...	52.00	Jhoomrahill.	Hasaribagh.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.72	0.02	1.40	0.01	0.15	1.14	1.02	0.03	...	0.17	26	7	12.82	...	1.33	40.00	Lohardugga.	Lohardugga.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.21	0.24	1.40	1.65	1.02	0.30	0.10	...	0.93	0.23	21	10.4	12.79	8.19	1.06	44.99	Ranchi.	Lohardugga.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.20	...	...	...	...	1.15	0.04	...	...	...	15	12.3	8.70	7.62	2.00	29.05	Palamow.	Lohardugga.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.09	1.11	0.74	0.66	0.21	0.08	0.00	...	0.18	0.04	22	17.1	11.09	9.06	3.12	45.11	Chybamra.	Sianghoom.	NORTH BENGAL.
0.20	...	...	...	...	0.23	0.09	0.28	0.01	0.01	21	15.9	7.74	7.54	1.52	38.40	Parulla.	Sianghoom.	NORTH BENGAL.
1.24	0.17	1.14	0.55	1.10	0.01	0.02	...	...	0.03	21	11.9	8.36	7.10	1.24	37.80	Gobindpore.	Sianghoom.	NORTH BENGAL.

Table for August 1884.

Blank. If some of the returns are wanting, the corresponding spaces in the total rainfall columns are left blank.
 up to 20th September 1884.

JOHN ELIOT,
 Meteorological Reporter to the
 Government of Bengal.

**METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL SUMMARY OF THE PROVINCE OF
BENGAL FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER 1884.**

THE normal meteorological conditions of Bengal at the commencement of the month of September are similar to those of the months of July and August. South-west monsoon winds continue to bring up much rain into the Province in a succession of bursts or inflows of aqueous vapour which are frequently preceded by the formation of cyclonic vortices near the head of the Bay. The Bombay branch of the monsoon current continues during the greater part of the month, but diminishes rapidly in strength after the middle of the month, and rarely influences the weather or rainfall in Behar, Chutia Nagpur, or Orissa after that period. The Bay of Bengal current also decreases in intensity during the last three weeks of the month. The rainfall is generally smaller in amount, and more unequally distributed, and the breaks in the rains or intervals between two successive surges of strong southerly humid winds are larger. Hence during the first half of the month, the rainfall occurs under similar conditions to that of July and August, when both branches of the monsoon current prevail in full strength, the only difference being, that the currents are weaker than during the previous two months, and bring up smaller supplies of vapour. During the latter half of the month, and the commencement of October, the rainfall occurs under similar conditions to that of the first three weeks of June, and is due only to the action of the Bay of Bengal current. The normal distribution of the rainfall of the month of September is hence more complex than that of the two preceding months. The areas of heaviest rainfall are the districts in the neighbourhood of the hills of North and East Bengal, and the coast districts of Bengal and Orissa. The average rainfall exceeds 20 inches at the base of the Himalayas in North Bengal. To the north of a line running east and west through Bagdogra, the average rainfall exceeds 15 inches. Another small area in East Bengal, including Fenny and Noakholly, has an average rainfall slightly exceeding 15 inches. Between these areas and a curved line including the northern and central districts of South-West Bengal, the whole of Behar except the most northern portions, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Chutia Nagpur, and the southern and western districts of Orissa, and defined by the stations of Bettiah, Durbhuaga, Bhagulpore, Godda, Berhampore, Goalunda, Manickgunj, Bagirhat, Diamond Harbour, Balasore, Kendrapara and Pooree, the average rainfall varies from 15 to 10 inches, diminishing from the coast and submontane districts towards the interior of the country. The greater part of South-West Bengal, Chutia Nagpore, South Behar, the greater part of North Behar, and a large portion of Orissa, included and defined by the preceding line, have an average rainfall ranging between 8 and 10 inches. The area of minimum average rainfall includes the stations of Magoorah, Bongong, Ranaghat, Kishnaghur, Colna (at which the average is absolutely smallest, being 6·2 inches) and Raniganj, in Central Bengal. This is evidently the area which is least under the influence of the normal monsoon current from the Bay of Bengal, and also of the Bombay current.

Meteorological summary of the month.—The preceding months of the present south-west monsoon have been characterized by a marked deficiency in the strength of the Bay of Bengal branch of the monsoon current. Pressure has been throughout locally deficient in Orissa and Chutia Nagpur, whilst it has, so far as can be surmised from the observations, been excessive in North Bengal and Behar. The monsoon current winds at the head of the Bay and in South Bengal, instead of being mainly deflected in Central and North Bengal, has been diverted westwards near the head of the Bay. Hence the winds in South Bengal have contained an unusually strong easterly element during the whole season, and have carried the aqueous vapour brought up by them mainly across Orissa, South Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, and South Behar. Nearly the whole of North Bengal, and a large portion of North and Central Behar, have hence received unusually small supplies, and the rainfall has been very considerably in defect over the whole of that area. In its most important features the distribution of the south-west monsoon rainfall of the present season resembles that of the two preceding years. What the meteorological conditions are which have accompanied this prolonged deficient rainfall in North Bengal and North Behar for three seasons in succession cannot be ascertained, as nearly the whole of that large area was unrepresented in the Bengal meteorological system until last year. There are, however, slight indications in the meteorology of the past and present month, that the conditions, whatever they may be, are changing, and that there will probably be more favourable rain in that area next year.

The meteorology of the past month was marked by several features of considerable interest. Favourable rain was received over a considerable portion of the province. Two depressions formed in the land area: the first in South Bengal, which gave very heavy rainfall to the whole of South-West Bengal; the second in Behar, which determined an indraught of moist winds from both coasts of India, and caused heavy but somewhat unequally distributed rainfall over the greater part of Behar. A small depression passed across the Ganjam coast from the Bay at the end of the month of August. During its formation, and for some days before (from the 21st of that month), a break in the rains had been established in Behar and Chutia Nagpur. This period was interrupted by a short interval of rain in North Bengal. Southerly winds set in over Bengal at the commencement of September after the landward march of the storm, and gave moderately heavy rain to South Bengal and Orissa. Locally excessive rainfall occurred in the Jessore and Khoolna districts on the 3rd and 4th,

and determined the formation of a small depression, the centre of which travelled westwards past Calcutta, Midnapore, and through Singbhoom and Lohardugga into the Central Provinces on the 7th. It gave very heavy rainfall during the earlier part of its existence to South-West Bengal, and moderately heavy rain to Chutia Nagpur and South Behar. The indraught to it prolonged the break in the rains over North Bengal and North and Central Behar, and the break was further continued by the formation of a small depression in the north-west angle of the Bay on the 7th, due to another advance of monsoon winds up the Bay. This crossed the Orissa coast near Chandbally on the evening of the 8th, and passed westwards into the Central Provinces on the 10th. The southerly winds, established over the whole of the Bay after it passed landwards, advanced into Bengal, and gave moderate rain for some days to East and South-West Bengal, Orissa, and Chutia Nagpur. A few local showers of no great importance fell during this period in Behar and North Bengal, over which area the break in the rains continued with greater or less intensity, and unusually high day temperatures, and a much drier atmosphere than usual prevailed over the greater part of the interior of the Province. A general break in the rains now obtained over the whole Province from the 12th to the 19th, broken only by one or two days' general rain, giving moderate amounts in Behar and North Bengal, due mainly to some slight atmospheric disturbance produced by the Bombay branch of the monsoon current, as the rainfall accompanied westerly winds over a considerable portion of Behar. During this period a depression, diffused in character, formed in the Bay, and the break in the rains was intensified by the indraught to it. It began to form near the Arracan coast on the 13th, travelled very slowly westward across the north of the Bay, and struck the Ganjam coast between Vizagapatam and Gopalpore on the 21st, after which it marched into the Central Provinces. Its landward march was accompanied and followed by an influx of moist southerly winds into South Bengal, which advanced rapidly northwards and westwards, and after giving moderately heavy rain to South Bengal, fed a depression which commenced to form in Behar on the 24th and 25th. The indraught which now resulted gave general rain over the whole Province, which was unusually heavy over a large portion of Behar, more especially the northern districts. The depression filled up rapidly on the 28th, when the rainfall diminished in amount, and the area of rainfall retreated eastwards into South and East Bengal. The main features of the month were hence:—

- 1st—The Bay of Bengal monsoon current, although weak, was somewhat stronger than in July and August, and gave fairly abundant rain to that part of the Province to which it was mainly diverted in consequence of the peculiar meteorological conditions of the season.
- 2nd—The prolonged break in the rains in the greater part of Behar and North Bengal. No continuous and general rain occurred over this area from the beginning of the month until the 25th. The rainfall was hence abnormally small. The most striking example is Dinagepore, which received only 1.29 inches of rain during the month, the normal rainfall being 12.40 inches.
- 3rd—The consequent unusually high temperature in the area of deficient rainfall. The excessive temperature reached its climax on the 19th of the month, when the following were the highest readings of the maximum in shade thermometer:—

Arrah	..	98.4°	Motibari	..	95.6°
Gya	..	96.7°	Rungpore	..	95.3°
Bhagulpore	..	95.9°	Dinagepore	..	95.1°

Barometric depressions and storms of the month.—These were four in number. The month of September was intermediate in character between July, which was distinguished by a rapid succession of small storms, and August, during which only one storm formed near the head of the Bay. The following gives a brief account of each of the four depressions:—

- 1st—Land-formed depression of the 3rd to the 7th. A small storm, as was noted in last month's report, formed in the north of the Bay during the last week of August. It advanced landwards across the Ganjam coast and passed into the Central Provinces. The advance of southerly humid winds into South Bengal, which followed its passage across the Ganjam coast, gave heavy rainfall, which was mainly determined to the Jessore and Khoolna districts on the 2nd. This initiated a slight depression, which intensified during the day, and was very distinctly marked on the morning of the 3rd, when the air was circulating cyclonically about a centre near Jessore. The depression marched westwards, and its centre was near Calcutta on the morning of the 4th and Midnapore on the 5th. During this period it gave very heavy rain to the whole of South Bengal from Khoolna to Burdwan. It began to fill up after passing Midnapore, but continued to move westwards through Chutia Nagpur, and passed as a small and feeble depression into the northern districts of the Central Provinces on the 7th.

2nd—Depression of the 8th to 11th. Light to moderate monsoon winds prevailed on the 7th, when the previous depression was passing into the Central Provinces. Another advance of strong humid southerly winds was in progress at that time up the Bay. On the 7th and 8th the barometer fell at the Bengal and Orissa coast stations, and the winds shifted to directions between north-east and west, indicating that another whirl was in process of formation. Its centre was in the north-west angle of the Bay on the morning of the 8th, and crossed the Balasore coast near Chandbally late on the evening of that day, after which it drifted slowly westwards across the North Orissa hills into the Central Provinces. The disturbance gave heavy rain to Orissa, but was otherwise unimportant, and was very feeble at sea.

3rd—Depression of the 15th to the 21st. This depression differed considerably in character from the two previous. Its existence was first indicated by the Akyab observations of the 15th, when it was forming off the Aracan coast. It developed very slowly and drifted westwards, and was not far from the Ganjam coast on the morning of the 19th. It advanced across that coast, between Gopalpore and Vizagapatam, on the morning of the 21st, and passed into the Central Provinces before the evening. The indraught to this depression produced a prolonged and general break in the rains in Bengal and Behar, lasting from the 16th to the 23rd.

4th—Land-formed depression of the 23rd to the 27th. After the previous storm crossed the coast, strong southerly winds advanced into Bengal and rapidly increased the humidity, and clouded the skies over on the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th. Some additional but unknown factor determined a fall of the barometer in Behar, and it became on the 24th the area of minimum pressure in Northern India. It gave rise to strong indraught and heavy rainfall over the greater part of Behar, which lasted until the morning of the 28th, when a rapid increase of pressure occurred over that area, and minimum pressure was transferred to Orissa and Ganjam.

Rainfall—The rainfall of the past month was more unequally and irregularly distributed, both as to time and locality, than that of the two previous months.

Time distribution of the rainfall of the month.—The distribution of the rainfall was strictly dependent on the depressions of the month. A partial break in the rains obtained at the commencement of the month. The passage of the cyclonic vortex across the Ganjam coast at the end of August was followed by moderate general rain in Orissa, South-West and East Bengal on the 3rd. The rainfall intensified over the same area on the 4th, and was very heavy in the Jessore district and the 24 Pergunnahs. Bussirhat received 6·18 inches on that day, and Khoolna 5·37 inches. Heavy rain continued to fall over the greater part of South-West Bengal during the next 24 hours. It was excessive in the 24 Pergunnahs, Burdwan, Jessore, and Naddea districts. The following amounts exceeding 5 inches were registered on the 5th:—

Alipore	...	...	6·80 inches.
Calcutta	...	...	6·36 "
Dum-Dum	...	...	6·37 "
Jhenidah	...	...	6·06 "
Magoora	...	...	5·30 "
Kooshtea	...	...	5·25 "
Burdwan	...	...	5·24 "

Moderate general rain fell on the same day in East Bengal, Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, the Pubna and Rajshahy districts and the South Pergunnahs.

Light to moderate occasional showers were received in Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, and South-West Bengal between the 6th and 10th. South Orissa obtained heavy showers on the 8th, on which day Pooree registered 5·5 inches. Fairly general rain was received in East Bengal on the 8th and 9th, and in North Bengal on the 12th, on which day some heavy showers fell in the Cooch Behar district. An almost complete break in the rains obtained in Behar from the 3rd, in North Bengal from the 9th, and East Bengal from the 12th.

On the 13th and 14th rain commenced to fall in Behar. This was apparently due to an extension of the Bombay branch of the monsoon current, as westerly winds prevailed generally in Behar and Chutia Nagpur on the 14th and 15th. Rain fell on the 13th in the northern districts of North Behar, and locally in the southern districts of South Behar. Fairly general rain was received in Behar and Chutia Nagpur on the 14th, and local showers in North Bengal. North Behar and the Shahabad district of South Behar obtained fairly general and moderately heavy rain on the 16th. Local showers of some importance began to fall on the 17th in East Bengal, and extended over a larger area on the 18th, giving fairly general rain to the whole of East Bengal, except Mymensingh. Orissa, East Bengal, the Bagra and Pubna districts of North Bengal, and Chutia Nagpur received light to moderate rain on the 19th.

The third depression of the month now gave moderate rain to Orissa and the adjacent districts of South-West Bengal from the 20th. The indraught to it caused a complete break in the rains to the remainder of the Province, except the more southern districts of East Bengal. The rainfall continued on the 21st in Orissa, and extended

over a larger area in East Bengal. General rain occurred over the whole of Orissa, South-West Bengal, Chutia Nagpur, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, East Bengal and the northern districts of North Bengal on the 22nd. South-West Bengal received very favourable rain on this day. Moderate showers, more local in character, fell in the southern districts of North Bengal and South Behar. Rain fell in smaller amounts over the same areas (excluding North Bengal) on the 24th. Moderate to heavy rain was received in South-West and East Bengal, South Behar, Chutia Nagpur, and the western districts of North Behar on the 25th and 26th. Frequent showers occurred on the 27th in Orissa and South-West Bengal. General rain, excessive in some districts, was received over the greater part of Behar and the more northern districts of North Bengal on the same day. The following amounts exceeding five inches were registered:—Bettiah 8.92 inches, Barrh 5.92 inches, Madhubani 7.45 inches, and Motihari 5.10 inches.

Light to moderate showers were received on the 28th in Orissa and the western districts of South-West Bengal. Rain also fell over the same area on the 29th, and local showers in East and North Bengal. The rainfall of the 30th was confined to showers in Orissa, Chutia Nagpur, South-West Bengal, and the southern districts of East Bengal.

Local distribution of the rainfall of the month.—The distribution of rainfall is less irregular than it was for the month of August. There was an unusual deficiency of rainfall in Central Behar, the greater part of North Bengal, and the Mymensingh districts of East Bengal.

The rainfall exceeded 20 inches at only one station, viz. Cox's Bazar.

The total rainfall of the month ranged between 10 and 20 inches to the south of a curved line joining Purulia, Bancoora, Contai, Serampore, Jessore, Kooshtea, Narail, Naraingunge and Agartola, or over the southern districts of East and South-West Bengal and of Chutia Nagpur, and nearly the whole of Orissa. The total rainfall also slightly exceeded 10 inches in the Chumparun district.

The total rainfall of the month was less than four inches over a belt of country stretching from Gya and Patna through Central and North Behar, and the central districts of North Bengal to Jamalpur in Eastern Bengal.

This area included the whole or the greater portion of the following districts:—Gya, Monghyr, Bhagulpore, Purneah, the northern half of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Maldah, Dinagepore, Bogra, and the north-western portion of Mymensingh.

Over the remainder of the Province the rainfall ranged between four and ten inches.

The area of minimum rainfall was defined by the stations of Maldah, Dinagepore, and Rajmehal, which each received amounts less than two inches. Of these three stations, Dinagepore received the smallest amount, viz. 1.29 inches.

The rainfall of the month was in excess generally over the area in which the total fall exceeded 10 inches, or, more exactly, to the south of a line joining Sasseram, Hazaribagh, Deoghur, Beerbhoom Soory, Kishnaghur, Hooghly, Bongong, Kooshtea, Munshigunge, Noakhally and Chittagong. It was also above the average in Chumparun, and the northern half of the Sarun and the Mozufferpore districts. The excess was greater than five inches in the following areas:—

1st—Central Orissa, as defined by the stations of Bhuddruck, Jajpore, Jagatsingpore and Pooree, at each of which stations the rainfall was from 5 to 6 inches above the normal.

2nd—The 24 Pergunnahs, a large portion of Jessore and Khoosna, the greater part of Backergunge and the southern half of Chittagong. The excess was greatest at Burisal, for which it was 14.7 inches, and at Calcutta and Dum-Dum for which it was 10 inches.

The rainfall was below the average over the remainder of the Province comprising the whole of North Bengal, the greater part of East Bengal, the northern districts of South-West Bengal, and the whole of Behar, except small portions in the north-west and south-west, including Chumparun and portions of Shahabad and Mozufferpore.

The deficiency exceeded 6 inches in Bhagulpore, Purneah, the northern half of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Maldah, the southern half of Dinagepore and Rungpore, Julpigoree, Cooch Behar, Bogra, and Mymensingh.

It exceeded 10 inches over Julpigoree, Cooch Behar, and the more northern portions of Dinagepore and Rungpore, and locally at Jamalpur in Mymensingh.

The deficiency was absolutely greatest in the Bhootan Doorga at Buxa Fort, which received 25.8 inches less than the normal fall of the month.

The following table gives complete data for the comparison of the actual and normal rainfall of the month of August in every district of the Province. The figures are derived from the average and actual rainfall of the rain-recording stations in each district, due weight being made for the area which each station represents. The first column gives the normal or average district rainfall as determined from the (weighted) rainfall observations of the past 15 years. The second column gives the actual district rainfall of the past month determined by a similar method from the actual rainfalls of the month at the registering stations in each district. The third column expresses the ratio of the actual district rainfall of the past month to the normal rainfall of the same period as a percentage. The fourth column gives the same information as the third column, but stated in a slightly different form. It expresses as a percentage how much the rainfall of each district for the past month varied in excess or defect from the normal rainfall, and hence gives the differences between the numbers in the third column and 100.

1800 SUPPLEMENT TO THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, OCTOBER 15, 1884.

DIVISION.	District.	Normal district rainfall, September.	Actual district rainfall, September 1884.	Percentage of actual to normal rainfall.	Percentage excess (+) or defect (—)
Orissa	Pooree	10.13	13.73	136	+36
	Cuttack	9.39	11.53	123	+23
	Balasore	11.31	14.82	131	+31
	Midnapore	9.01	8.71	97	-3
	21-Pergunnahs	9.48	13.63	144	+44
	Howrah	8.65	11.20	129	+29
South-West Bengal	Hooghly	8.37	8.72	104	+4
	Burdwan	7.49	9.24	123	+23
	Bancoora	8.32	10.05	121	+21
	Beerbhoom	9.88	7.69	78	-22
	Nuddea	8.21	7.86	96	-4
	Khoolna	9.38	16.47	176	+76
East Bengal	Jessore	8.54	11.96	139	+39
	Moorsshedabad	9.62	7.74	80	-20
	Chittagong	14.40	17.89	124	+24
	Backergunge	12.08	13.53	162	+62
	Noakhully	16.95	18.45	109	+9
	Furreedpore	8.91	10.00	112	+12
North Bengal	Dacca	10.04	8.50	85	-15
	Comilla	11.66	10.14	87	-13
	Mymensing	12.75	4.78	37	-63
	Pabna	9.80	7.10	73	-27
	Bozra	9.93	2.95	30	-70
	Rajshahye	10.84	6.06	56	-44
North Behar	Malda	10.22	1.92	19	-81
	Dinapore	10.57	3.25	31	-69
	Rungpore	12.79	5.72	45	-55
	Cooch Behar	23.22	7.11	30	-70
	Jalpigore	23.56	5.00	21	-79
	Purneah	13.17	4.37	33	-67
South Behar	North Bhagulpore	9.59	3.24	34	-66
	Durbhanga	8.99	8.71	97	-3
	Mozufferpore	7.78	6.18	90	-10
	Chumpran	8.79	13.52	154	+54
	Saran	7.37	6.80	92	-8
	Shahabad	7.05	6.98	99	-1
Chutia Nagpur	Gya	6.17	4.49	73	-27
	Patna	6.83	4.83	71	-29
	Monghyr	7.20	3.31	46	-54
	South Bhagulpore	7.34	3.48	47	-53
	South Pergunnahs	9.00	6.25	69	-31
	Hazaribagh	7.90	7.79	99	-1
	Lohardugga	7.52	11.39	151	+51
	Singbhoom	9.06	11.69	129	+29
	Manbhoom	7.53	7.84	104	+4

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the month of September 1884:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.							
	Highest observed during month.	Lowest observed during month.	Averages for month.			Average mean of month above or below normal mean of month.	Of month.			Rainy days.			Since 15th May 1884.		
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in month.	Normal average number in month.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	
Orissa.	91.4	73.1	85.8	77.9	81.3	-1.7	12.81	10.30	+2.51	21.3	14.3	+7.0	45.21	46.28
South-West Bengal	94.2	73.0	87.6	77.3	82.3	-1.3	10.43	8.59	+1.80	16.0	14.3	+1.7	40.55	40.17
East Bengal	94.8	76.1	85.5	74.9	80.4	-1.0	11.80	12.16	-0.36	15.0	16.4	-1.4	38.00	39.08
North Bengal	95.9	71.7	83.3	75.9	82.1	-	6.96	13.67	-6.71	10.1	14.3	-4.1	47.11	47.04
North Behar	96.6	70.6	80.6	70.7	83.7	0	6.33	9.44	-3.11	9.4	11.0	-1.6	33.41	33.80
South Behar	98.7	71.3	85.0	77.4	83.6	+0.4	6.21	7.30	-1.09	11.4	11.4	0	36.33	36.00
Chutia Nagpur	87.6	68.5	80.1	71.2	77.0	-0.9	9.01	6.16	+2.85	21.4	16.9	+4.5	35.14	44.13

* Chyobam not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL,
The 13th October 1884.

JOHN ELIOT,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory from 5th to 11th October 1884.

Month.	Date	Maximum in sun.	Number of hours of bright sunshine.	Mean pressure barometer at 32° Fahr.	TEMPERATURE.				HYGROMETRY.				WIND.		Miles recorded	Rain.	WEATHER.
					Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.	Mean wet bulb.	Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	Prevailing direction.				
1884.				Inches.						Inches.		%.				Inches.	
Oct.	5th	147.6	9.1	29.835	80.5	80.3	9.6	76.7	77.1	0.886	75.0	85	SSW, WNW and calm.	74	Nil.	Chiefly cloudy.	
"	6th	147.0	11.2	29.823	79.4	86.6	12.0	74.0	76.4	.831	73.0	83	W, WSW and calm.	68	"	Partially cloudy.	
"	7th	146.9	11.2	29.835	79.9	87.6	13.0	74.0	75.7	.833	73.7	82	W and calm.	43	"	Partially cloudy, D.	
"	8th	144.9	7.0	29.883	81.3	86.7	11.5	76.2	76.4	.857	74.0	84	W by S and calm ...	27	"	Chiefly cloudy.	
"	9th	149.7	9.3	29.903	80.4	87.6	12.4	75.2	76.4	.867	74.6	83	N by W and calm ...	55	"	Chiefly cloudy, D, D, D.	
"	10th	149.1	11.2	29.911	79.7	86.6	11.6	75.1	74.7	.792	71.2	79	N by W and calm ...	67	"	Chiefly clear, D.	
"	11th	144.2	11.0	29.893	79.5	87.1	13.9	73.2	74.1	.770	71.4	75	NNW and calm ...	60	"	Chiefly clear, D.	

The mean pressure of the seven days Inches. 29.869

The average pressure of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office 29.788

The total number of hours of bright sunshine Hours. 70.0

The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine 82.2

The mean temperature of the seven days 80.0

The average temperature of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office 82.8

The extreme variation of temperature 14.4

The maximum temperature 87.6

The highest velocity of the wind in one hour Miles. 12

The highest pressure of wind on one square foot lbs. 35

The highest pressure of wind on one square foot Not measurable

The mean relative humidity % 82

The average relative humidity of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office 81

The total fall of rain from 5th to 11th October 1884 Inches. Nil

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office 1.73

The total fall from 1st January to 11th October 1884 61.04

The average fall of the corresponding period for 24 years, S. G.'s Office 61.49

The mean pressure, temperature, &c., are deduced from the traces of the Barograph and Thermograph, and from observations made at 6h, 10h, 16h, and 22h.

The maximum and minimum temperatures are obtained from self-registering thermometers. All the thermometers are verified, and the readings have been corrected to a standard constructed and verified at the Kew Observatory. They are exposed under a thatched shed open at the sides, and are suspended four feet above the ground.

The barometer readings are corrected approximately to those of the standard Newman's No 86 formerly at the Surveyor-General's Office.

The hygrometric elements are obtained from Tables III, IV, and V of the official tables computed in the Meteorological Office, and based on Regnault's modifications of August's formula.

The directions of the movement of the wind are taken from the trace of a Beckley's anemograph.

The mouth of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground.

o overcast, — fog, a dew.

JOHN ELIOT,

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
Calcutta, the 13th October 1884.

For Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Meteorological Report of the Province of Bengal

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Representative station.	STATION OBSERVATIONS.														Average humidity at 10 A. M.	Average cloud amount at 10 A. M. for week.		
			AIR PRESSURE.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE.												
			Mean barometric height, 10 A. M.	Mean reduced to sea-level.	Variation from mean.	Prevailing direction.	Mean wind velocity.	Highest during week.	Lowest during week.	Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	Mean daily temperature.	Variation from normal mean of week.	Mean 10 A. M. temperature.						
ORISSA.	Pooree	Gopalpore	29° 901	29° 951	—	NW	198	86° 6	75° 8	88° 5	77° 2	81° 4	—	83° 6	66	0° 0				
		False Point	29° 930	29° 958	+° 028	W & NE	137	80° 0	71° 5	87° 9	73° 9	80° 0	—2° 4	84° 2	66	2° 1				
	Cuttack	Cuttack	29° 872	29° 954	+° 082	Calm	27	81° 9	71° 5	86° 0	74° 1	82° 1	—1° 6	83° 3	60	0° 0				
	Balasore	Balasore	29° 874	29° 935	—	NNH	62	87° 4	70° 9	87° 0	73° 1	80° 1	—	84° 1	58	0° 0				
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	South-West Midnapore	Saugor Island	29° 913	29° 946	+° 033	NW	171	88° 2	74° 5	88° 6	76° 4	81° 5	—1° 5	83° 6	78	4° 7				
	South 24-Pargunnahs	Midnapore	29° 792	29° 944	—	N	60° 4	89° 8	70° 2	87° 9	73° 3	80° 3	—	84° 4	64	1° 9				
	Midnapore	Midnapore	29° 912	29° 934	+° 022	W & N	62	87° 6	74° 2	86° 7	75° 4	81° 1	—1° 7	83° 6	70	4° 1				
	Howrah	Howrah	29° 858	29° 939	+° 081	NW	81	89° 4	72° 9	87° 9	74° 5	81° 3	—2° 1	83° 9	66	0° 0				
	Hooghly	Hooghly	29° 858	29° 939	+° 081	NW	81	89° 4	72° 9	87° 9	74° 5	81° 3	—2° 1	83° 9	66	0° 0				
	Burdwan	Burdwan	29° 897	—	—	NW	71	88° 5	69° 0	86° 3	74° 3	80° 3	—	83° 3	67	2° 0				
	Bankura	Bankura	29° 840	29° 937	+° 071	N	63° 8	89° 1	73° 0	86° 8	74° 9	80° 8	—3° 1	83° 1	73	3° 7				
	Barthabari	Barthabari	29° 840	29° 937	+° 071	N	63° 8	89° 1	73° 0	86° 8	74° 9	80° 8	—3° 1	83° 1	73	3° 7				
	Northchadabad	Northchadabad	29° 840	29° 937	+° 071	N	63° 8	89° 1	73° 0	86° 8	74° 9	80° 8	—3° 1	83° 1	73	3° 7				
	Nadua	Nadua	29° 840	29° 937	+° 071	N	63° 8	89° 1	73° 0	86° 8	74° 9	80° 8	—3° 1	83° 1	73	3° 7				
EAST BENGAL.	Jessore	Jessore	29° 862	29° 936	+° 074	W	48	86° 7	71° 6	87° 9	74° 5	81° 3	—2° 3	82° 9	75	4° 6				
	Khoolna	Khoolna	29° 867	29° 958	+° 091	SE	65	86° 6	71° 6	86° 9	73° 0	79° 0	—2° 8	81° 5	81	6° 4				
	Chittagong	Chittagong	29° 933	—	—	Calm	15° 8	85° 6	71° 9	86° 2	74° 5	79° 8	—	83° 6	70	0° 0				
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Demariri	29° 933	—	—	Calm	15° 8	85° 6	71° 9	86° 2	74° 5	79° 8	—	83° 6	70	0° 0				
	Backergunge	Backergunge	29° 906	29° 950	—	ENE	—	86° 5	71° 8	85° 1	74° 0	79° 6	—	83° 8	78	0° 6				
	Noakhali	Noakhali	29° 900	—	—	Calm	60° 7	87° 6	73° 9	85° 9	74° 3	80° 3	—	83° 7	76	0° 0				
	Farrukpore	Farrukpore	29° 900	29° 931	+° 079	SE & W	56	88° 4	73° 6	86° 4	74° 3	80° 6	—2° 7	83° 7	76	4° 7				
	Dacca	Dacca	29° 895	29° 931	—	SE	108° 8	85° 9	74° 3	86° 8	76° 7	81° 6	—	83° 0	74	2° 6				
	Comilla	Comilla	29° 841	—	—	SE	117	87° 3	74° 1	86° 5	76° 1	81° 3	—	83° 4	77	0° 0				
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	29° 886	29° 933	—	E & NE	49° 2	89° 1	70° 7	86° 9	73° 9	79° 9	—	84° 3	70	4° 7				
NORTH BENGAL.	Bogra and Jubbah	Serejunge	29° 853	29° 908	—	SE & NW	63° 5	84° 6	68° 7	83° 5	73° 5	79° 4	—	83° 0	74	0° 0				
	Majshahy	Majshahy	29° 794	29° 915	—	ENE	75° 9	89° 6	?	85° 9	?	?	—	83° 9	72	0° 0				
	Dinapore	Dinapore	29° 813	29° 940	—	NE	59	85° 3	70° 1	86° 1	73° 2	79° 2	—	81° 6	77	0° 0				
	Jaipur	Jaipur	29° 648	29° 930	—	ENE	60° 6	87° 9	69° 1	84° 3	71° 9	78° 1	—	80° 1	73	0° 4				
	Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	29° 884	—	—	N	67	83° 6	67° 6	80° 1	69° 9	64° 6	—	86° 9	71	7° 1				
	Darjeeling Hill District	Darjeeling	29° 798	29° 927	+° 029	Calm	24	89° 1	68° 9	83° 8	70° 6	78° 3	—4° 6	80° 8	75	0° 0				
NORTH BENGAL.	Purneah	Purneah	29° 798	29° 927	+° 029	Calm	24	89° 1	68° 9	83° 8	70° 6	78° 3	—4° 6	80° 8	75	0° 0				
	North Bhagulpore	North Bhagulpore	29° 746	—	—	NW	—	86° 6	64° 9	84° 1	69° 0	76° 8	—	80° 0	76	0° 0				
	Moulvibazar	Moulvibazar	29° 770	29° 941	+° 071	WNW & NW	96	86° 4	70° 5	83° 4	75° 1	78° 5	—2° 0	79° 4	81	4° 6				
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	29° 686	29° 920	—	E & W	148° 1	83° 1	67° 3	85° 0	70° 0	77° 5	—	80° 5	73	4° 3				
	Chumpram	Chumpram	29° 717	—	—	W	33° 1	85° 0	70° 0	84° 9	72° 1	78° 5	—	81° 4	74	3° 7				
	Sarun	Sarun	29° 689	29° 949	—	SW & NW	204° 9	87° 4	71° 0	86° 1	75° 6	79° 6	—	81° 6	63	1° 7				
SOUTH BENGAL.	Bhabhab	Bhabhab	29° 686	29° 942	—	WNW	78° 1	87° 4	69° 3	83° 9	71° 1	77° 6	—	82° 1	60	2° 9				
		Arrah	29° 738	29° 937	—	NW	80° 2	87° 4	64° 6	86° 3	69° 3	77° 8	—	82° 3	63	2° 9				
	Gya	Gya	29° 537	29° 917	—	W	34	86° 3	65° 2	89° 3	69° 7	79° 5	—2° 3	84° 6	54	2° 7				
	Patna	Patna	29° 759	29° 945	+° 086	W	60	85° 4	69° 3	83° 2	72° 1	78° 5	—2° 8	80° 6	75	4° 3				
	South Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	29° 753	29° 917	—	NW	43	86° 6	69° 3	84° 6	71° 6	78° 1	—	81° 5	74	1° 9				
	Mouglhyr	Mouglhyr	29° 424	—	—	NW	80° 6	80° 6	68° 3	84° 4	73° 2	78° 5	—	80° 6	81	1° 9				
CHOTA NAGPUR.	South 24-Pargunnahs	Doomla	29° 424	—	—	NW	80° 6	80° 6	68° 3	84° 4	73° 2	78° 5	—	80° 6	81	1° 9				
	Hazribagh	Hazribagh	29° 650	29° 939	+° 089	NNW	171	81° 4	63° 3	86° 6	65° 6	73° 1	—2° 6	74° 9	65	2° 7				
	Lohardugga	Lohardugga	29° 610	29° 940	—	—	—	84° 9	60° 9	81° 1	66° 0	73° 4	—	78° 5	59	1° 4				
	Manbhoon	Manbhoon	29° 610	—	—	W	14° 7	89° 3	60° 3	87° 4	68° 3	75° 1	—	82° 6	51	0° 0				

• Mean for five days.

Explanation.—Summers.—The normal means of air pressure and temperature are the arithmetical averages or means of the readings during the same time. The humidity of the atmosphere is expressed as a percentage, saturated air being represented by 100. A clear sky is denoted by 0 and an overcast sky by 100. The normal means of the numerical means or averages of the rainfall in that district determined from the returns sent in by the sub-divisional stations from the district (i.e.), the total rainfall at the sub-divisional stations in the district ending in returns divided by the number of stations. A rainy

for the week ending Friday, the 10th October 1884.

Mainly of week at observing station.	DISTRICT OBSERVATIONS.										Representative station.	DISTRICT.	METEOROLOGICAL DIVISION.
	RAINFALL.												
	Of week.		Since 1st of month.			Since 1st of May.			Average number of rainy days.	Normal number of rainy days.			
	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.	Mean for district.	Normal mean.	Variation.					
ND	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Gopalpore	Poorce	CHINA.
ND	0.01	1.63	1.31	2.25	-0.44	43.01	40.24	-7.23	0.3	2.2	False Point	Cuttack	
ND	0.0	1.57	1.51	2.07	-0.36	42.01	47.07	-4.16	0.0	2.2	Cuttack	Cuttack	
0.05	0.04	1.86	2.03	2.23	+0.70	52.17	40.01	+3.16	0.5	2.3	Balasore	Balasore	
0.47	0.80	1.33	2.76	1.97	+0.79	61.79	64.77	+7.02	1.7	2.0	Saugor Island	South-West Midnapore	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
0.74	0.16	1.02	1.88	1.34	+0.54	40.33	46.21	-5.68	0.7	1.6	Midnapore	South 24-Pergunnahs	
ND	0.15	1.00	1.58	1.38	+0.30	47.27	47.27	0	1.1	2.3	Calcutta	Midnapore	
0.04	0.17	0.33	0.31	1.30	-0.99	33.76	43.71	-8.93	1.0	1.6	Burdwan	24-Pergunnahs	
0.41	0.45	1.06	2.17	1.54	+0.63	35.66	68.16	-12.50	1.0	2.1	Burdwan	Howrah	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
0.36	0.33	1.13	1.74	1.54	+0.10	33.52	46.43	-12.91	1.4	1.9	Burdwan	Hooghly	
0.25	0.33	0.91	1.41	1.41	-0.50	38.56	46.04	-12.49	0.7	1.6	Burdwan	Burdwan	
1.38	0.66	0.63	1.28	1.26	+0.14	40.64	46.59	+0.35	1.1	1.7	Burdwan	Bankura	
0.10	0.43	2.24	0.69	3.06	-2.37	60.22	106.70	-10.57	2.8	2.3	Chittagong	Chittagong	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
0.28	2.07	2.36	4.40	2.04	-2.04	58.62	60.30	-23.77	2.0	3.0	Demagiri	Chittagong Hill Tracts	
1.02	0.63	1.51	2.15	2.15	+0.10	72.06	71.95	+1.01	1.8	2.3	Barrail	Bactergungo	
0.29	2.79	1.66	3.11	2.94	+0.17	82.50	104.21	-21.65	2.3	2.4	Noakholly	Noakholly	
0.06	0.23	1.03	0.60	1.51	-0.91	40.61	52.39	-11.78	0.7	1.8	Furzedpore	Furzedpore	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
0.06	0.75	0.90	1.28	1.43	-0.05	44.75	56.40	-11.71	1.7	1.8	Dacca	Dacca	
0.73	1.30	2.25	1.70	2.64	-0.94	67.80	67.80	-10.50	2.3	2.2	Commilla	Commilla	
1.30	0.47	1.28	1.79	1.07	-0.15	42.19	64.20	-22.71	1.6	2.0	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	
0.41	0.96	1.28	1.83	1.81	+0.01	34.53	62.21	-17.68	1.5	1.6	Serajung	Boira and Pubna	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
0.31	1.57	1.31	1.63	1.63	+1.50	32.98	46.78	-16.80	2.3	2.0	Rampore Beaulah	Rajshahi	
0.33	1.14	1.10	3.85	1.00	+1.05	38.78	54.29	-15.51	2.0	2.1	Dinagore	Dinagore	
0.13	2.58	1.47	4.91	2.66	+3.25	48.73	72.54	-23.81	2.3	2.0	Rungpore	Rungpore	
0.48	7.17	1.98	5.94	3.34	+5.60	94.71	110.32	-15.61	1.6	2.1	Jalpigore	Cooch Behar	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
0.03	0.28	2.00	2.11	3.74	+0.37	112.01	145.15	-33.54	2.0	2.9	Darjeeling	Darjeeling Hill District	
0.44	3.28	1.21	6.42	1.68	+4.73	44.19	55.09	-11.50	2.0	1.3	Purnea	Purnea	
1.01	1.21	1.09	1.49	2.00	-0.51	30.96	46.34	-15.38	1.5	1.4	Durbhanga	North Bhagulpore	
0.07	0.22	2.14	0.88	2.00	-3.11	61.14	43.44	-2.30	1.3	1.3	Mothari	Mosufferpore	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
0.14	0.07	1.40	0.90	2.00	-1.49	29.20	39.10	-9.65	0.5	1.3	Chupra	Chumpara	
0.00	0.10	1.35	1.08	1.76	-0.11	37.09	37.37	-0.68	0.3	1.3	Dohree	Sarun	
ND	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Buxar	Shahabad	
0.17	0.10	1.44	0.70	1.00	-0.39	25.34	35.21	-13.15	0.8	1.4	Arrah	Gya	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
0.08	0.45	1.03	0.77	1.83	-1.06	36.40	33.55	-12.16	1.0	1.6	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	
0.00	0.07	1.23	2.62	1.47	+1.15	29.28	40.05	-11.79	1.6	1.3	Bhagulpore	South Bhagulpore	
0.24	1.14	1.11	4.30	1.63	+3.66	33.70	44.45	-12.75	1.7	1.6	Dooma	Monghyr	
1.29	0.20	0.37	1.54	1.34	+0.30	33.76	44.39	-11.13	0.8	1.4	Hasaribagh	South Bhagulpore	SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.
1.44	0.29	1.23	1.23	1.65	-0.33	35.56	44.20	-9.78	0.8	1.3	Banoh	Hasaribagh	
0.25	0.0	0.51	1.28	1.03	+0.29	43.33	45.76	-4.65	0.0	1.6	Chyomasa	Hasaribagh	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

period for the past one year. The variations are negative when the mean for the week is less than the corresponding normal mean, and positive when greater. The number denoting cloud amount represent the part of the sky covered, the whole sky being denoted by 10. Under the head "district observations" for the period in question during the past 12 years. The means for the "district" are the numerical average of the rainfall returns received day is one on which at least an hundredth of an inch fell.

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 10th October 1884.

Meteorological Division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rain-fall from 1st to 10th October 1884.	Average total rain-fall from 1st to 10th October 1884.	Total rain-fall since 1st May 1884.	Average rainfall from 1st May to date.
			Sunday, 4th October.	Monday, 5th October.	Tuesday, 6th October.	Wednesday, 7th October.	Thursday, 8th October.	Friday, 9th October.	Saturday, 10th October.	Number of rainy days.	of Rainfall in inches.				
ORISSA	Purba	Purba Khudrah	0.01							Nil	Nil	2.93	2.93	41.61	41.61
		Bampur								Nil	Nil	1.87	1.87	47.29	47.29
		Fale Point								Nil	Nil	1.84	1.84	44.61	44.61
		Hookitola								Nil	Nil	1.59	1.59	43.28	43.28
	Cuttack	Jagatsingapore								Nil	Nil	2.30	2.30	51.74	51.74
		Bauki	0.06							Nil	Nil		1.79		51.79
		Cuttack								Nil	Nil	0.40	1.73	37.09	47.08
	Bilasore	Kondrapara								Nil	Nil	2.23	2.16	43.41	43.79
		Jajpore								Nil	Nil				
		Chandball								Nil	Nil	2.85	2.43	53.77	53.77
		Rhoddruck					0.03			1	0.03	0.29	1.54	34.61	46.78
SOUTH-WEST BENGAL.	Midnapore	Sorah	0.00	0.10						Nil	Nil	2.81	2.37	41.91	47.28
		Ilasore								2	0.19	3.59	2.41	60.32	51.28
		Jalisco								Nil	Nil	0.00	2.28	48.94	48.94
		Baripodah								Nil	Nil		2.34	48.94	50.68
	Diamond Harbour	Contai	0.30							2	1.27	3.53	1.67	54.34	54.11
		Saugor Island		0.97						1	0.47	2.79	2.32	61.55	55.78
		Tumuk	0.21							Nil	Nil	2.00	0.97	42.60	45.08
		Midnapore				0.23				2	0.44	2.57	1.34	41.92	43.13
	24-Pargunnah	Ghatat								Nil	Nil	1.08	1.70	35.15	35.60
		Diamond Harbour	0.02				0.04			2	0.06	1.07	1.05	64.37	55.56
		Alipore Jail								Nil	Nil		1.87	54.27	50.27
		Carrackpore						0.09		1	0.09	2.46	1.42	47.37	44.85
	Howrah	Dum-Dum								1	0.08	0.98	1.15	54.03	45.00
		Banarhat	0.67					0.05		2	0.15	1.33	1.34	42.33	44.39
		Banarhat								2	0.82	1.30	1.42	50.41	49.49
		Howrah	0.01							Nil	Nil	1.87	1.44	44.75	47.33
	Hooghly	Howrah								1	0.01	1.01	1.44	40.65	49.07
		Beranapore		0.17				0.08		2	0.25	2.70	1.41	55.85	48.28
		Hooghly	0.03					0.12		1	0.12	0.90	1.47	34.37	41.98
		Jehanabad								1	0.03	1.13	1.45	34.23	39.30
	Burdwan	Chinna	0.04							Nil	Nil	0.09	1.37	34.81	40.09
		Burdwan	0.25							1	0.04	0.21	1.09	23.57	43.93
		Chinna	0.05	0.21						2	0.46	0.64	1.44	31.76	44.09
		Banangunge								1	0.05	1.71	1.39	37.73	44.17
	Bankura	Bankura		0.33						1	0.32	4.13	1.51	49.24	47.13
		Banangunge	0.41	0.11						1	0.11	1.44	0.90	26.64	40.94
		Bankura	0.03							1	0.44	1.90	1.44	38.79	44.14
		Bankura								1	0.03	2.14	2.61	41.86	43.13
	Bardhaman	Bh. Bury	0.74	1.38						1	1.34	2.39	1.34	60.40	50.28
		Hetampore								1	0.74	1.44	1.44	50.37	50.37
	Nadua	Bongong	0.44							1	0.44	1.61	1.38	33.10	40.04
		Kamachhat								Nil	Nil	1.40	1.40	35.44	43.81
		Kamachhat	0.70							Nil	Nil	0.63	1.84	35.18	42.86
		Kamachhat	0.10					0.05		1	0.72	1.22	1.19	47.37	47.37
EAST BENGAL	Khowli	Khowli	0.07	0.09						2	0.34	2.39	1.28	57.33	49.63
		Khowli	2.53							1	2.45	3.23	1.22	63.56	55.34
		Khowli								1	0.00		1.11	59.33	59.33
		Khowli								1	0.00				
	Jessore	Narail	0.04							Nil	Nil	0.13	1.39	29.55	44.69
		Jessore	0.05							2	0.59	1.79	1.31	44.09	49.29
		Jessore	0.10	0.09						1	0.50	1.33	1.19	40.22	46.80
		Jessore								1	0.10	0.41	1.14	41.60	46.03
	Mooreabad	Kandi	1.05							1	1.05	1.96	1.22	32.63	48.18
		Banangunge	0.04	0.13						1	0.16	0.44	1.45	31.45	47.58
		Banangunge		0.15						1	1.25	0.63	1.25	30.25	44.03
		Banangunge		0.10						1	0.40	1.44	1.75	32.05	44.91
	Chittagong	Banangunge	0.30	0.30	0.03					1	0.30	1.24	1.91	24.14	40.48
		Banangunge		0.30						2	1.73	2.37	1.11	31.39	44.43
		Banangunge		0.30						1	0.30	1.24	1.24	28.23	44.79
		Banangunge								1	0.30	1.24	1.24	28.23	44.79
	Chittagong	Chittagong	0.25		0.50					2	0.75	0.65	2.05	118.12	125.04
		Chittagong	0.02	0.03	0.05					3	0.09	0.63	3.04	76.39	87.92
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Banangunge	0.15		0.13					2	0.28	2.34	0.40	56.63	59.48
		Banangunge	0.04	0.05	0.11					3	0.20	2.34	0.40	56.63	59.48
		Banangunge	0.73	0.74	0.26					3	1.77	2.68	2.16	48.23	50.39
		Banangunge	1.00							3	1.77	2.68	2.16	48.23	50.39
	Dacca	Banangunge		0.05						1	1.00	1.50	1.50	72.70	83.41
		Banangunge	0.05	0.05						2	0.82	1.37	1.69	70.04	83.07
		Banangunge	0.05	0.05	0.16					3	1.13	2.60	2.77	79.71	79.71
		Banangunge	1.79	0.03	1.06					3	4.97	4.39	2.61	81.44	104.05
	Farrukabad	Farrukabad	0.30	1.13						2	1.01	1.81	2.95	81.04	103.79
		Farrukabad								1	0.29	0.71	1.76	41.76	53.67
		Farrukabad		0.01						1	0.40	0.65	1.40	54.36	54.36
		Farrukabad		0.60						1	0.60	0.65	1.37	56.73	49.15
	Dacca	Banangunge	1.16							1	1.16	2.05	2.15	53.62	47.13
		Banangunge	0.33	0.31						2	0.65	1.23	1.65	39.82	56.36
		Banangunge	0.03	0.41						1	2.37	3.24	1.14	45.62	45.62
		Banangunge								1	0.53	2.30	2.30	39.01	47.45
	Comilla	Comilla	0.04	1.07	0.76					3	2.46	2.50	2.32	64.35	72.09
		Comilla	0.04	0.05						1	0.50	1.45	0.16	26.16	51.07
		Comilla	0.05	0.05						2	0.41	0.83	1.91	36.94	48.23
		Comilla								1	0.53	2.30	2.30	39.01	47.45
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	0.00							2	0.65	1.24	2.21	57.93	71.09
		Mymensingh		0.00	0.00					1	0.65	1.24	1.13	54.17	62.55
		Mymensingh			0.10					2	1.30	2.48	1.13	63.26	63.26
		Mymensingh								1	1.30	2.48	1.13	63.26	63.26

Statement of Rainfall in Bengal for the week ending Friday (6 p.m.), the 10th October 1884—concluded.

Meteorological division.	District.	Station.	RAINFALL.							TOTAL.		Total rainfall from 1st to 10th October 1884.	Average total rainfall from 1st to 10th October.	Total rainfall since 15th May 1884.	Average rainfall from 15th May to date.
			Saturday, 4th October.	Sunday, 5th October.	Monday, 6th October.	Tuesday, 7th October.	Wednesday, 8th October.	Thursday, 9th October.	Friday, 10th October.	Number of rainy days.	of Rainfall week.				
NORTH BENGAL.	Pubna	Pubna	0.04	0.04	0.05					1	0.04	2.13	1.14	32.12	50.34
		Beragunge	0.05							1	0.05	0.40	0.40	34.03	64.41
	Bogra	Sherpore	1.27	0.32						1	1.27	3.24	1.62	56.90	57.94
		Nowkhilla	0.07	0.45						1	0.07	1.70	2.70	34.03	51.36
		Bogra	0.06	0.03						1	0.06	1.05	1.40	30.45	57.40
		Panchibibi	0.01	0.73						1	0.01	2.94	1.86	37.02	54.02
	Rajshahi	Beaulah	0.02	0.05	0.12			0.13		4	0.22	1.37	1.61	31.75	50.11
		Natore	0.40							1	0.40	1.40	1.72	31.75	51.04
	Maidah	Nawgong	0.14	0.73						2	0.87	3.47	1.72	42.02	?
		Maidah	0.55	3.20						2	3.75	0.76	1.48	33.40	47.30
	Dinapore	Mohalehpore	1.22					0.23		2	1.45	2.15	0.67	32.90	50.02
		Churamon	0.60	0.00						1	0.60	4.00	1.67	41.03	47.24
		Rasulpore	0.76	0.03						1	0.79	6.75	2.65	41.12	52.19
		Dumra	0.04	0.24						1	0.02	4.21	2.56	30.45	49.04
		Balorghat		0.57						1	0.57	2.97	?	30.00	?
	Bangalore	Bhawanipore	0.01	0.14						2	0.15	1.70	2.64	43.04	50.03
		(Gyabanda)													
		Rasulpore	1.20	0.20	0.00					3	1.40	4.10	2.25	50.00	70.01
		Kutubpur	2.20							1	2.20	6.00	2.82	47.00	71.84
	Jalpaiguri	Bachra	4.53	0.08	0.10					3	5.12	5.12	2.93	47.00	55.12
		(Niphampore)													
	Oooch Behar	Jalpaiguri	3.05							1	3.05	4.92	1.97	101.13	111.83
		Dinhat	7.37							2	7.37	0.91	2.70	43.82	95.01
		Cooch Behar	11.79		0.47					1	11.79	13.30	2.51	115.71	115.71
		Mackhunge	4.02							1	4.02	6.32	2.35	61.05	107.43
NORTH BENGAL.	Darjeeling Hill.	Masbura	7.09		0.03					2	5.03	10.27	5.00	50.00	121.61
		Darjeeling													
	Kamarpur	Kamarpur	5.10				0.13			3	5.23	7.72	0.34	64.08	120.01
		Siliguri	0.20		0.02		0.01			3	0.23	0.05	2.14	60.73	108.46
		Darjeeling	7.24				0.02								
		Kamarpur	0.02												
	Purnea	Kamarpur	4.55	0.25			0.20			2	4.80	6.73	1.97	64.50	108.00
		Arrah								1	0.00	0.01	1.78	50.00	60.00
	North Bhagalpore.	Purnea	2.69	0.06						2	2.65	7.08	1.81	65.21	83.90
		Maddapore	3.80	0.32				0.05		3	4.17	0.02	2.26	33.74	47.03
	Darbhanga	Soopool	4.01	0.53						2	4.54	5.00	1.24	20.87	40.33
		Tajpore	0.30							1	0.30	0.99	1.82	27.74	30.73
	Moulvibazar	Darbhanga	0.16	1.92		0.42				3	2.50	2.54	1.79	26.19	43.26
		Madhubani	0.50	0.35						2	0.85	1.04	1.68	37.08	41.97
	Moulvibazar	Stamari	1.89							1	1.89	2.05	1.68	35.79	38.65
		Moulvibazar	1.56	0.16						2	1.72	1.03	1.83	29.81	41.75
	Chumpran	Hajipore	0.30							1	0.30	0.43	3.23	29.53	40.91
		Motihari	0.17							1	0.17	0.17	1.79	40.71	40.71
	Barun	Bettiah		0.15						1	0.15	0.35	2.04	44.27	44.70
		Gopalpore	0.08	0.14						2	0.22	2.00	0.40	36.78	43.33
	Barun	Bettiah	0.13							1	0.13	1.03	2.41	31.94	41.03
		Barun								1	0.10	0.10	1.77	50.01	50.00
SOUTH BENGAL.	Shabab	Kamarpur	0.08							1	0.08	4.00	1.44	38.20	55.01
		Darbhanga	0.11	0.42						2	0.53	2.14	1.81	30.47	47.57
		Bhishoh								1	0.00	0.00	1.81	37.24	38.00
		Barun	0.15							1	0.15	0.40	2.01	38.43	38.43
	Gya	Arrah								1	0.22	0.22	1.02	34.00	36.70
		Arrah	0.24							1	0.24	0.24	2.10	36.46	39.43
		Gya	0.03							1	0.03	0.36	1.47	31.23	31.60
		Nowadah	0.09							1	0.09	1.54	1.65	30.27	37.49
	Patna	Johnabad								1	0.00	2.14	2.14	37.49	37.49
		Patna	0.96							1	0.96	0.31	1.94	23.96	29.14
		Dumra	2.2							1	0.22	0.00	1.24	30.75	47.57
		Bihar	0.94							1	0.94	0.31	1.64	15.08	20.53
	Monghyr	Bachra	1.30							1	1.30	2.00	1.95	36.00	37.00
		Bachra													
		Bachra													
		Bachra													
	South Bhagalpore.	Bachra	1.05	0.04						2	1.09	1.00	1.30	24.22	30.57
		Bachra	0.22	0.27						2	0.49	2.00	1.71	26.01	44.26
		Bachra	0.50							1	0.50	0.80	1.12	34.23	40.19
		Bachra													
	South Bhagalpore.	Bachra	1.80							1	1.80	5.08	1.51	34.98	37.03
		Bachra													
		Bachra													
		Bachra													
	South Bhagalpore.	Bachra	2.64							1	2.64	5.13	1.44	31.79	44.40
		Bachra	0.52							2	0.52	0.26	1.21	34.04	43.55
		Bachra	2.10	0.25						2	2.35	4.08	1.47	39.06	45.42
		Bachra	0.19	0.10						2	0.29	2.93	2.14	30.04	40.17
CALCUTTA M.S. PUB.	Hamaribagh	Bachra	0.53	1.71						1	0.53	4.98	1.55	30.04	40.17
		Bachra													
		Bachra													
		Bachra													
	Lohardugga	Bachra	0.33							1	0.33	2.30	1.29	26.13	43.64
		Bachra	0.51							1	0.51	1.43	1.47	35.01	45.02
		Bachra								1	0.00	1.30	1.73	41.27	41.27
		Bachra								1	0.00	1.00	1.00	41.27	41.27
	Singhbhum	Bachra	0.26							1	0.26	0.26	0.00	41.00	?
		Bachra	0.08							1	0.08	0.00	1.00	41.00	41.00
		Bachra								1	0.00	0.00	1.00	41.00	41.00
		Bachra								1	0.00	0.00	1.00	41.00	41.00
	Singhbhum	Bachra								1	0.00	0.00	1.00	41.00	41.00
		Bachra								1	0.00	0.00	1.00	41.00	41.00
	Singhbhum	Bachra								1	0.00	0.00	1.00	41.00	41.00
		Bachra								1	0.00	0.00	1.00	41.00	41.00

Explanation.—Indicates that no rain has fallen. If the return for any day has not been received, the corresponding space is left blank. If some of the returns are missing, the corresponding space in the total rainfall columns are left blank.

CALCUTTA, the 13th October 1884.

**SUMMARY OF THE METEOROLOGICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS
TAKEN IN BENGAL DURING THE WEEK ENDING THE 10TH OCTOBER 1884.**

The past week has witnessed the termination of the south-west monsoon rains of 1884 in the Province. During the last part of the preceding week, general rain was falling over the whole of the interior of the Province. Pressure was above the average at the commencement of the past week, but there was a well-marked area of minimum pressure in Behar, the indraught to which was the main factor in determining the rainfall. Pressure was increasing generally and rather rapidly, and continued to do so during the greater part of the week. The rise was greatest in the area of heavy rainfall in Behar and North Bengal, and least in East Bengal. The chief effect of this unequal rise of the barometer was to transfer the area of minimum pressure across Central into East Bengal, which it reached on the 7th or 8th.

The rainfall accompanying the inflow of southerly moist winds which commenced during the previous week lasted until the evening of the 5th. The area of heavy rainfall was transferred on the 4th along the foot of the hills from North Behar to North Bengal, and excessively heavy rain was received on that day in the Cooch Behar, Darjeeling, and Julpigore districts, and the adjacent portions of the Purneah and Rungpore districts. Cooch Behar registered the large amount of 11.79 inches at 6 p.m. of the 4th for the previous 24 hours. Light to moderate showers fell in North and East Bengal on the 5th, when the rains suddenly ceased. On the 6th fine weather, with lightly clouded or clear skies, obtained over the greater part of the Province. The easterly advance of the area of lowest pressure gave on the 6th and following days westerly or north-westerly winds over the whole of Behar, Chutia Nagpur, Orissa, South-West and Central Bengal. In consequence of the establishment of these dry land winds, the humidity of the air decreased rapidly, and the night temperatures diminished considerably. Hence the temperature of the week has been much below the normal, and the weather pleasant, and unusually cool. The south-west monsoon winds are at present apparently recurring over the centre of the Bay. They have not yet begun to give rain, as north-easterly monsoon winds, to the Coromandel coast. It depends entirely upon the (unknown) meteorological conditions of the Bay, whether they will recurve without disturbance and give favourable rain to the Madras coast, or whether a depression will form in the Bay and produce a cyclonic disturbance of considerable intensity, which will in that case probably give another burst of rain to Bengal.

Pressure was increasing at the commencement of the week. It was on Saturday morning (the 4th) above the normal by amounts ranging from .02" at Burdwan to .08" at Dacca. Pressure was lowest in Behar, and was unusually high in East Bengal. The barometer rose rapidly in the western districts of the Province, and fell slightly in the eastern districts. Minimum pressure was by these changes transferred eastwards to Central Bengal on the 5th. Pressure gave way slightly during the next 24 hours, after which it increased rapidly and steadily during the remainder of the week. It was hence very considerably in excess at the end of the week by amounts ranging from 10" at Dacca, to 14" at Patna and 17" at Durbhunga. The rise was greatest in Behar, and diminished in amount eastwards. The important effect of this was to transfer the area of minimum pressure into East Bengal. The deficiency in the pressure of this area during the last two days of the week influenced the air circulation considerably, and gave westerly winds over nearly the whole of the Province.

Temperature has been unusually low during the whole of the past week. This was in part due to the heavy rainfall of the 3rd and 4th, and in part to the establishment of dry westerly winds during the latter part of the week, which has caused a rapid reduction of the night temperature. The following gives the lowest minimum temperatures in the shade during the past and previous week at five typical stations :—

	Lowest shade temperature during week ending 3rd October.	Shade temperature during week ending 10th October.	Decrease.
Patna	74.7	69.2	5.5
Gya	73.4	65.2	8.2
Mozufferpore	73.2	64.9	8.3
Jessore	75.4	71.4	4.0
Cuttack	75.3	71.3	4.3

The maximum or mid-day temperature also generally decreased, but to a much less extent than the lowest night temperatures. The following gives the highest temperatures at several stations for the past and the previous week :—

	Maximum temperature, week ending 3rd October.	Maximum temperature, week ending 10th October.	
Gya	91.7	95.2	3.5 increase.
Purneah	91.7	89.2	2.5 decrease.
Dinagpore	91.6	89.6	2.0 "
Mymensingh	92.3	87.3	5.0 "
Rungpore	90.8	89.3	1.5 "
Dacca	90.3	88.8	1.5 "
Calcutta	88.6	87.6	1.0 increase.
Cuttack	89.4	91.9	2.5 "

The minimum or night temperature of the past week was on the average for the whole Province $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ lower than that of the preceding week, and the maximum temperature was on the average of the whole Province barely $\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ lower than that of the preceding week.

The mean temperature of the week was 2° below the normal temperature of the period in Orissa and South-West Bengal, 3° in South Behar and East Bengal, $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ in Chutia Nagpur and 4° in North Behar and probably North Bengal (for which there are as yet no data for comparison).

Winds.—At the commencement of the week the air motion was determined by the minimum pressure in Behar. Southerly to easterly winds obtained over the whole of Bengal and North Behar. Westerly winds prevailed in South Behar and Chutia Nagpur. As the area of minimum pressure moved eastwards into East Bengal, westerly winds gradually extended across South-West Bengal into South-East Bengal, and the winds in Behar and Chutia Nagpur acquired a northerly element. The shifting of the winds in obedience to the motion of the area of least pressure continued until the end of the week, when winds ranged generally between west and north-east over the Province, and were in fact such as usually obtain during the height of the north-east monsoon.

Rainfall.—The conditions under which rain was falling at the commencement of the past week were fully stated in the last review. Heavy rain fell on the 4th over the whole of North Bengal and the greater part of Behar. Fairly general rain was also received in East Bengal, and showers more or less local in character in South-West Bengal, and in the northern districts of Chutia Nagpur. The day was practically rainless in Orissa and the southern districts of Chutia Nagpur. The rainfall was excessive in the immediate neighbourhood of the hills in North Bengal. The following amounts exceeding 4 inches were registered for the previous 24 hours:—

Districts.	Stations.	Inches.
Cooch Behar	Cooch Behar	11.79
	Matabhanga	7.99
	Dinhatia	7.37
	Meckligunj	4.64
Darjeeling	Darjeeling	7.24
	Kalimpong	6.82
	Siliguri	6.26
	Buxa	5.10
Rungpore	Bagdogra	4.85
Purneah	Kisengunj	4.55
North Bhagulpore ..	Scoopool	4.01

The rainfall of the 5th was very much smaller in amount. Showers giving fairly general rain were received in North and East Bengal, the Purneah, Durbhunga and Moorshedabad districts. A few light local showers of no importance fell in the remaining districts; the largest amount registered on the 5th was 3.2 inches at Maldah.

During the remainder of the week no rain fell over by far the greater part of the Provinces. A few isolated and light local showers of no importance were received chiefly in East and North Bengal. The rains proper of the south-west monsoon hence suddenly terminated on the 5th of October over the whole Province.

Orissa received practically no rain during the week, the normal average being 1.7 inches. South-West Bengal obtained only 40 per cent. of its average. Jessore received 81 per cent., Moorshedabad 72 per cent., Bancoora and Beerbhoom 41 per cent., Nudda 27 per cent., Burdwan 20 per cent., 24-Pergunnahs, Howrah, Hooghly, and Midnapore only 14 per cent.

East Bengal had on the average 57 per cent. of its normal amount. Noakholly received locally excessive rainfall, 45 per cent. above the average. Dacca received 78 per cent., Comillah 55 per cent., Backergunge 56 per cent., Mymensingh 38 per cent., Furreedpore 21 per cent., and Chittagong 18 per cent. of their respective average amounts. The rainfall was in excess in every part of North Bengal except Bogra and Pubna, which obtained 75 per cent. of their normal fall. Julpigoree, Cooch Behar and Darjeeling received more than three times their normal amount.

In Behar the rainfall was excessive in Purneah, and slightly above the average in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. Bhagulpore obtained 80 per cent. and Durbhunga 75 per cent. The rainfall was less than 20 per cent. in the remaining districts except Bankipore, which obtained 28 per cent. The northern districts of Hazaribagh received less than 30 per cent. of their normal fall, whilst the Singhbhoom district, like Orissa, was rainless.

The following table gives the summary of the temperature and rainfall data of each of the seven meteorological divisions of the Province for the week ending Friday, the 10th October 1884:—

METEOROLOGICAL DIVISIONS.	TEMPERATURE.						RAINFALL.									
	Highest observed during week.	Lowest observed during week.	Averages for week.			Average mean of week above or below normal mean of week.	Of week.			Rainy days.			Since 1st of September.		Since 18th May.	
			Of highest of each day.	Of lowest of each day.	Of mean for each day.		Average.	Normal average.	Variation.	Average number in week.	Normal average number in week.	Variation.	Average.	Normal average.	Average.	Normal average.
Orissa	91°0	70°0	87°6	74°0	81°1	-2°0	0°02	1°71	-1°69	0°1	2°1	-2°1	2°48	2°19	48°08	48°50
South-West Bengal	89°8	69°9	87°2	74°7	80°9	-2°1	0°42	1°02	-0°60	1°1	1°0	-0°9	1°59	1°46	41°96	47°57
East Bengal	88°9	71°0	85°8	74°7	80°3	-2°6	0°33	1°04	-0°71	1°7	2°1	-0°4	1°75	2°38	59°11	79°06
North Bengal	89°3	68°7	85°2	73°6	78°9	-	2°75	1°40	+1°35	1°0	1°0	0	4°58	2°34	51°73	78°09
North Behar	89°2	64°0	86°7	71°0	77°6	-3°8	1°54	1°60	-0°02	1°00	1°4	+0°1	2°80	2°39	50°32	51°79
South Behar	96°2	84°8	85°5	71°2	78°4	-2°9	0°69	1°31	-0°63	1°1	1°4	-0°3	2°14	1°61	55°50	45°53
Chitta Nagpur	82°9	60°9	80°9	65°6	73°3	-3°6	0°39	1°02	-0°73	0°5	1°5	-0°9	1°40	1°40	35°44	51°05

* Dinapore not included.
† Chyeabana not included.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, BENGAL;

JOHN ELIOT,

The 13th October 1884.

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of the results of Meteorological Observations taken at the Alipore Observatory in the month of September 1884.

	inches.	Date.	Hour.
The mean pressure of the month ...	29.678		
The average pressure of September from 24 years' registers ...	29.682		
The highest pressure in the month ...	29.869	29th	10h.
The lowest pressure in the month ...	29.434	3rd	16h.
The range of pressure ...	0.431		
	Hours.		
The total number of hours of bright sunshine during the month	160.0		
The maximum possible number of hours of sunshine	367.0		
	°		
The mean temperature of the month ...	81.1		
The average temperature of September from 24 years' registers	83.3		
The highest temperature in the month ...	89.4	17th and 20th.	
The lowest temperature in the month ...	74.1	6th	
The range of temperature during the month ...	15.3		
The mean daily range of temperature ...	9.0		
The greatest range of temperature in one day ...	11.7	20th	
	Per cent.		
The mean humidity of the month ...	87		
The average humidity of September from 24 years' registers ...	85		
	Inches.		
The mean vapour tension during the month ...	0.925		
The average vapour tension of September from 9 years' registers	0.987		
The mean cloud proportion of the month	7.37		
The average cloud proportion of September from 7 years' registers	7.21		
The total rainfall of the month	16.63		
The total rainfall indicated by a Hekley's self-registering rain-gauge (mouth of the gauge 50.5 feet above the ground)	15.41		
The average fall of September from 48 years' registers	10.18		
The greatest fall in 24 hours ...	4.67	5th	
	Days.		
The number of rainy days in the month ...	20		
The average number of rainy days in September from 24 years' registers ...	21		
	°		
The mean maximum equilibrium temperature of solar radiation during the month ...	139.0		
The mean difference of sun and air temperatures ...	53.3		
The greatest sun temperature ...	154.8	20th	
The greatest excess of sun over air temperature ...	66.9	30th	
The mean temperature of the nocturnal radiation thermometer on woollen cloth ...	71.4		
The mean depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature at 4 feet above the ground ...	5.3		
The greatest depression of the nocturnal radiation thermometer below the minimum air temperature ...	7.6	15th	
	Miles.		
The mean movement of the wind per day ...	93.4		
The greatest movement of the wind in one day ...	186.0	9th	
The greatest movement of the wind in one hour ...	17.0	8th 1 to 2 P.M.	
The number of hours with winds from each of the 8 points—			

N. 5, NE. 4, E. 164, SE. 213, S. 147, SW. 90, W. 18, NW. 12, Calm 67.

The results of observations at the Alipore Observatory are not rigorously comparable with the registers of past years (at the Park-street Observatory). The barometer is about 3 feet higher at Alipore, and, other things being equal, reads therefore .003 lower. The diurnal range of temperature is also greater at Alipore, and the mean temperature apparently equal; and finally, the thermometer, which has furnished the record of temperature at the Surveyor-General's Office during the last 20 years and upwards, is found to read 0.6 higher than the Kew standard thermometer, which is the standard of reference at the present Observatory.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
Calcutta, the 10th October 1884.

JOHN ELIOT,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

**Results of the Thermometrical Observations taken at the Meteorological Office,
Chowringhee, from 5th to 11th October 1884.**

MONTH.	Date.	TEMPERATURE.				Mean wet bulb.	HYGROMETRY.			Rain.
		Mean.	Maximum.	Range.	Minimum.		Vapour tension.	Dew point.	Humidity.	
		°	°	°	°	°	Inches.	°	%	
October	5th	80.5	87.8	11.8	76.3	77.9	.936	77.3	96	Nil
"	6th	80.1	87.8	14.0	79.8	76.0	.944	74.1	89	"
"	7th	80.8	89.3	15.5	78.6	76.2	.939	73.7	79	"
"	8th	81.8	89.3	13.1	75.9	77.9	.914	76.2	85	"
"	9th	81.4	89.8	14.5	75.3	76.8	.931	74.7	81	"
"	10th	81.1	88.0	13.3	74.8	77.7	.906	76.8	85	0.01
"	11th	80.4	88.3	15.1	73.9	76.3	.848	74.8	81	Nil

The mean temperature of the seven days 80.0

The extreme variation of temperature 17.0

The maximum temperature 89.8

The mean relative humidity 84%

The total fall of rain from 5th to 11th October 1884 0.01

The mean temperature and humidity are obtained by applying to the mean of the 10h, 16h and minimum readings a correction dependent on the range, and derived from the hourly observations at the Surveyor-General's Office, Chowringhee, in past years.

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
Calcutta, the 13th October 1884.

JOHN ELIOT,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

**Abstract of the results of the Thermometric Observations taken at the Meteorological
Office, Chowringhee, in the month of September 1884.**

		°	Date.
The mean temperature during the month	...	80.6	
The highest temperature during the month	...	92.1	14th
The lowest temperature during the month	...	74.0	27th
The range of temperature during the month	...	18.1	
The mean daily range of temperature during the month	...	10.8	
The greatest range of temperature in one day during the month	...	14.0	15th
The mean humidity during the month	...	90	
The mean vapour tension during the month	...	.935	
The total rainfall of the month	...	19.18	
The greatest fall in 24 hours	...	4.98	5th
The number of rainy days in the month	...	21	

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE, INDIA,
The 10th October 1884.

JOHN ELIOT,
For Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

MEMORANDA.

THE birth and death returns of the first class Municipalities in Bengal, for the week ending 20th September 1884, present the following results:—

1. That births and deaths were recorded in these Municipalities in the proportions per 1,000 of population of 27.1 and 30.4, respectively, as opposed to 24.7 and 29.3 per 1,000, respectively, in the preceding week ending 13th September, indicating an improvement in the registration of both events, especially of births.

2. That these events were recorded in the highest proportions in the following Municipalities:—

Births.				Deaths.			
			Ratio per mille.				Ratio per mille.
Gya	...	...	53.3	Gya	...	...	64.3
Howrah	...	...	45.2	Chupra	...	...	43.0
Bhagulpore	...	...	44.3	Burdwan	...	...	42.7
Burdwan	...	...	38.8	Poori	...	...	38.6
Durhhunga	...	...	34.6	Kishnaghur	...	...	38.0
Comillah	...	...	30.8	Arrah	...	...	34.7
Chupra	...	...	30.3	Patna	...	...	32.8
				Suburbs of Calcutta	...	...	32.1
				Ranaghat	...	...	30.0
				Scramapore	...	...	29.4

3. That the diseases classified in the table appended to this memoranda furnish the death-rates exhibited below, in contrast with the results of the preceding week:—

				Ratio per mille during the weeks ending—	
				20th September 1884.	13th September 1884.
Cholera	...	...	...	2.3	1.7
Small-pox	...	...	...	.1	.03
Fever	...	...	...	13.8	13.8
Bowel-complaints	...	...	...	4.1	3.8
Injury	...	...	...	.9	.7
Other causes	...	...	...	9.1	9.8

The above figures indicate that there was no noticeable difference in fatal results from any of the diseases, except cholera, the mortality from which had increased somewhat.

4. That while the casualties from small-pox and injury were nowhere conspicuously heavy, cholera, fever, bowel-complaints, and the diseases classed under the head of "Other causes" proved most fatal to life in the following Municipalities:—

Cholera.		Fever.		Bowel-complaints.		Other causes.	
	Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.		Ratio per mille.
Arrah	17.9	Ranaghat	30.0	Patna	8.4	Poori	21.4
Gya	13.7	Burdwan	27.4			Gya	19.8
Dacca	3.9	Chupra	25.4			Dacca	14.9
Chupra	3.9	Santipore	24.5			Kishnaghur	13.2
Monghyr	2.7	Jessore	24.5			Suburbs of Calcutta	11.0
		Gya	21.9			Burdwan	10.7
						Patna	10.4
						Chupra	9.8

5. That the death-rates in relation to Sex, Class, and Age stand as indicated below:—

According to Sex.			According to Class.			According to Age.		
	Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.	
Males	29.7	Christians	...	17.4	Under 1 year	...	293.3	
Females	31.1	Hindus	...	31.7	1 and under 5 years	...	46.0	
Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths	108	Mahomedans	...	27.5	5 " 10 "	...	16.5	
		Budhists	...	72.6	10 " 15 "	...	16.3	
		Other classes	...	38.4	15 " 20 "	...	14.1	
					20 " 30 "	...	17.3	
					30 " 40 "	...	20.7	
					40 " 50 "	...	21.4	
					50 " 60 "	...	28.4	
					60 years and upwards	...	66.6	

B. LIDDERDALE, M.D., Deputy Surgeon-General,

Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

The 13th October 1884.

Statement showing the Results of the Registration of Births and Deaths in the First Class Municipalities in Bengal during the week ending 20th September 1884.

POPULATION.			BIRTHS.				MORTALITY ACCORDING TO—												SEX.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
DISTRICTS.	NAMES OF MUNICIPALITIES.	Total.	NUMBER OF—		RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.		DISEASE.												Males.	Females.	Ratio of male deaths to every 100 female deaths.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	DEATHS FROM—									Males.				Females.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
									Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injury.	Other diseases.	All causes.	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 of population per annum in the previous week.	DEATHS.	RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		

A general census of the Europeans in the District of Burdwan was recently taken, as the census of the community taken in February 1881 was not reliable, owing to the Burmans being at a minimum in that month. The number of the natives remains as before, but the total population is now 1,322,189. The figures have been corrected to show the population under all heads in the above table, except in the case of the Europeans who are included as the census of the Europeans etc. is included.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, BENGAL.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS FOR THE OFFICIAL YEAR 1884-85.

Areas leased for Irrigation up to the end of August 1884.

CIRCLE.	DISTRICT.	CANAL.	Estimated full discharge.	Average discharge to month.	The change utilized.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the month.	Approximate area of land irrigated during the year to the end of the month.	ANNUAL LEASES.					RAINFALL.		REMARKS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
								Five years.	Five years.	Khar.	Rabi.	Sugar.	Rhado.	Hot weather.		Total.	Grand Total.	During month.	Up to end of month.	Up to end of month.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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The 14th October 1884.

G. F. E. S. NAILL, Major, M.S.C.,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.
NUDDRA RIVERS.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Jellinghee River for the month of August 1884.

Number of Boats.	NATURE OF CARGO.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs.	A.	P.
25	Paddy	5,125	8,969	9,575	341	71	13	0
63	Rice	9,075	29,494	15,800	564	118	8	0
81	Wheat	39,475	78,950	67,700	2,417	507	12	0
30	Gram	9,425	18,850	17,425	622	130	11	0
66	Pulses and other crops	25,225	50,450	48,650	1,737	364	14	0
2	Fruits and vegetables	375	750	975	34	7	5	0
6	Jaggery	1,025	4,100	2,225	79	22	4	0
3	Sugar	250	3,000	575	20	5	12	0
156	Salt	35,975	98,931	71,050	2,537	710	8	0
7	Oil	1,100	8,800	2,500	89	25	0	0
1	Sajee	125	375	350	12	3	8	0
50	Tobacco	16,050	80,250	31,325	1,118	313	4	0
3	Brass	85	3,400	300	10	3	0	0
13	Jute	4,250	14,875	7,950	283	79	8	0
1	Hides	210	2,100	425	15	4	4	0
24	Linseed	10,275	33,394	19,300	689	144	12	0
24	Mustard seed	10,275	41,100	19,850	708	148	14	0
2	Ghooting lime	575	575	1,300	46	6	8	0
6	Ghooting	1,500	375	3,075	109	7	11	0
.....	Unwrought timber and piles (1 Ghole)	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	3	0
4	Bone	625	156	1,275	45	6	6	0
34	Bamboos (31,700 in number)	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	4	0
115	Miscellaneous	25,250	2,02,000	48,325	1,725	483	4	0
66	Coal and coke	29,975	14,987	57,125	2,040	285	10	0
782	Total	2,26,245	6,95,881	4,27,075	15,240	3,477	7	0
1,005	Total of same month last year	2,78,760	8,34,784	5,35,925	19,128	4,692	0	6
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
484	Passenger boat	.....	.....	75,850	2,708	188	8	0
154	Empty "	.....	.....	4,825	172	94	13	0
7	Straw	2,100	525	5,650	201	24	2	0
15	Oil-cake	2,775	2,775	625	22	66	8	0
	Gunny	300	3,000	.....	.....	6	4	0
661	Total	5,175	6,300	86,950	3,103	370	3	0
957	Total of same month last year	25,650	2,08,012	1,85,875	6,637	969	9	0
1,443	Grand Total	2,31,420	7,02,181	5,14,025	18,343	3,847	10	0
1,962	Grand Total of same month last year	3,04,410	10,42,796	7,21,800	25,765	5,661	9	6

MEMORANDUM.

Rs. A. P.

Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	.....	3,847	10	0
Amount of tollage for the month	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance at the end of the month	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Total	3,847	10 0
			3,847	10 0

N. B.—In the statement for August 1883, empty, straw, oil-cake and gunny were shown under "Local Traffic" and rafts of bamboos under "Miscellaneous."

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.
NUDDA RIVERS.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Matabhanga River for the month of August 1884.

Number of Boats.	NATURE OF CARGO.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.			
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.	Mds.	Rs.				Rs.	A. P.
6	Paddy	569	711	1,200	44		9	0 0
32	Rice	19,480	63,310	33,450	1,238		250	14 0
12	Wheat	4,997	12,492	11,325	419		84	15 0
36	Gram	9,252	13,878	18,700	692		140	4 0
88	Pulses and other crops	41,625	62,437	70,675	2,617		530	1 0
13	Fruits and vegetables	715	715	1,825	67		13	11 0
11	Jaggery	1,335	8,010	3,250	120		32	8 0
4	Sugar	158	2,212	1,075	39		10	12 0
318	Salt	1,27,565	3,82,695	2,82,775	10,473		2,827	12 0
1	Ghee	30	900	100	3		1	0 0
40	Oil	10,602	1,37,826	29,000	1,074		290	0 0
18	Spices	1,859	37,180	7,875	291		78	12 0
7	Fish	1,425	7,125	2,275	84		22	12 0
1	Mow	5	12	225	8		2	4 0
8	Tobacco	3,359	16,795	7,825	289		78	4 0
1	Brass	130	2,600	100	3		1	0 0
22	Iron	6,177	30,885	17,000	629		170	0 0
1	Cotton twist and yarn (European)	28	560	525	19		5	4 0
212	Jute	96,249	2,88,747	2,94,800	7,585		2,048	0 0
2	Hemp	425	1,700	1,050	38		10	8 0
1	Horns	7	140	1,000	40		11	0 0
1	Indigo	50	15,000	325	12		3	4 0
27	Linseed	13,000	51,000	21,775	806		163	5 0
61	Mustard-seed	43,405	1,73,620	83,050	3,075		622	14 0
9	Til seed	2,375	8,312	7,900	292		59	4 0
.....	Soorkee	50	9	.....	.....		.....	.....
1	Tiles	100	18	250	9		0	5 0
2	Stone lime	875	875	1,400	51		7	0 0
4	Ghooting	1,000	187	2,025	75		5	1 0
1	Portland cement	12	50	1,500	55		15	0 0
.....	Unwrought timber and piles (dakar 7)	100	400	.....	.....		2	10 0
1	Bamboos, 100 in number	50	9	.....	.....		0	3 0
120	Coal and Coke	1,15,060	43,147	2,07,625	7,689		1,038	2 0
1	Firewood	45	11	200	7		1	0 0
1	Earthenware and earthen-pots	103	100	400	14		0	8 0
2	Stone plates	450	2,250	1,250	46		12	8 0
1,965	Total	5,03,264	13,65,898	10,23,850	37,903		8,549	0 0
1,603	Total of same month last year.	6,47,668	19,54,872	13,89,825	51,460		12,631	13 0
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
733	Passenger boat	.....	.....	.....	.....		293	12 0
415	Empty do.	.....	.....	.....	.....		907	6 0
44	Oil-cake	10,947	10,947	26,450	979		264	8 0
1	Mats	125	625	250	9		2	8 0
.....	Gunny	10	50	.....	.....		.....	.....
23	Laden steamers & flats	1,36,300	13,63,000	2,41,500	8,944		1,811	4 0
14	Empty ditto	.....	.....	.....	.....		388	0 0
103	Miscellaneous	18,027	1,89,270	60,075	2,225		600	12 0
1,333	Total	1,66,309	15,63,892	3,28,275	12,157		4,268	2 0
909	Total of same month last year.	1,83,300	18,33,000	3,36,800	12,473		3,133	4 0
2,308	Grand Total	6,69,573	29,29,790	13,52,125	50,060		12,817	11 0
2,602	Grand Total of same month last year.	8,30,968	37,87,872	17,26,025	69,933		15,765	1 0

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month
Amount of tollage for the month
Total
Amount credited in the accounts for the month
Balance at the end of the month

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.

NUDDRA RIVERS.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Bhagiruthce River at Nudden Toll Station for the month of August 1884.

Number of Boats.	NATURE OF CARGO.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tollage.	
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.		
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.	Mds.	Rs.			Rs.	A. P.
8	Paddy ...	1,200	2,100	2,325	83	17	7 0
9	Rice ...	4,975	16,160	8,550	305	64	2 0
2	Wheat ...	825	1,650	1,475	52	11	1 0
8	Gram ...	4,325	8,650	7,775	277	58	5 0
19	Pulses and other crops ...	6,975	13,950	13,650	487	102	6 0
2	Jaggery ...	80	320	150	5	1	8 0
315	Salt ...	1,04,575	2,87,581	2,04,850	7,316	2,046	8 0
3	Ghee ...	350	9,800	825	29	8	4 0
10	Oil ...	2,175	17,400	4,800	171	48	0 0
7	Tobacco ...	1,300	6,500	3,025	108	30	4 0
3	Brass ...	325	13,000	1,175	41	11	12 0
3	Jute ...	825	2,887	1,775	63	17	12 0
1	Hides ...	150	1,500	375	13	3	12 0
20	Linseed ...	10,975	35,670	20,775	741	155	13 0
4	Mustard seed ...	425	1,700	925	33	6	15 0
21	Ghooting ...	5,450	1,362	10,550	387	27	2 0
25	Steamer ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	134	2 0
.....	Unwrought timber and piles (½ Ghole) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	0	1 6
3	Bone ...	300	75	650	23	3	4 0
6	Bamboos (7,325 in number) ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	12 0
283	Miscellaneous ...	95,400	7,63,200	1,88,600	6,735	1,886	0 0
9	Coal and coke ...	2,400	1,200	4,425	158	22	2 0
2	Firewood ...	475	119	1,025	36	5	2 0
6	Earthware and earthen-pots ...	375	94	925	33	1	2 6
769	Total ...	2,43,880	11,84,927	4,78,925	17,096	4,671	9 0
1,033	Total of same month last year ...	3,24,290	14,19,116	6,38,175	22,766	6,130	6 6
	MISCELLANEOUS.						
443	Passenger boat ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	289	8 0
498	Empty do. ...	.....	.....	5,60,825	20,029	701	0 6
11	Straw ...	3,450	862	6,950	248	34	12 0
9	Gunny ...	1,000	19,000	3,850	137	38	8 0
1,361	Total ...	5,350	19,862	5,71,625	20,414	1,063	12 6
1,696	Total of same month last year ...	4,875	86,818	7,26,575	25,948	1,346	14 6
2,130	Grand Total ...	2,49,230	12,04,789	10,50,550	37,510	5,735	5 6
2,729	Grand Total of same month last year ...	3,29,165	14,55,434	13,64,750	48,714	7,477	5 0

MEMORANDUM.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month
Amount of tollage for the month
	Total	5,735	5 6
Amount credited in the accounts for the month
Balance at the end of the month

N.B.—In the statement for August 1883, empty, straw, and gunny were shown under "Local Traffic" and steamers under "Miscellaneous."

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, IRRIGATION BRANCH, BENGAL.
NUDDEA RIVERS.

Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Bhagiruthee River at Jungypore Toll Station for the month of August 1884.

Number of Boats.	NATURE OF CARGO.	APPROXIMATE		TONNAGE OF BOATS.		Tollage.		
		Weight of cargo.	Value of cargo.	Maunds.	Tons.	Rs.	A.	P.
	LOCAL TRAFFIC.	Mds.	Rs.					
8	Paddy ...	262	227	700	26	5	4	0
17	Rice ...	1,779	4,302	4,650	171	33	0	0
103	Wheat ...	74,382	1,64,690	1,29,875	4,762	974	1	0
33	Gram ...	20,507	29,497	37,150	1,362	278	10	0
390	Pulses and other crops	2,86,174	7,13,828	5,12,400	18,788	3,841	8	0
29	Fruits and vegetables	9,997	7,754	19,850	728	150	5	0
31	Jaggery ...	9,719	20,033	21,200	777	212	0	0
6	Sugar ...	3,023	32,200	6,000	220	60	0	0
43	Salt ...	37,869	39,085	66,350	1,233	663	8	0
11	Ghee ...	1,018	22,925	3,125	115	31	4	0
53	Tobacco ...	12,730	35,195	29,475	1,081	293	2	0
1	Cotton piece-goods (Indian) ...	4	400	75	3	0	12	0
8	Brass ...	74	2,920	475	17	4	12	0
18	Silk and chussum ...	192	6,253	1,325	49	13	4	0
1	Cotton ...	147	414	475	17	4	12	0
1	Hide ...	1	20	25	1	0	4	0
118	Linseed ...	93,774	3,70,258	1,64,125	6,018	1,230	15	0
2	Castor seed ...	1,125	2,000	1,925	71	14	7	0
144	Mustard seed ...	54,311	2,12,500	1,03,525	3,796	776	7	0
162	Other oilseeds ...	1,35,420	5,58,550	2,40,750	8,827	1,805	10	0
2	Tiles ...	1,300	650	3,300	121	4	2	0
2	Ghooting lime ...	575	775	975	36	4	14	0
3	Ghooting ...	300	35	625	23	1	9	0
4	Sand ...	440	33	975	36	1	3	6
3 rafts.	Unwrought timber and piles (91½) ...		2,874	.....	.....	24	4	6
189	Roadstone ...	2,29,425	44,691	3,92,475	1,491	981	3	0
36	Coal and coke ...	18,130	9,229	31,500	1,155	157	8	0
17	Firewood ...	2,793	428	5,800	213	29	0	0
1,432 & 3 rafts.	Total ...	9,95,471	22,81,766	17,79,125	51,137	11,597	9	0
1,471	Total of same month last year.	9,69,705	.....	17,30,250	.....	13,003	1	0
	MISCELLANEOUS.							
52	Sajji ...	22,792	28,843	43,375	1,590	433	12	0
839	Passenger boat, 1570 oars.	.....	.....	1,64,800	.....	392	8	0
249	Empty boat ...	.....	.....	.....	6,116	206	0	0
5	Straw ...	280	77	575	21	2	14	0
.....	Gunny ...	49	262	125	5	1	4	0
206	Miscellaneous ...	68,950	2,51,581	1,32,425	4,856	1,324	0	0
1,351	Total ...	92,071	2,30,763	3,41,300	12,588	2,360	6	0
1,243	Total of same month last year.	58,720	.....	2,61,063	.....	1,786	3	6
2,783 & 3 rafts.	Grand Total ...	10,87,542	25,62,529	21,20,425	63,725	13,957	15	0
2,714	Grand Total of same month last year.	10,28,425	.....	19,91,313	.....	14,780	4	6

MEMORANDUM.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Unrecovered balance on the 1st of the month	...	...	...	...
Amount of tollage for the month	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...
Amount credited in the accounts for the month	...	...	...	...
Balance at the end of the month	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1884.

	TRAFFIC, 1884-85.			TRAFFIC, 1883-84.								
	During the month.		To end of the month.	During the corresponding month.		To end of the corresponding month.						
NUDDEA RIVERS.												
Jellinghee river ...	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Jellinghee river ...	3,847	10	0	16,300	7	3	5,661	9	6	20,164	1	6
Matabhanga river ...	12,817	11	0	28,805	3	6	15,765	1	0	29,814	8	0
Bhagiruthoe river at Nuddea Toll-station ...	5,735	5	6	11,790	8	6	7,477	5	0	11,904	8	6
Ditto at Jungypore Toll-station.	13,957	15	0	25,475	11	0	14,789	4	6	25,699	5	6
TOTAL	36,358	9	6	82,371	14	3	43,693	4	0	87,582	7	6

CALCUTTA,
The 13th October 1884. }

G. F. E. S. NEILL, Major, M.S.C.,
Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Nalhati State Railway.

Statement showing Increases and Decreases in mounds of Staples carried over the line during the month of September 1884, as compared with the corresponding period of September 1883.

STAPLES.	1883.		1884.		1883.	1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Total.		
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
XXII. 1 & 3. Brass and bell-metal ware ...	7	2	7	4	9	11	2	.....
VII. Cotton ...	10	.....	2	.....	10	2	.....	8
XIV. 2. Edible grain ...	58	33	24	31	82	55	.....	27
VIII. 4. Piece-goods ...	231	.....	141	.....	231	141	.....	90
XXX. 1 & 2. Silk and silk clothes ...	.....	39	.....	27	39	27	.....	12
XXIX. 1 & 2. Seeds of all sorts ...	141	.....	131	2	141	133	.....	8
XXXVIII. Sundries ...	99	32	63	16	131	79	.....	52
XXVII. Salt ...	8	.....	.....	3	8	3	.....	5
XXXVIII. Revenue stores ...	19	.....	4	.....	19	4	.....	15
VI. Coal ...	305	.....	479	.....	305	479	.....	174
XXXIII. 1 & 2. Sugar and jagree ...	8	.....	7	.....	8	7	.....	1
Total ...	971	100	854	83	1,077	943	60	220

DECREASE.

Edible grains ...	Tons.
This decrease is due to partial failure of paddy crop for want of early rain.	34
Piece-goods ...	90
This decrease is due to previous stock not exhausted for want of purchasers.	90
Silk ...	12
This decrease is due to most of the silk despatched by parcels.	12
Sundries ...	52
This decrease is due to less import for want of purchasers.	52
Revenue stores ...	10
This is due to no ballast carried by ordinary train.	10

Nalhati, the 11th October 1884.

R. G. MOOKERJEE, Manager.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th September 1884 on 1,509½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	100,643	2,57,296 1 0	19,34,436 20	4,43,476 8 2	15,077 1 0	6,06,869 10 8	61,390½	87,800	1,49,190½
For previous 11 weeks of half-year	2,105,432	22,31,433 6 0	2,05,17,120 30	47,00,346 7 6	1,67,296 12 6	71,00,967 6 10	687,500½	889,004	1,567,004½
Total for 12 weeks	2,206,075	24,88,729 6 0	2,24,51,556 10	51,43,821 13 7	1,82,373 13 6	77,07,936 8 0	748,900	1,027,013	1,745,913
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	196,991½	2,02,383 5 1	24,83,713 20	6,03,008 8 8	18,429 11 6	8,34,480 9 0	61,020	124,908	155,928
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	131 1 11	.....	400 0 1	12 3 5	540 6 5	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,318,677	23,66,515 14 10	2,91,16,060 0	78,04,895 14 10	2,13,631 13 6	1,03,84,450 11 2	786,837	1,653,830	2,390,667

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND SEPTEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 22ND SEPTEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 20TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1,509	2,24,437	510	1,509½	6,95,851	461	1,500	2,44,99,053	16,335	1,509½	1,94,23,475	12,867	.....	80,75,577

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th September 1884 on 1509½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	237,954	2,61,402 7 0	19,36,903 0	4,34,948 3 10	14,935 10 7	7,10,840 4 8	62,634½	88,300½	1,46,074½
For previous 12 weeks of half-year	2,503,070	24,60,723 6 0	2,27,51,556 10	51,43,821 13 7	1,82,373 13 6	77,06,905 8 0	721,130½	1,687,402½	1,746,533
Total for 13 weeks	2,740,924	27,22,125 13 0	2,46,78,509 10	55,78,649 2 8	1,97,308 13 6	84,78,710 7 6	783,773½	1,110,773½	1,894,547
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	206,119½	2,14,578 1 0	29,10,558 10	6,03,772 2 9	16,334 3 6	8,99,001 8 0	61,767	120,023	191,790
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	.....	142 5 4	.....	413 3 0	10 2 10	598 13 2	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,324,796	25,51,206 0 7	3,17,34,519 10	64,73,078 1 7	2,20,908 1 0	1,19,63,605 8 2	783,314	1,789,861	2,342,212

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND SEPTEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 27TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 27TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1,509	2,24,437	510	1,509½	7,10,840	471	1,500	2,63,96,050	16,831	1,509½	2,01,34,325	13,338	.....	62,63,730

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th October 1884 on 1,500½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ..	210,793	2,65,047 15 0	13,31,740 0	2,71,852 11 3	14,424 1 0	5,41,324 11 0	40,186	84,776	124,962
Or per mile of railway ..	139 15 0	173 15 0	8,878 0 0	182 11 0	9 6 10	360 8 0	26 7 0	57 11 0	83 8 0
For previous 12 weeks of half-year ..	2,333,029	27,51,125 13 0	2,49,78,321 10	55,74,310 2 5	1,07,321 4 0	86,00,757 7 5	745,776	1,110,772	1,856,548
Total for 14 weeks ..	2,743,822	29,60,178 13 0	2,60,10,136 10	58,50,162 13 8	2,11,745 9 6	90,48,092 3 2	885,961	1,175,549	2,061,510
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	224,260	2,45,583 4 0	24,11,131 20	5,77,364 1 0	16,056 10 11	8,39,004 0 7	63,240	119,000	182,240
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	156 11 11	163 11 11	16,074 0 0	392 9 10	10 10 3	556 0 0	45 11 0	82 11 0	128 0 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	2,740,050	28,26,977 5 3	2,41,47,049 30	50,50,443 2 7	2,48,042 11 11	1,21,22,462 3 9	863,504	1,803,761	2,767,265

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the East Indian Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH OCTOBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 4TH OCTOBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 6TH OCTOBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 4TH OCTOBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
1,500	8,30,004	553	1,500½	5,41,325	359	1,5 9	2,62,37,050	17,387	1,504½	2,06,75,650	13,697	.....	55,61,400

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 27th September 1884 on 359 miles open, including Calcutta and South-Eastern and Bengal Central Railway mileage.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated), including steam-boat.	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
A. - Total traffic for the week ..	92,712	51,400 0 0	4,63,989 0	1,34,216 0 0	2,190 0 0	1,08,840 0 0	14,394	17,544	31,938
Or per mile of railway ..	255	143 0 0	1,298 0	375 0 0	6 0 0	302 0 0	39 8 0	48 11 0	88 0 0
For previous 12 weeks of half-year ..	971,130	3,60,781 0 0	33,03,421 0	7,01,182 0 0	80,122 0 0	12,01,603 0 0	1,40,099	1,18,021	2,58,120
Total for 13 weeks ..	1,063,842	4,12,181 0 0	37,67,410 0	7,35,398 0 0	80,312 0 0	14,00,205 0 0	1,54,492	1,30,403	3,00,895
COMPARISON.									
B. - Total for corresponding week of previous year ..	74,404	35,340 0 0	4,21,226 0	97,024 0 0	15,347 0 0	1,47,730 0 0	9,405	11,002	20,407
Or per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ..	204	134 6 0	1,192 0	269 14 7	42 10 0	410 0 0	24 11 0	28 11 0	53 0 0
Total to corresponding date of previous year ..	950,005	4,12,547 0 0	35,78,111 0	7,35,608 0 0	1,39,007 0 0	12,82,852 0 0	1,57,759	1,00,227	2,58,016

A. - Includes receipts of Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway, and 50 per cent. of receipts of Bengal Central Railway, viz. Rs. 4,330 and Rs. 5,020 respectively apportioned over the several heads of traffic.

B. - Includes share of Bengal Central Railway receipts due to Eastern Bengal Railway for working, viz. Rs. 1,077, and Calcutta and South-Eastern receipts Rs. 1,320.

Increase in coaching due to L. & N. Poojah holidays which were three weeks earlier this year than in 1883.

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 29TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 29TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 27TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
255	1,47,730	543	320*	1,04,940	544	235	25,09,437	10,875	327	24,37,941	7,485	.....	79,496

* Increase in mileage.

	Miles.
Eastern Bengal Railway ..	5
Bengal Central Railway ..	91
	96

BENGAL CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th September 1884 on 126 Miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	19,031	9,450 0 0	9,798 0	615 0 0	34 0 0	10,039 0 0	8,286	1,611	9,897
Or per mile of railway ...	159	75 0 0	78 0	5 0 0	.....	80 0 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 13 weeks of half-year ...	206,134	78,164 0 0	1,25,807 0	12,800 0 0	570 0 0	80,134 0 0	57,284	12,719	69,003
Total for 13 weeks ...	225,085	85,644 0 0	1,35,605 0	13,415 0 0	594 0 0	90,668 0 0	65,570	14,330	79,900
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	9,836	1,770 0 0	14,673 0	376 0 0	9 0 0	2,185 0 0	806	212	1,018
Per mile of railway corresponding period of previous year ...	79	50 0 0	419 0	10 11 11	0 4 1	61 9 2	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	121,076	21,103 0 0	1,80,788 0	4,710 0 0	340 0 0	26,159 0 0	11,098	4,136	15,234

FINANCIAL YEAR.

Approximate Statement of Gross Receipts of the Bengal Central Railway.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 27TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 27TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
35	Rs. 2,185	63	126	Rs. 10,039	80	35	Rs. 84,699	1,049	124	Rs. 2,58,181	1,994	Rs. 1,01,282	Rs. 1,01,282

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th September 1884 on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	21,045	15,779 8 0	33,622 20	2,550 9 0	50 5 0	18,380 3 0	1,333	794	2,127
Or per mile of railway ...	368	275 13 10	622 30	44 9 0	0 14 1	321 5 4	.....	.....	.....
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	127,344	73,332 6 0	5,47,075 10	37,375 10 0	1,175 12 3	1,12,699 12 3	19,286	12,007	31,293
Total for 12 weeks ...	148,392	89,311 14 0	5,82,097 30	39,930 3 0	1,229 1 3	1,30,999 2 9	20,624	12,805	33,429
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	19,410	11,456 1 8	19,091 10	1,637 5 0	42 7 0	12,130 0 8	2,064	800	2,864
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	339	193 4 7	344 10	26 10 1	0 11 10	223 10 6	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	130,306	44,620 2 9	3,21,780 20	21,473 10 0	615 7 0	24,706 3 9	22,000	6,800	28,800

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 12TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 2ND SEPTEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 20TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	Rs. 12,796	223	57½	Rs. 16,380	281	57½	Rs. 2,46,480	3,609	57½	Rs. 2,46,977	4,135	Rs. 57,447	Rs. 57,447

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th September 1884 on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	16,469	10,467 3 0	22,572 10	2,593 6 0	35 4 0	13,095 1 6	1,724	790	2,514
Or per mile of railway	270	182 13 1	609 20	45 5 5	0 9 11	225 13 5	...	...	...
For previous 12 week of half-year	149,802	80,311 14 0	5,82,697 30	80,939 3 6	1,229 1 5	1,30,490 2 9	20,174	12,864	33,038
Total for 13 weeks	163,761	90,779 1 0	4,16,270 0	42,532 19 0	1,244 9 3	1,43,584 4 3	21,898	13,654	35,552
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	20,802	12,312 14 9	33,168 30	2,703 10 0	83 6 0	15,078 14 9	1,970	694	2,664
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	356	218 4 2	550 0	47 4 3	1 1 6	263 9 11	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	120,000	75,933 1 8	3,84,988 10	24,177 4 0	674 19 0	1,91,785 2 6	21,930	7,321	29,251

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 27TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 27TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	13,079	284	57½	13,085	289	57½	2,21,569	3,873	57½	2,57,063	4,464	25,564	...

PATNA AND GYA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th October 1884 on 57½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week	10,810	7,698 5 0	26,514 20	9,048 13 0	33 0 0	9,973 1 0	1,734	670	2,404
Or per mile of railway	185	138 0 9	463 20	55 11 8	0 9 0	174 5 5	...	...	...
For previous 12 week of half-year	163,761	80,769 1 0	5,18,270 0	42,532 19 0	1,244 9 3	1,43,584 4 3	21,898	13,564	35,462
Total for 14 weeks	174,371	1,07,465 5 0	6,41,784 20	41,578 0 0	1,290 9 3	1,59,633 5 3	23,622	14,564	38,186
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year	21,811	15,815 11 11	34,999 20	2,661 13 0	83 7 0	18,481 15 11	2,023	714	2,737
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	378	254 4 5	605 0	80 0 9	0 14 11	287 4 4	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year	171,950	89,448 12 8	5,89,367 20	27,940 1 0	735 4 0	1,16,817 2 8	20,952	8,836	29,788

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Patna and Gya State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 4TH OCTOBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 4TH OCTOBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 4TH OCTOBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 4TH OCTOBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
57½	10,480	227	57½	9,973	174	57½	2,37,941	4,100	57½	2,57,063	4,468	29,094	...

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 20th September 1884 on 12 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	1,372	337 0 0	7,685 0	193 11 0	23 0 0	642 11 0	3504	1404	391
Or per mile of railway ...	...	27 4 0	...	15 0 11	1 14 8	53 3 7	...	...	...
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	22,674	4,420 4 0	71,562 10	1,890 11 9	340 7 3	6,411 9 0	2,1704	1,5944	3,764
Total for 12 weeks ...	24,046	4,747 6 0	79,244 10	1,873 6 9	363 7 3	6,094 4 0	2,431	1,735	4,166
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,934	336 9 11	8,975 0	306 0 0	21 2 0	663 11 11	336	91	327
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	28 3 6	...	17 2 8	1 12 2	47 8 4	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	25,0174	4,538 1 11	1,00,107 80	2,006 13 0	236 2 0	7,341 0 11	2,674	1,274	3,948

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur-Dildarnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 22ND SEPTEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 22ND SEPTEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 20TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	586	47	12	543	45	12	27,774	1,896	12	24,919	2,077	2,144	...

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th September 1884 on 12 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. c.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	2,311	380 14 0	8,574 10	149 7 0	20 6 0	609 13 0	2804	784	358
Or per mile of railway ...	...	32 7 10	...	12 7 3	2 8 8	47 7 9	...	...	...
For previous 12 weeks of half-year ...	24,346	4,747 6 0	79,234 10	1,873 6 9	363 7 3	6,094 4 0	2,431	1,735	4,166
Total for 12 weeks ...	26,357	5,127 4 0	85,106 30	2,022 15 2	395 15 3	7,544 1 0	2,6714	1,9124	4,583
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	2,197	375 10 9	12,973 20	273 6 0	27 0 0	696 0 9	204	123	327
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	...	31 4 11	...	22 12 6	2 1 4	57 3 9	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	27,2144	4,713 11 8	1,21,061 10	2,090 3 0	323 2 0	7,327 1 8	2,690	1,297	4,387

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur-Dildarnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 20TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 20TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 27TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12	586	47	12	570	47	12	23,400	1,950	12	25,498	2,124	2,028	...

GHAZIPUR-DILDARNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th October 1884, on 12 miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	8,040	507 10 0	10,832 10	204 8 0	25 12 0	736 14 0	2504	754	3258
Or per mile of railway ...	670	42 4 10	902 6 10	17 0 8	1 15 8	61 5 2	208	62	270
For previous 12 weeks of half-year ...	20,367	5,137 6 0	65,108 20	2,022 13 9	303 12 3	7,464 1 0	2,674	1,914	4,588
Total for 12 weeks ...	20,367	5,137 6 0	65,108 20	2,022 13 9	303 12 3	7,464 1 0	2,674	1,914	4,588
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	2,439	486 7 11	12,367 0	278 13 0	14 4 0	731 8 11	237	92	329
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	203	36 8 8	1,030 6 10	23 3 0	1 3 6	60 15 5	19	7	26
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	20,624	5,132 4 7	1,34,378 10	3,159 0 0	547 6 0	8,634 10 7	3,117	1,489	4,606

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Ghazipur-Dildarnagar State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH OCTOBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 6TH OCTOBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 6TH OCTOBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 6TH OCTOBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
12	736	61	12	736	61	12	24,102	2,016	12	26,226	2,185	2,633	1,667

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 23rd September 1884 on 74½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated.)	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	Mds. S.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			
Total traffic for the week ...	3,184	2,733 3 0	58,512 20	3,032 9 0	100 12 0	5,875 8 0	637	817	1,454
Or per mile of railway ...	427	36 8 10	784 6 10	40 15 7	1 5 8	78 16 1	86	109	195
For previous 11 weeks of half-year ...	43,403	36,423 6 0	4,83,618 20	10,832 3 3	1,005 8 6	57,281 3 9	7,100	9,014	16,114
Total for 12 weeks ...	46,587	39,156 11 0	5,42,130 10	12,864 12 3	1,106 4 6	63,157 11 0	7,737	10,831	18,568
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	2,293	2,000 3 0	47,100 20	1,804 3 0	161 5 0	4,636 11 0	628	1,116	1,744
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	307	26 8 8	632 6 10	24 3 6	2 3 1	62 10 3	84	150	234
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	46,064	37,695 1 0	5,35,586 0	12,546 3 0	1,331 10 0	61,512 16 6	7,463	9,373	16,836

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD SEPTEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 23RD SEPTEMBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 23RD SEPTEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 23RD SEPTEMBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Rs.	Rs.
74½	4,667	63	74½	5,877	79	74½	1,49,183	1,962	74½	1,61,404	2,165	13,389	1,667

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th September 1884 on 74½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	3,547	Rs. A. P. 3,705 4 0	Mds. S. 81,076 80	Rs. A. P. 3,231 11 0	Rs. A. P. 85 0 0	Rs. A. P. 7,034 15 0	637	1,043	1,680
Or per mile of railway ...	49 11 9	.....	.....	43 0 9	1 2 3	94 4 0	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12 weeks of half-year ...	46,589	39,146 11 0	5,47,451 10	22,004 12 8	1,106 4 6	63,167 11 9	7,740	10,331	19,071
Total for 12 weeks ...	50,136	42,851 15 0	5,98,528 0	24,139 7 3	1,191 4 6	70,182 10 9	8,381	11,374	19,755
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,097	2,817 2 11	43,103 0	2,217 13 0	113 14 0	5,148 12 11	500	1,067	1,567
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	37 13 0	.....	29 13 4	1 2 5	69 1 9	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	49,754	40,611 4 8	3,46,401 0	21,903 18 0	1,445 6 0	60,601 11 8	8,123	9,430	17,553

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 27TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 27TH SEPTEMBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 27TH SEPTEMBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
74½	Rs. 3,149	Rs. 69	74½	Rs. 7,025	Rs. 94	74½	Rs. 1,51,284	Rs. 2,031	74½	Rs. 1,80,559	Rs. 2,363	Rs. 17,275	Rs. ...

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 4th October 1884 on 74½ miles open.

	COACHING TRAFFIC.		MERCHANDISE AND MINERAL TRAFFIC.		Other earnings (estimated).	Total earnings.	TRAFFIC TRAIN-MILES RUN.		
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.	Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,664	Rs. A. P. 3,123 14 0	Mds. S. 35,534 10	Rs. A. P. 2,637 10 0	Rs. A. P. 83 8 0	Rs. A. P. 5,345 0 0	637	900	1,537
Or per mile of railway ...	41 16 11	.....	.....	27 5 7	1 1 11	70 8 8	.....	.....	.....
For previous 12 weeks of half-year ...	50,636	42,831 15 0	5,98,508 0	24,139 7 3	1,191 4 6	70,182 10 9	8,381	11,374	19,755
Total for 12 weeks ...	51,900	45,975 13 0	6,34,312 10	24,177 1 3	1,274 12 6	75,427 10 9	9,020	12,374	21,394
COMPARISON.									
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	3,679	2,803 2 9	44,971 10	2,677 15 0	87 4 0	5,570 4 9	506	1,144	1,650
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	37 10 6	.....	35 15 1	1 2 9	74 12 4	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	53,334	45,371 8 3	3,90,902 10	27,481 13 0	1,833 13 0	75,233 0 3	8,777	10,574	19,351

Approximate Statement of gross receipts of the Sindia State Railway, prepared in accordance with Public Works Department Circular No. XXI, Railway, dated 23rd July 1883.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 4TH OCTOBER 1883.			RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING 4TH OCTOBER 1884.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1883 TO 4TH OCTOBER 1883.			TOTAL RECEIPTS FROM 1ST APRIL 1884 TO 4TH OCTOBER 1884.			Total increase in 1884.	Total decrease in 1884.
Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.	Mean mileage worked.	Total receipts.	Per mile worked.		
74½	Rs. 5,870	Rs. 78	74½	Rs. 6,345	Rs. 70	74½	Rs. 1,54,834	Rs. 2,166	74½	Rs. 1,73,744	Rs. 2,333	Rs. 18,910	Rs. ...

DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Earnings for week ending 27th September 1884	12,152	0	0
Corresponding week last year	10,203	9	1
Increase	1,948	6	11
Receipts from 1st July to 27th September 1884	1,06,255	2	3
.. from 1st July to 29th September 1883	1,07,007	1	6
Increase	1,188	0	9
Miles open week ending 27th September 1884	Miles.		
Corresponding week last year	50		
Receipts per mile open week ending 27th September 1884	Rs. A. P.		
Corresponding week last year	243 0 8		
Increase	204 1 3		
	38 15 6		

DARJEELING, the 4th October 1884.

W. STEVENSON, Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1884.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE may receive the SUPPLEMENT separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.

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RESOLUTION ON THE REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

REGISTRATION.

Darjeeling, the 6th October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report on the Administration of the Registration Department for the year 1883-84.

Read also—

The Reports for the years 1881-82 and 1882-83, and the orders of Government recorded thereon.

The revived activity in the work of the Registration Department, noticed in the Resolution on the Report for the year 1882-83, continued in the year under review. The number of registration offices remained as in the preceding year 1885, but there was a total increase in the number of registrations of

45,861, or 8·26 per cent. Contrary to the experience of the preceding year, however, the increase in the compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property was considerably greater than in optional registrations affecting property of the same kind. The increase in the former case amounted to 24,097, or 7·83 per cent., and in the latter case to 17,443, or 11·9 per cent. The percentage of increase, however, was still in favour of the latter. The total receipts amounted to Rs. 9,74,711, and the total expenditure to Rs. 5,04,755. The net surplus was thus Rs. 4,69,956, and was greater by Rs. 17,032 than in the preceding year.

2. The following statement illustrates the progress made by registration during the past ten years:—

YEAR.	NUMBER OF REGISTRATIONS—				Total receipts.	Total expenditure.	Surplus.	Number of registration offices.
	Affecting immovable property.		Other registrations.	Total.				
	Compulsory.	Optional.						
1874-75	280,340	98,970	74,000	453,310	8,52,305	3,86,083	1,66,572	240
1875-76	283,285	100,039	85,757	469,081	8,56,505	4,17,402	1,39,103	250
1876-77	298,125	104,438	95,013	497,576	8,66,462	4,30,186	1,36,274	250
1877-78	315,023	131,843	116,405	563,269	8,64,235	4,57,355	1,06,880	250
1878-79	349,694	186,131	113,956	649,781	9,70,487	4,90,066	3,79,421	250
1879-80	387,324	147,010	123,975	658,309	9,11,087	4,97,002	4,13,085	250
1880-81	317,377	133,809	104,487	555,673	9,10,681	5,21,700	3,88,981	257
1881-82	343,823	132,476	100,706	576,905	9,11,920	4,98,514	4,13,406	257
1882-83	307,409	146,521	101,011	554,941	9,48,104	4,93,180	4,54,924	255
1883-84	331,706	163,964	106,334	601,003	9,74,711	5,04,755	4,69,956	255

3. The number of documents relating to immoveable property the registration of which was compulsory, the number of similar documents the registration of which was optional, and the number of documents other than those relating to immoveable property registered in each of the past two years were as follow:—

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

	1882-83.	1883-84.
<i>Compulsory.</i>		
Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards	41,837	43,951
Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of value Rs. 100 and upwards	44,798	48,295
Perpetual leases	70,784	75,552
Term leases under section 17	141,156	154,571
Other compulsory registrations	9,554	10,837
Total compulsory registrations affecting immoveable property	307,600	331,706
<i>Optional.</i>		
Instruments of sale, &c., of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100	82,309	100,618
Instruments of mortgage of immoveable property of value less than Rs. 100	46,084	52,207
Leases for one year and less	4,634	4,922
Miscellaneous documents	6,634	6,187
Total optional registrations affecting immoveable property	140,521	163,964
Total registrations affecting immoveable property	448,120	495,670

REGISTRATIONS OTHER THAN THOSE AFFECTING IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Obligations for payment of money	69,351	72,986
All other registrations	39,741	30,508
Total of above	99,092	103,494
Number of wills registered	1,991	1,744
Ditto of written authorities	28	45
Total registrations	555,141	601,003

4. The increase in the total number of registrations affecting immoveable property thus amounted to 41,540, or 9·15 per cent., and this class in the aggregate formed 82·47 per cent. of the total registrations of all kinds. The increase in registrations other than those affecting immoveable property, including wills and written authorities, was 4,321, or 4·27 per cent. The registrations of wills and authorities to adopt show a slight decrease of 130

deeds, and there was also a decrease amounting to 447 under the heading of miscellaneous documents. Neither decrease is explained; but from the explanation given in the report of the increase in money-bonds, it would appear that the decrease under the head of miscellaneous documents was due to the transfer of indigo contracts from the latter to the former class. Under all the other headings the increase was considerable. As in the preceding year, 34 districts show an increase, and 11 a decrease in the total number of registrations. Nine districts, Midnapore (27,484), 24-Pergunnahs (41,114), Jessore (61,442), Khulna (20,846), Furreedpore (23,080), Backergunge (41,216), Tipperah (26,335), Chittagong (30,082) and Noakholly (26,376) show registrations numbering over 20,000. There was a large decrease of 3,746 in the number of registrations in the district of Durbhunga, chiefly due to the completion of the Bachhaur settlement, and to a decrease in the deeds exchanged between the Bahori Choudheries and their tenants. The district of Nuddea, however, shows a still larger decrease of 4,656. No sufficient explanation is given of this decrease, which amounts to nearly 24 per cent. Owing either to carelessness or real inability to procure correct information, the registration officers themselves do not appear to know in many cases the causes of the fluctuations in their work, and the agitation regarding the proposed new Rent Law is applied alternately to explain increases and decreases in the numbers of documents registered. The Inspector-General should impress on subordinate officers the importance of ascertaining and reporting with more exactness than at present the causes of increase and decrease, as it is impossible to make a proper distribution of registration offices without knowing whether such fluctuations are due to temporary or to permanent causes.

5. The number of leases of all kinds registered during the year was 235,075. In the year 1882-83 the number was 216,454. The total increase was thus 18,621. The increase was chiefly in Bengal, in which 14,787, or 8.6 per cent. more, were registered than in the preceding year. In Behar the increase was also considerable, amounting to 3,571, or 9.37 per cent. In Chota Nagpore there was also a slight increase.

6. The perpetual leases increased from 70,764 to 75,552. Although the figures show a slight advance on those for the two preceding years, the number is much below that given in the report for 1880-81, where perpetual leases were stated to have been 102,512. The Inspector-General, however, considers the figures for 1880-81 to be incorrect, as he believes that in that year no distinction was made between permanent and indefinite leases. In support of this view, he adduces the fact that, if the totals of the two kinds of leases for the five years between 1879 and 1884 are combined and looked at together, the divergence is not very remarkable, considering that the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 (more particularly the former) were years marked by general activity throughout the Department. There do not seem to be sufficient materials for a definite opinion on this point, but the report shows a steady increase in the number of perpetual leases registered during the last three years. The Inspector-General does not, however, state whether it is quite certain that leases for an indefinite period, determinable by the proprietor at will, are not now registered in any office as perpetual leases. The attention of officers inspecting subordinate offices should be drawn to the advisability of inquiring into this point. Although the increase in perpetual leases registered in the whole Province amounted to 6.76 per cent. compared with the preceding year, two districts alone, Chittagong and Noakholly, account for 63.7 per cent. of the total increase. In the former district the increase of 1,445 deeds is probably due simply to extended cultivation, the ryot refusing to bring new lands into cultivation unless he obtains perpetual rights over them. In Noakholly the increase amounted to 1,605, or 40.83. The cause is said to be partly the rise in price of food-grains, stimulating tenants to enter into engagements for lands, and partly the resettlements effected during the year in several petty estates in the district. It would be better if fuller explanations were given of fluctuations so considerable. While in Noakholly the large increase is partly ascribed to the rise in the price of food-grains, in Burdwan a considerable decrease in the registration of leases of all kinds is ascribed to exactly the same cause, and it is stated that, in consequence of the rise in the price of food, few, except the well-to-do, could think of adding to

their holdings or pay the premium required in the case of perpetual leases. Again, while in Dacca an increase is ascribed to the desire of landholders to get a handsome *salami* in addition to a slightly-increased rate of rent, a decrease in Moorshedabad is explained by the assertion that the zemindars have learned to practise economy and to discontinue the improvident course of discounting the future by accepting nuzzers on the creation of encumbrances. District Registrars should, for the future, attempt to obtain more accurate information from rural offices, and notice in their annual reports more fully the question of subinfeudation.

7. There were 154,571 leases of terms of one year and upwards of which the registration was compulsory, showing an increase of 13,415 or 9·5 per cent., compared with the figures of the preceding year. Of this increase, 9,842 were in Bengal Proper, while in Orissa there was a slight diminution owing to local causes. In Monghyr the total of leases of this class registered rose from 3,735 to 5,345, chiefly, it would seem, owing to a resettlement of an estate in that district belonging to the Maharajah of Durbhunga and Koomar Padmanund Singh.

8. Leases registered other than perpetual amounted to 133,947. The increase compared with 1882-83 was 9,478. The aggregate value, however, declined to Rs. 85,07,410 from Rs. 88,66,488. The increase was most conspicuous in the case of Backergunge (2,075), Jessore (1,586), and Tipperah (1,298). In Mymensingh there was a large decrease of 2,026 stated to be owing to the strained relations between landlord and tenant in that district.

9. The proportion of leases to counterparts registered was 28·16 per cent., showing a slight improvement with reference to the percentage, 26·78, of the preceding year. The difference of custom prevailing in Behar and in Bengal is prominently brought out by the fact that in the former the percentage was 47·11, while in Bengal it was only 20·29. In Chota Nagpore the percentage was 58·29. In Behar the high percentage appears greatly due to the taking and granting of leases by indigo-planters. The causes assigned for the disproportion generally are very varied. They may be resolved, however, into the reluctance of the zemindar to bind himself by a registered pottah, or to attend the registration offices, and to the reliance of the tenant on being able to get a copy of his kabuliyat from the registration office. In an extract, however, from the report of the District Registrar of Patna, quoted in the report of the Inspector-General, it is stated that in previous years kabuliyats without pottahs, presented for registration, had been treated as, and included in, the number of pottahs. The Inspector-General should ascertain from time to time whether the distinction between kabuliyats and pottahs is carefully observed in other districts, as otherwise the statements furnished will be of no value. In accordance with instructions contained in paragraph 7 of the Resolution of this Government on his Administration Report for the year 1881-82, the Inspector-General issued a circular in December last to all Registrars, requesting them to report whether the erroneous practice noticed by Government prevailed in their registry offices, and prescribing precautions for maintaining the distinction between the two classes of documents. The inquiries made are stated to have shown that the erroneous practice prevailed in six only out of the 43 registration districts.

10. As in the preceding year, there was a considerable increase in the number of deeds-of-sale of values of Rs. 100 and upwards. The number in 1882-83 was 41,326, and they increased in the year under review to 42,946. Deeds-of-sale of values less than Rs. 100 rose from 89,268 to 100,618. The aggregate value of the former class of deeds did not appreciably increase; but in the latter class it increased from Rs. 38,60,482 to Rs. 43,13,159. The number and aggregate value of deeds-of-mortgage registered also increased very considerably. The causes are not fully explained in the report, and the fluctuations in most districts were slight. For one district two causes are assigned for the increase in the number of sales—the partial failure of the crops, and the apprehension among the zemindars that the Rent Bill will deprive them of the greater part of their privileges. The first cause assigned seems the most probable, particularly as in that district the increase in the number of mortgages was still greater than that in the number of sales.

11. In accordance with instructions contained in the Resolution on the last year's Administration Report, to the effect that in the case of tenures or holdings other than ryoti holdings at fixed rates and with rights of occupancy, it is unnecessary for the returns to exhibit the number of years' purchase for which estates and tenures are sold, the Inspector-General has submitted modified statements for the year 1883-84. The first statement now shows the number and value of estates and tenures transferred by registered deeds-of-sale in each registration district under the headings of entire revenue-paying estates, shares in such estates, revenue-free properties, intermediate tenures and others. The table below gives an abstract of the information contained in the statement. It is chiefly of interest as giving some indication of the classes of the population into whose hands rights in land are passing:—

	Entire revenue-paying estates.	Shares in entire revenue paying estates.	Revenue-free properties.	Intermediate tenures.	Others.
Number of transactions	1,570	11,129	24,065	24,263	7,881
Purchase-money—					
1.—Mahajans, traders, money-lenders	261	1,461	4,807	2,698	1,338
2.—Zemindars	425	6,820	2,066	2,164	927
3.—Intermediate tenure-holders	211	2,188	2,158	14,153	1,166
4.—Ryots	101	1,100	8,451	6,630	1,916
5.—Others	184	1,350	7,591	7,819	8,233
Purchase-money	Rs. 24,09,465	98,20,089	41,61,888	49,24,923	74,97,967

The large proportion of unspecified purchasers shown in the 5th class as others deprives the statement of much of its value. But if this class be excluded, it would appear that entire revenue-paying estates or shares in such estates are chiefly purchased by zemindars, revenue-free properties by ryots, and tenures by tenure-holders and ryots.

12. The Statement No. XIII of the Report shows the number, value and area of ryoti holdings transferred by registered deeds-of sale during the year. The number of transactions regarding such holdings held at fixed rates was 20,548, and an area of 123,025·8 standard bighas was transferred. The average holding in acres was 2·2. The annual rent of the land transferred payable to the landlord was Rs. 1,97,944, and the purchase-money at 9·4 years' purchase amounted to Rs. 18,78,375. Among the purchasers the ryots themselves were by far the largest class, numbering 10,890. Next to them the largest purchasers were miscellaneous purchasers 5,071, and then mahajans, traders, or money-lenders numbering 3,585. In 1,960 instances the purchasers were zemindars and landlords of holdings other than that transferred, and in 771 cases only did the landlord of the transferred holding himself become the purchaser. The transactions generally speaking were most numerous in the districts of Bengal Proper, viz. those situated in the Presidency, Burdwan and Dacca Divisions. The number of transactions relating to ryoti holdings with rights of occupancy was 47,030, and 3,13,206·9 standard bighas were transferred, the purchase-money of which amounted to Rs. 32,00,553, and the annual rental to Rs. 3,26,195. The average number of years' purchase was 9·6, but this varies from years 34·5 in Malda to years 2·4 in Cuttack. The average was thus but slightly higher than in the case of the holdings held at fixed rates. The proportion of purchasers who were ryots was, however, very much higher, numbering 31,911 out of a total of 48,602 purchasers, of whom 6,745 only were of the money-lending class. By far the largest number of such sales took place in Bengal Proper. For both classes of holdings the figures show a general, though not very great, advance on those of the two preceding years, and when taken with the figures given in the preceding paragraph, they apparently indicate an advance in the prosperity of the cultivators, and prove that there is no ground in Bengal for the belief that rights in land have a decided tendency to pass into the hands of the money-lending classes. The subject is of interest as connected with the question of legalizing the right of transfer now under consideration in the Bengal Tenancy Bill.

13. Optional registrations, referring both to moveable and immoveable property, increased by 8·91 per cent. from 245,613 to 267,507. Instruments of sale of property in value less than Rs. 100 increased by 11,349, and deeds-of-mortgage of property in the same class by 6,123. The increase

is partly ascribed to the partial failure of the crops; but this cause does not appear to have affected the purchasing power of the cultivating classes; and although this cause affected various districts in a very different degree, there is no variation of any great moment in their returns. The increase may be more probably therefore referred to the extended popularity of the registration system.

14. The gradual decrease in the number of money-bonds since 1879-80, noticed in the Resolution of last year, appears to have ceased, and in the year under review 3,640 more deeds were registered than in the year 1882-83. The increase was entirely confined to the classes of bonds between Rs. 26 and Rs. 500, other bonds having decreased. The increase was probably due to the high prices of food, the rise in the number of bonds of petty values indicating that the borrowers were of the lower classes. It is doubtful whether the increase will continue.

15. The number of wills registered decreased from 1,891 to 1,744, and of general and special powers-of-attorney from 7,132 to 6,602. No special reason is assigned for this decrease. There were 45 written authorities to adopt against 28 in the preceding year.

16. The searches made under the rules of the High Court continued to increase. In 1882-83 the number was 29,583, and the amount of fees realized Rs. 56,727-4. In the year 1883-84 there were 31,634 searches, and Rs. 59,849-8 were realized as fees. The complaints of the registration officers on the inconveniences of the system continue. It is stated generally that most of the applicants deposit the fees and do not take the trouble to search the books. Another complaint of an opposite character is that applicants frequently defraud the fee fund by looking at registers for which they have not paid fees, and cause annoyance and interruption to business in an office room which, under ordinary conditions, is much cramped for space. The matter of the first complaint is not one with which the Registration Department has any concern. If a person neglects to make properly the search which he is bound to make, he is responsible for his omission, and the Lieutenant-Governor, in noticing the recommendation made last year by the Inspector-General on this subject, expressed his opinion that, even were the office establishment sufficiently strong to undertake the work, the duties could not, under the rules as they now stand, be imposed upon it, as it could not assume a responsibility which devolves on the parties making the application for search. No cause has been shown for reconsideration of this decision, nor is it conceivable in what manner the responsibility could be avoided by any amendment of the rules for search. A copy of these remarks, and of the extracts quoted by the Inspector-General from the district reports, will, however, be forwarded to the High Court for information. With regard to the second complaint, the registration officers should be able to prevent the search of registers for whose search the proper fees have not been paid, without any addition to their labours, by proper management and supervision, and it is obvious that the proposed increase of establishment would, unless a general addition were made to the registration office buildings, diminish the space already found too cramped by the attendance of parties who would have to attend the office in any case. The number of searches other than those prescribed by the High Court was 18,760, and the fees realized amounted to Rs. 22,930-4. No complaint is made regarding the system on which these searches are made.

17. There were 3,086 refusals to register, the increase upon the number of the preceding year being 240. Appeals and applications against such orders under sections 72 and 73 numbered 289, being an increase of 19. In 118 of these cases registration was ordered. The percentage of appeals to refusals was thus only 9.36. A complaint is made that the law permitting such appeals to the District Registrar, and a subsequent civil suit in case of his upholding the order of refusal, is unsatisfactory. It is stated that the *ex-officio* District Registrar has little knowledge of civil law, and cannot give a satisfactory decision, and as the losing party in an appeal can go up to the civil court by regular suit within 30 days, the law practically makes an appeal lie from a decision of a senior district officer to a junior munsif—a proceeding which it is urged is very derogatory to the position of the former. The ground of complaint could not be removed without recourse to legislation, and the

Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that a case for a change in the law has been made out.

18. There were 2,098 deeds impounded as insufficiently stamped. In 1,574 cases the decision of the registering officers was upheld; in 327 the Collector held that the documents were correctly stamped, and 197 were pending adjudication. The prosecutions in which convictions were obtained for insufficient stamping only numbered 88. The small number of prosecutions was probably due to the absence of any reason to suspect that a fraud on the revenue was intended. Sixty-six persons were convicted on prosecution for offences connected with registration other than under the Stamp Law—16 for false statements, 34 for false personation, four for forgery, and 12 for disobedience of summonses. The sentences varied from petty fines to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. Only 33 registered documents were reported as discredited by the civil courts; but it seems doubtful whether all civil courts regularly send the notice required. The District Registrar of Mymensingh, while stating his belief that the civil courts now regularly send the notices of the discredited documents to his office, remarks that they fail to send the copy of the decision, or a brief note of the facts, so as to enable him to enquire if there had been any carelessness on the part of the registering officers. The Inspector-General also repeats the complaint regarding the civil courts, that they fail to forward sale certificates as required by the circular orders of the High Court. The attention of the High Court will be drawn to these irregularities.

19. The net surplus, after deduction of cost of stationery and printing, amounted to Rs. 4,24,993. In the year 1882-83 the net surplus was Rs. 3,93,004. The amount appropriated for the erection of new buildings and additions to those already existing was Rs. 19,300. The amount actually expended, however, was only Rs. 3,012, of which Rs. 736 were merely for petty construction and repairs. The Inspector-General reports that new offices are urgently required in several districts; but in the present state of the funds at the disposal of this Government, it is not possible to undertake construction on the extensive scale required. If the Rent Bill now under the consideration of the Legislature becomes law, its provisions will require a much wider system of registration throughout the province.

20. There was a decrease of one in the number of offices open at the close of the year. Eighteen offices were converted from *ex-officio* to rural sub-registry offices in accordance with the principle brought into operation in the preceding year. The system is generally reported to have worked satisfactorily, and its introduction to have been followed by a large increase in the number of registrations. The Inspector-General strongly advocates a course of training candidates for rural sub-registrars in the sudder registry office, and that they should not be recommended for a vacancy until they have shown themselves acquainted with the rules and procedure of the department. The failure in certain instances of untrained sub-registrars gave rise to this suggestion, which commends itself to the Lieutenant-Governor, and he will be glad to receive from the Inspector-General detailed proposals for the scheme.

21. The number of inspections during the year was 884, or 16 more than in the preceding year. The number of inspections in 1881-82 was 936. The decrease since that year has been solely due to the diminished number of inspections made by district registrars, special and sudder sub-registrars, and sub-divisional officers; those made by the Inspector-General and his Inspectors having increased. The Officiating Inspector-General made during the year 47 inspections, or 23 more than in 1882-83. The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that much more can and should be done in regard to inspection by the local officers themselves in the course of their tours, and the Inspector-General should notice in his future reports the districts in which this duty appears to have been neglected.

22. The Inspector-General proposes, in view of the large net surplus, (1) a revision and increase of pay and strength of the subordinate establishment including the appointment of an officer specially in charge of the record-room; (2) the deputation of a special officer to enquire and report on the revision and simplification of the rules and procedure, including apparently the question of allowing rural sub-registrars to arrange for, appoint, and pay their own establishments direct. The Lieutenant-Governor desires that the Inspector-General should submit his proposals in detail.

23. Mr. Bourdillon, the Inspector-General of Registration, was absent on furlough from 1st May 1883 to the close of the year, and Mr. F. F. Handley officiated in his place. The Report is submitted by Mr. A. W. Paul, who succeeded Mr. Handley on 7th May of this year. A copy of the Officiating Inspector-General's remarks regarding the two Inspectors of Registration will be forwarded to the Appointment Department for information.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Inspector-General of Registration for information and guidance.

Ordered also that extract paragraph 23 of this Resolution, and extract paragraph 57 of the Report, be forwarded to the Appointment Department of this office for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. WARE EDGAR,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE GENERAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE
ORISSA DIVISION FOR THE YEAR 1883-84.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

Darjeeling, the 13th October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

• The Annual Administration Report of the Orissa Division for the year 1883-84.

The Report is submitted by Mr. Larminie, who officiated as Commissioner for seven months of the year. The district reports were submitted by Mr. Currie for Cuttack, by Mr. Jones for Pooree, and by Mr. Grant for Balasore.

1. *Annual Tours.*—The Commissioner's account of his own tour indicates that it was well planned and useful, while the only district officer who completely failed in his duty in this respect was Mr. Jones, since dead. Mr. Currie's diaries are reported to have been interesting and valuable. The tours of the sub-divisional officers, with one exception—that of Jajpur—were sufficient and well directed. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the tours of both District and Sub-Divisional Officers were not limited to the cold-weather only, but were distributed throughout the year.

2. *Weather and Crops; Public Health.*—Although the rainfall throughout the Division was not below the average of ordinary years, it was unequally distributed during the agricultural season. Deficient in April and May, the rains did not really set in till the middle of June; their force diminished in August; and towards the end of September—the most critical month in the year for the rice crop—the rains suddenly ceased for a month. A fall in October was of much benefit, but it was not sufficient to retrieve the injury done by the previous drought. The result was that the previous promise of a bumper harvest was not realized. All over the Division, however, the rice crop was from 10 to 12 annas of a bumper crop, or not far short of the average; while the winter crops, which were benefited by a timely shower in December, yielded a full average outturn.

On the health of the people during the year the statistical information is untrustworthy. It appears, however, that no virulent type of disease prevailed anywhere in Cuttack; that although cholera and small-pox prevailed to some extent in Pooree, the mortality was not great; and that in Balasore cholera showed a considerable decrease, while, at the close of the rains, fever of a malarial character broke out in that district. Mr. Grant is disposed to identify this fever with the fever which proved so fatal in Burdwan some time ago. He says:—"This fever is, I fear, neither more nor less than what used to be called the Burdwan fever, which subsequently spread into Midnapore, and which now seems travelling into this district. It appeared first at Jellapur a few years ago, and has thence slowly marched southwards through Basta and Baliaipal thanahs, and is now quite close to the headquarters town." The Commissioner says the outbreak is popularly attributed to the construction of the Coast Canal banks, which are said to obstruct the drainage of the country. That is an idea which seems to borrow no support from an engineering point of view; but Mr. Grant's and Mr. Larminie's observations will be brought to the notice of the Sanitary Commissioner and the Public Works Department of this Government. The Lieutenant-Governor notices what the Commissioner says on the subject of compulsory vaccination; but among no people in these Provinces can improvements of that nature be less forced on by executive action than among the conservative people of Orissa.

3. *Material condition of the people; Emigration; Prices of food.*—Under this head the Commissioner has the following remarks:—

The early cessation of the rains, and the consequent partial failure of the crops, did not affect prices very seriously. The two preceding harvests had been unusually good, and there were large stocks in hand which now had to be brought into the market. The increasing export trade showed there was no fear of a deficiency in the supply. The large receipts from the customs revenue, the increase of the excise revenue, the decrease in

the number of rent suits and registration of bonds, seem to justify the district and sub-divisional officers in thinking that the material condition of the people generally is improved. The demand for labour, especially in regard to the extension of public works, has enabled the labouring classes to share in the general prosperity.

With the spread of education and improved communications, the upper and middle classes are said to show a distinct advance in their mode of living, and the value of imports shown by the figured returns bears testimony to the increased resources of the people. The value of imported articles during the year was Rs. 65,83,378 as compared with Rs. 52,12,767 in the previous year (1882-83), and private treasure imported amounted to Rs. 9,11,730 as compared with Rs. 2,83,475. On the whole, the year may be taken as one of more than average prosperity.

The number of people who emigrate to the Colonies or to the labour districts of Assam from Orissa is altogether insignificant, only 92 being registered during the year under review. But it is stated that not less than 150,000 people annually emigrate from the Division in search of labour as domestic servants, palankeen-bearers, labourers, &c. This beneficial movement of the population seems to have continued unabated during the last year.

The prices of food did not during the year vary materially from the ordinary range; and neither under that head, nor on the subject of wages of labour, does the Commissioner's report contain any novel information.

4. *Mines; Manufactures.*—If Orissa has any mineral resources, they are as yet unknown, and the only manufacturing industry of any consequence is salt. The manufacture of salt increased considerably in Pooree during the year, and fell off somewhat in Cuttack and Balasore. On the whole, there was a considerable increase. The industry, however, is said not to be very flourishing, and it is believed that Liverpool salt will probably drive the coarse country salt from the market at no distant period.

The Cuttack gold and filigree work maintained its reputation at the Calcutta Exhibition, and it is stated that contact with the outside world is rousing a spirit of emulation among Orissa handicraftsmen.

5. *Trade and Commerce.*—The total value of the trade of the Orissa ports during the year amounted to nearly over 236 lakhs of rupees, which was nearly 29 lakhs, or 21 per cent., in excess of the trade of the preceding year. The increase in the import trade is chiefly in gunny-bags, piece-goods, tobacco, kerosine oil, treasure and metal. The exports are chiefly rice, timber, hides and jewellery. The internal traffic has also shown an expansion during the year, caused no doubt by the extension of water communication and the construction of roads. The Mahanuddy and Brahmini rivers above their anicuts are now navigable for country boats during the greater part of the year. Produce from the Tributary States and Sumbulpore is thus brought down to Orissa, while imports of piece-goods and other articles are sent up to the border tracts of the Central Provinces. The timber trade is increasing, and as the Orissa forests come to be more closely identified with the working of the Forest Department, it will be still further developed. The Commissioner says that, as there are few native capitalists, the internal trade of Orissa is chiefly conducted by Marwaris, while foreign trade is almost entirely in the hands of enterprising Mahomedans from Cutch and the Bombay coast.

6. *Public feeling; the Public Press.*—There seems to be no public feeling in Orissa. Mr. Smith, who knew Orissa well, said in his report last year: "The general public in Orissa seldom feel or manifest any interest regarding matters which do not directly concern them." That description has been again verified, during the year under report, as regards the mass of the people. They have only been moved by matters of local interest, such as canal irrigation matters (now under consideration) and the orders of Government reducing rents in the Khoordah Government estate. Still there is a small section of educated inhabitants who do take a wider interest in things. Their feelings are thus described by Mr. Grant, the Collector of Balasore:—

The Local Self-Government question, the Municipal Bill, the case of Surendra Nath Banerji, the Ilbert Bill, and the Rent Bill have furnished a very considerable amount of pabulum for political excitement. But there are but very few people in the district who are ever in the least excited by political subjects of any kind. As regards the great body of the people, it may be said that not even the Rent Bill has interested them in any intelligent fashion, whilst of the other matters they practically know next to nothing, and care nothing at all.

Amongst the educated class of natives and readers of newspapers, Sarendra Nath Banerji's case and the Ilbert Bill did undoubtedly excite a most unfortunate amount of violent anger; and truth requires me to say that the bitterness of feeling has by no means subsided yet, and shows no sign of subsiding.

There are three newspapers published in Orissa—the *Utkhal Dipika*, the *Utkhal Darpan* and the *Balasore Sambad Bahika*. The Commissioner remarks that "on the whole he has no reason to complain of the tone adopted by the Orissa papers. The opinions set forth are often unsound, and the criticisms unjustified by facts; but, as a rule, there are no traces of personal malice, and occasionally something is brought to notice which deserves attention." It is to be regretted under the circumstances that the circulation is not larger than it is now stated to be. Much allowance can be made for an institution in its infancy.

7. *Police and Crime*.—There has been a decrease in the total number of cognizable cases reported, the numbers standing last year at 6,034 against 6,675 in the preceding year. The decrease, however, is entirely under the head of minor and miscellaneous offences, which, no longer dealt with directly by the police, have swelled the total of non-cognizable crime. The decrease is thus to some extent nominal.

Out of the 6,034 reported cognizable cases, police enquiries were made in 4,796 cases and convictions obtained in 2,332 cases, or 48·6 per cent. Mr. Larminie elsewhere in his report expresses a very bad opinion of the Uriya police; but the percentage of convictions in Orissa on the number of cases investigated bears favourable comparison with the corresponding percentages in some of the most advanced divisions of Bengal, and this view is supported if regard be had to the proportions of persons convicted to those put on their trial. Out of 6,668 persons put on their trial during the year, 4,144, or 62 per cent., were convicted. That is not very satisfactory, for it shows that 38 per cent. of the persons tried were innocent, or that the cases against them were inadequately investigated. Still it hardly supports the Commissioner's sweeping condemnation of the police in Orissa. The results of trials in non-cognizable cases also seem to indicate care on the part of Magistrates in issuing processes.

8. *Civil Justice*.—The following statement exhibits the civil litigation in the Orissa Division during the past year:—

	NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED.						VALUE OF SUITS.					
	Suits for money or moveables.		Title and other suits.		Rent-suits.		Suits for money and moveables.		Title and other suits.		Rent-suits.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
Orissa Division	10,804	11,644	1,531	1,304	8,971	8,869	Rs. 5,53,300	Rs. 7,61,067	Rs. 4,66,151	Rs. 6,36,080	Not given.	Not given.

The variation in the number of civil suits does not present any features of interest, and the Commissioner has no remarks to offer upon it. The decrease in rent litigation is generally attributed to the "exceptional commercial prosperity of the year in a division where commerce may be said to be confined to dealings in rice and paddy." Mr. Currie, in Cuttack, thinks the decrease in rent litigation may also be to some extent attributed to better feelings between zemindar and ryot; but Mr. Grant, the Collector of Balasore, records the opinion that it is "very plain that the relations between landlords and tenants are at present less cordial than they have hitherto been, and therefore that the decrease in rent-suits is but a brief pause whilst the landlords are making preparations for a campaign to raise rents." The Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to believe that the Commissioner may be right in thinking that possibly Mr. Grant presses his inferences too far; but there are not wanting indications which militate against the more hopeful view.

9. *Land Revenue; Wards' Estates; Land Registration, &c.*—The Commissioner states that the land revenue administration of the Division may be said to have been satisfactory. The Government revenue due from permanently-settled estates has been fully paid, while the collections in temporarily

settled estates have advanced from 94.1 in the previous year to 95.6 per cent. in the year under review. The only prominent estate in which collections have not improved is the Government estate of Khoordah. There collections were suspended pending the final adjustment of the ryots' accounts, such adjustments having been rendered necessary by the Government orders reducing the rents assessed at the recent settlement. The Collector of Pooree has now some leeway to make up in the matter of collecting arrears; but there should be no hesitation in pressing on such collections, for not only are the ryots beholden to the Government for the considerable reductions made in their rents, but also they are well able to pay.

There were 9 Wards' and Attached Estates under management during the year, with a rental of Rs. 1,51,886. The collections exceeded the current rental; but the year began with considerable arrears, which, however, were reduced as the year advanced. The cost of management was low, being under 10 per cent. on the demand. The education of the wards is being carefully looked after in Government schools or by private tutors. The Commissioner's remarks as to the desirability of not hoarding large accumulations of money in Government securities, while a reasonable proportion of it can be advantageously spent in improving the material well-being of the tenantry and the condition of the estate, are in accordance with the policy of Government.

There is still some land registration work remaining to be done in Orissa, chiefly owing to the number of small lakhiraj holdings in Cuttack, whose owners did not apply for registration, and had therefore to be compelled to register. In Balasore but little work remains to be done, and in Pooree the staff is engaged in correcting some errors that had been detected in the registers. This work will be completed during the current year. Practically, therefore, this great work may be deemed to be near a satisfactory termination.

The re-valuations in connection with the road and public works cess are still in progress. It is expected that they will be completed in the current year, but no estimate of the result is hazarded by the Commissioner. The present demand of both cesses from the Division is Rs. 2,11,594, and arrears had, at the beginning of the year, accrued to the extent of Rs. 40,803. The total demand, arrear and current, was therefore Rs. 2,52,397. The total arrear and current collections amounted to Rs. 2,21,709, and Rs. 57 were remitted. The outstanding balance at the year's end was therefore Rs. 30,688, and not Rs. 8,232 as stated by the Commissioner in the statement given in paragraph 165 of his report. The percentage of collection on the demand is, however, correctly given. The Commissioner's remarks regarding the confusion that was detected in the road cess accounts of the Cuttack office, and the steps taken to correct it, will be considered in the Financial Department of this Office. It would appear, however, that the accounts have now been satisfactorily adjusted by the prompt exertions of Baboo Poorna Chundra Roy, the Deputy Collector.

10. *Excise; License Tax; Stamps.*—The gross receipts from excise, excluding the cost price of opium, amounted to Rs. 4,97,843, which was an increase of 5.3 per cent. on the previous year's revenue. Of this revenue, opium furnished Rs. 3,29,210, or more than three-fifths, ganja furnished Rs. 79,928, and country spirits Rs. 53,459, the other exciseable articles furnishing the remainder. The revenue on spirits manufactured in distilleries shows an increase, and that on outstill spirits a decrease, compared with the preceding year. Mr. Larminie is of opinion that it is impossible to work both systems—the distillery and the outstill—side by side, an opinion which is opposed to the conclusions arrived at by the Excise Commission.

The license tax demand for the year was Rs. 49,500, payable by 2,578 assesses. There were remissions to the extent of Rs. 9,730. The balance, all but Rs. 180, was collected. On the whole the tax is said to have worked as smoothly as could be expected.

The stamp revenue (postage, service, and telegraph stamps excluded) amounted to Rs. 2,88,567, or Rs. 18,570 in excess of the revenue in 1882-83. The increase is mainly under the head of "judicial" stamps, there having been, as already noticed, a considerable increase in the valuation of civil suits instituted. The increased trade in rice, which led to enlarged monetary transactions, has also contributed towards the increase. The incidence of stamp

revenue per head of the population is 1 anna 5 pies in Cuttack, 1 anna 1 pie in Pooree, and in Balasore 9 pies. The average incidence for the Division as a whole is Rs. .07 per head.

On this head of Stamp Revenue the Commissioner's report is overloaded with details, which are out of place in the Annual Administration Report.

11. The Commissioner's remarks on irrigation and drainage will be considered in the Public Works Department. It is intended to institute a special enquiry during this cold season into the grievances referred to by the Commissioner.

12. *Monetary arrangements.*—The following statement shows the receipts and issues of currency notes during the past two years :—

	Receipts.		Issues.	
	1882.	1883.	1882.	1883.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cuttack	4,49,815	5,36,270	3,68,865	5,98,025
Pooree	2,67,085	4,11,810	2,43,035	3,87,735
Balasore	4,76,196	2,71,000	4,73,405	3,10,670

With reference to these figures, the Commissioner observes—

The transactions in currency notes have increased in Cuttack and Pooree, and decreased in Balasore. The increase in receipts in Cuttack is said to be due to the exchange of a large amount by the rice merchants for silver. That in issues to an accumulation of notes much over the demand, which necessitated a large remittance to the Bank of Bengal. The increased transactions in Pooree are attributed to the large export trade in rice, some of the traders having brought their funds in currency notes. The Collector of Balasore writes that the falling off in the receipts of currency notes in the year under report is due to the fact that the traders imported a larger amount of cash in silver than in the preceding year. The decrease in the issues is owing to smaller receipts than in the previous year.

In Orissa, as elsewhere, the stock-note system is reported to be unpopular, while the money-order system, since its transfer to the Postal Department, has worked well. The amount of transactions during the year under report shows a considerable increase in the preceding year, due, it is said, to increased trade in rice. There has also been an increase in the number of depositors, and in the amounts deposited in the Savings Banks, though the figures still show that the system is in its infancy.

13. *Roads and Communications.*—The Commissioner reports that all the important roads, metalled and unmetalled, and the canals, which constitute the chief means of communication in the three districts of the Division, were kept in as good repair as the funds available permitted. The works on the Coast Canal were also pushed on with vigour. The Commissioner brings to notice some misconceptions on the part of the Cuttack Road Committee as to the responsibilities of the District Engineer for the repairs of village roads; but as the true principles to be followed have already been prescribed by Government orders, further reference to the matter here is not needed.

14. *Education.*—There were in the Division 9,230 schools of all classes during the year, attended by 112,023 pupils, which figures show an increase of 44 schools and 2,465 pupils over those of 1882, which itself was better than the preceding year. The Joint-Inspector now reports that our supervision over indigenous schools in Orissa has attained its utmost limit, and what has now to be attended to is the improvement of the character of the schools under inspection, and the quality of the instruction conveyed in them. The number of boys of a school-going age in Orissa is indeed nearly three times as many as the number attending school; but if the schools are conveniently situated, nothing is to be gained by extending their numbers. Female education is very backward in Orissa, there being only 3,285 girls at school. The only gratifying aspect of this side of the education question is that the numbers are increasing. On this question of education, as on the head of stamp revenue, the Commissioner's remarks are far too detailed. Such details are in place in

the Report on Education, not in the report now under review. The Commissioner's remarks regarding the Khoordah dispensary will be dealt with in the Medical Department. The general management of dispensaries in Cuttack, and their financial position, are said to be satisfactory.

15. *Conduct of Zemindars.*—"The zemindars," says the Commissioner, "have generally conducted themselves well during the past year. The Collectors of Cuttack and Pooree do not mention any zemindar as deserving special commendation. Mr. Grant gives the names of four, viz.—

"Rajah Shamanund De.	Rai Nemai Charan Bose, Bahadur.
"Kumar Baikuntha Nath De.	Baboo Kailas Chundra Roy Mahashoy.

"In regard to the merits of the first three, I can add my own testimony to that of the Collector's. I formed a particularly favourable opinion of Baboo Nemai Charan Bose."

16. *Character of Officers.*—The Commissioner's remarks under this head will be considered in the Appointment Department.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MacDONNELL,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

RESOLUTION ON THE PROGRESS REPORT OF FOREST ADMINISTRATION IN BENGAL FOR 1883-84.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—FORESTS.

Darjeeling, the 13th October 1884.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Progress Report of Forest Administration in Bengal for 1883-84.

The Report which reached Government six weeks after it was due, was submitted by Mr. A. L. Home, who was in charge of the Department throughout the year. It gives a full and exhaustive account of Forest administration in Bengal, but is needlessly lengthy and overloaded with detail.

2. *Area of Forests.*—The following statement shows the area in square miles of all classes of forests directly or indirectly under the management of the Forest Department at the commencement of 1883-84, and the changes effected during the year:—

Class of Forests.		Area in square miles.			
		At the commencement of the year.	Added.	Excluded.	At the close of the year.
Reserved Forests	...	4,322	313	7 acres	4,635
Protected "	...	2,325	25	50	2,300
District "	...	5,107	20	802	4,325
Total	...	11,754	358	852 $\frac{1}{2}$	11,260

The areas added include the Angul Forests in Orissa (170,880 acres), an addition of 15,360 acres to the Sitapahar Forest in Chittagong, and the extension of the Koderma Forest in Hazaribagh by 10,047 acres. Further extensions, aggregating 525 square miles in Julpigoree, Buxa, Singbhoom, and Orissa, have been gazetted as proposed reserves under section 4 of the Forest Act, but had not been finally notified under section 19 before the close of the year. The Conservator observes that draft notifications for the Julpigoree and Buxa Extensions have been in the hands of the civil officers for more than a year. The delay in dealing with these requires explanation. The areas added to protected forests were in the Sunderbuns. In this Division an area of nearly six square miles was excluded with effect from April 1882, when it was leased out for cultivation with the consent of the late Conservator of Forests. In the Orissa Division 28,541 acres have been written off in consequence of the area of the Khoorda forests having been more correctly ascertained. The area shown under the head of District Forests is only approximate. Of the area entered as excluded, 799 square miles belong to the Chittagong Division, and comprise forests declared reserves at various times during the last three years. The operations of the year may be summed up by saying that more than 300 square miles of new forest have been added to the category of reserved forest; while the changes under protected and district forests are due to rectification of the incorrect statistics given in previous reports. In addition to the areas mentioned above, which have been gazetted as proposed reserves, the officers of the Department examined and selected as suitable for conservancy 268 square miles of sal forest in the Khondmals of Bod in Orissa, and 28 square miles in Guddee Khurchutta in the north-east of Hazaribagh. The Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals of Orissa considers it undesirable to reserve the Khondmals forest, and proposes to introduce indirect conservancy after visiting the locality next cold weather. The reservation of the Khurchutta forest will be considered by the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore and the Conservator during the camping season. In the meantime the inhabitants of both areas have been forbidden to cut trees over a certain size.

3. *Private Forests.*—The examination of private forests in Chota Nagpore has been extended during the year to tracts in Hazaribagh comprising 111 square miles, out of which 66 square miles were selected as worth preserving. Owing to press of work the Conservator has been unable to submit his final report upon the measures to be taken to arrest the wholesale destruction of timber which is taking place in the Chota Nagpore Division. The whole question of forest administration in that division will be considered during the camping season by the Inspector-General of Forests in consultation with

the Commissioner and the Conservator; and the Lieutenant-Governor will await Dr. Schlich's report before passing final orders in the matter. It is hoped that no delay may occur in drawing up definite proposals as the demand for timber, caused by the construction of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway, will probably lead to the felling of timber of all kinds with even greater rapidity than has been the case recently, and the work needs to be regulated by some organized system of effective supervision.

4. *Demarcation.*—Satisfactory progress has been made during the year in this branch of forest work. The following statement shows the results:—

	Length of boundary in miles.	Cost per mile. Rs. A.
New demarcations	111½	7 11
Clearing old boundaries and repairing boundary marks	670¼	12 9

The total length of boundary dealt with under both heads was 782 miles against 780 miles taken in hand in the previous year. The average cost per mile of new demarcation fell from Rs. 13 to Rs. 7-11, in consequence of the cheapness of labour in Singbhoom and Orissa, where most of the work was done. On the other hand, the maintaining existing boundaries and marks rose from Rs. 9 to Rs. 12-9 owing to the bulk of the operations under this head having been undertaken in Darjeeling and Julpigoree, where labour is expensive and the boundaries had become confused and uncertain. Special efforts should be made to push on demarcation in the Orissa and Chota Nagpore Divisions, where so little attention has been paid to this important duty that the Conservator is unable to state the true length of the boundary lines. It should be remembered that cultivation is spreading rapidly in the outlying parts of Bengal, and that suits regarding the boundaries of forest tracts, which have been only imperfectly mapped by the Survey Department, are both costly for Government to contest and difficult for the courts to decide. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that the Kols of Singbhoom have not yet abandoned their opposition to the laying down of boundaries, though their resistance was not serious enough to be specially reported. It is unsatisfactory to find that the demarcation of boundaries in Khorda has been so imperfectly done that most of the boundary marks will have to be renewed.

5. *Surveys and working plans.*—Out of a total area of 2,966,736 acres comprised in the reserved forests, 2,271,059 acres have been fully, and 38,267 acres partially, surveyed, leaving 657,410 acres which have not been surveyed at all. The detailed records of boundaries are still incomplete, and in all divisions but two are given in an incorrect form. Chapter II of the Conservator's report, dealing with working plans and annual plans of operations, is obscure and confused by excess of detail, and the Lieutenant-Governor finds some difficulty in ascertaining for what divisions regular working plans have been prepared with reference to the permanent capabilities of the forests, and which are managed on a scheme of operations drawn up from time to time as occasion may require.

6. *Forest Staff.*—Mr. A. L. Home, Conservator of Forests, was in charge of the Department throughout the year. The superior staff was increased by the addition of two Sub-Assistant Conservators, and stood as follows on the 1st April 1884:—

- 1 Conservator.
- 8 Deputy Conservators.
- 4 Assistant Conservators.
- 3 Sub-Assistant Conservators.
- 16 Officers.

Proposals for a further increase in the number of Sub-Assistant Conservators, and for a redistribution of the existing staff, have been submitted to the Government of India during the current year. Before recommending any further strengthening of the staff, the Lieutenant-Governor will wait to see the effect of these changes. He must observe, however, that, in view of the steady expansion of the operations of the Department, which may be looked for within the next few years, it is doubtful whether the present agency will be able to cope with the increased work thrown upon it. In a department

where so much depends upon vigilant supervision, and where subordinates have such large opportunities for peculation, an inadequate staff of superior officers represents a heavy and continuing loss of revenue. An attempt is now being made to meet the difficulty by promoting native members of the subordinate staff to the grade of Sub-Assistant Conservators. But this expedient is still on its trial, and its success as a permanent measure must depend upon the quality of the officers available. The Conservator lays some stress upon the unpopularity of forest work among educated natives, and several cases which have come before the Lieutenant-Governor leave no doubt upon his mind that the Forest Department has hitherto not succeeded in attracting so good a class of men as other departments which offer no higher pay. There were two prosecutions of members of the subordinate staff during the year, both resulting in the acquittal of the accused persons. The decrease (from six to two) in the number of such cases is satisfactory.

7. *Protection of the Forests.*—Omitting seven cases pending from the previous year, the following statement shows the breaches of forest rules which occurred during the year:—

	Taken into court.	Compounded	Total.
Under the Forest Act and Rules ...	229	1,816	2,045
Under the Penal Code (in Orissa) ...	184	.....	184
Total ...	642	1,816	2,229

More than two-thirds of the offences taken into court under the Forest Act belonged to the Darjeeling and Orissa Divisions. In Darjeeling such offences rose from 19 to 82, owing, it is stated, to the executive officers having been relieved to a great extent of duties connected with departmental timber and fuel operations. Mr. Chester's remarks, reproduced in paragraph 76 of the Report, on the permanent injury done to the forests of the division by the practice of lopping, are of special interest, and show the necessity of keeping careful watch over persons who graze cattle in the reserves. It is satisfactory to find that the courts have inflicted heavy fines in cases where previous convictions for the same offence have been proved. In Orissa there were 84 cases under the Act, and 184 under the Penal Code. Convictions were obtained in 244 out of the 268 cases instituted during the year. The increase of cases from 55 to 268 is attributed to the entertainment of regular establishments in the forests. The number of cases compromised under section 67 of the Act rose from 1,069 to 1,816, of which 1,698 cases occurred in the Sunderbuns, where the people would rather compound than undergo the delay arising from prosecution before a Magistrate. On a review of the year's proceedings on this subject, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the results of the prosecutions show that the officers of the Department made judicious selections of the cases taken into court; while the large sum (Rs. 9,062) realized as composition under section 67 of the Act proves that the powers delegated under that section have not been abused. No explanation is given in the Report of the reason why no cases were compounded in Orissa, but it is understood that as forest conservancy is new to that Division, it was thought desirable to enforce the law in the first instance through the agency of the courts.

8. *Forest fires.*—As the financial year includes portions of two dry seasons, there is some difficulty in giving connected statistics of operations for fire protection. Thus, from the 1st April to the 15th June 1883, 387,628 acres were actually protected at a total cost of Rs. 51,903. Again, for the dry season of 1884, or that part of it which falls within the financial year 1883-84, the following figures are given:—

Area attempted	...	530,071 acres.
Failures	...	38,319 "
Proportion of failures to area attempted	...	7.2 per cent.
Cost of area successfully protected	...	Rs 20.10 per square mile.

The area attempted has been increased since last year by 103,271 acres, while the percentage of failure has fallen from 9 to 7 per cent. It is noticeable that of the failures 75 per cent. are due to a single incident, viz. to a fire which spread over nearly the whole of the Kodarma Reserve in Hazaribagh, but which, owing to the undeveloped state of the forest, did not do very great